

## **Waste Treatment Business By Bumdesa Semambu Makmur As the Practice of Islamic Teachings About Cleanliness**

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### ***Abstract***

*This research was conducted in order to empirically prove the connection between the waste treatment business run by Bumdesa Semambu Makmur Semambu Island, Indralaya District, Ogan Ilir Regency and the implementation of Islamic Economics. This research uses a qualitative method with a descriptive analysis approach. by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia. The business fields that are run by Bumdesa Semambu Makmur are home industry, agriculture, serving, waste processing, rental, Village PAM, and Brokering. The main business being carried out is the processing of plastic waste which produces chopped plastic. The special benefit of the plastic waste business for the people involved in plastic waste collection activities is in the form of compensation in the form of money, for Bumdesa Semambu Makmur the benefit is the fulfillment of the raw material needs for chopped plastic which provides income for Bumdesa. The general benefit (ammah) to and from the village environment is the better level of cleanliness in residents' settlements from plastic waste, this is because residents are motivated to collect plastic waste in the hope of getting economic benefits. Keeping the environment clean is the implementation of Islamic teachings.*

**Keywords:** Bumdesa, Waste, Cleanliness

### **Abstrak**

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk membuktikan secara empiris keterkaitan antara usaha pengolahan sampah yang dijalankan Bumdesa Semambu Makmur Pulau Semambu Kecamatan Indralaya Kabupaten Ogan Ilir dengan implementasi Ekonomi Islam. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan analisis deskriptif. oleh Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia. Bidang usaha yang dijalankan oleh Bumdesa Semambu Makmur adalah industri rumah tangga, pertanian, penyajian, pengolahan sampah, persewaan, PAM Desa, dan Perantaraan. Usaha utama yang dijalankan adalah pengolahan sampah plastik yang menghasilkan cacahan plastik. Manfaat khusus dari usaha sampah plastik bagi masyarakat yang terlibat dalam kegiatan pengumpulan sampah plastik berupa ganti rugi berupa uang, bagi Bumdesa Semambu Makmur manfaatnya adalah terpenuhinya kebutuhan bahan baku pencacahan plastik yang memberikan pemasukan bagi Bumdesa. Manfaat umum (ammah) dari dan ke lingkungan desa adalah semakin baik tingkat kebersihan di pemukiman warga dari sampah plastik, hal ini dikarenakan warga termotivasi untuk mengumpulkan sampah plastik dengan harapan mendapatkan keuntungan ekonomi. Menjaga kebersihan lingkungan merupakan implementasi dari ajaran Islam.

**Kata Kunci:** Bumdesa, Limbah, Kebersihan

## Introduction

Village-Owned Enterprises or known as Bumdesa is an economic institution formed by the Village Government and is an institution that is separate from the Village Government. The mechanism for forming Bumdesa through village meetings is based on the potential, needs and economic problems of the village community with the main objective of improving the welfare of the village community and also being a source of increasing village original income.

Provision of services for community welfare is a form of good deed as an effort to help each other in meeting needs and or overcoming various difficulties faced by rural communities. This spirit is in line with the words of Allah SWT in the Qur'an, " ... If you do good, you are actually doing good for yourselves (QS. Al-Isra: 7) " .

According to Ibn Kathir the meaning of this verse is the same as what is mentioned in another verse through his words: Whoever does good deeds, the reward is for himself, and whoever does evil, the sin is on himself. (Fushshilat: 46). This word of Allah SWT is clarified by a hadith of the Prophet SAW, "*... and whoever wants to meet the needs of his brother, Allah will meet his needs.*" (Narrated by Bukhari-Muslim).

In the ratification of the organizational structure by the Semambu Island Village Head, Semambu Makmur Bumdesa involved quite a number of personnel in the management of Bumdesa. In total there are 40 (forty) personnel, consisting of Bumdesa Management and employees, 8 business coordinators and 27 business sector members (Appendix III, Decree of the Semambu Island Village Head, 2021).

At present the business being run by Bumdesa Semambu Makmur in accordance with the Articles of Association consists of the business fields of home industry, agriculture, serving, waste, rental, animal husbandry, PAM Desa, and Brokering (BUM Desa Semambu Makmur Articles of Association).

A research conducted by Edy Puwanto in 2020 at the Pekalongan City Garbage Bank used a qualitative descriptive approach, data analysis techniques using SWOT analysis and business model canvas. The results of the study show that increasing the skills and understanding of human resources regarding the use of technology and information is the focus of developing key resources.

Key partners are directed at making creative programs to improve relationships with partners, especially customers. Block key activity development is creating relationships with customers in the utilization of micro-scale plastic waste. Meanwhile, in developing customer relationships, it is necessary to improve personal and group services by creating social media channels as an effort to maintain continuous communication with customers and potential customers.

A study conducted in Palu City with the title Islamic Economic Review on the Prospects of the Plastic Waste Recycling Industry in 2023 was conducted by Siti Musyahidah et al. This study discusses the problems of the community's economy and the problem of waste that is increasingly disturbing in the city of Palu. With a descriptive qualitative approach which contains an overview of the setting of observations, people, actions, and conversations. The results of Tondo Mandiri 's research do not have good prospects for future business progress due to the problems it faces. Then in terms of Islamic Economics, the author views this industry in general as not contradicting provisions in Islamic law.

Research by *Galih C. Firmansyah, Ardhi S H , and Wiwik Sumarmi in 2021 with the title The Circular Role of Product Waste to Increase Business Productivity in the Bagorejo Village Community*, aims to analyze the management of the Waste Bank in Ampeldento Bagorejo Hamlet, Jember Regency. The results of this study show *the* direct benefit of the Dusun Ampelden Garbage Bank to socially is awareness of residents disposing of waste in its place, and increasing waste bank customers. The influence on the environment is reduced pile of garbage in Ampeldento Hamlet, thus creating a clean and healthy environment and benefiting the people's economy.

The research entitled *Management of Plastic Waste in Salatiga: Practices and Challenges* conducted by Berliana Anggun Septiani in 2019, aims to explain the plastic waste management system in the city of Salatiga based on the roles of the parties involved. This study shows that the management of plastic waste in the city of Salatiga involves four parties, namely households as waste producers, scavengers as waste sorting agents, waste banks and collectors as plastic waste processors, and the government as waste management in the city of Salatiga. Currently, waste management efforts in Salatiga are more directed at the collection-transport-disposal system, processing and landfilling.

In 2016, Roza Linda conducted research that aimed to look at patterns of cooperation in waste banks, and the process of empowering the community's creative economy through recycling plastic waste at the Garbage Bank. The results of the study show that the community empowerment process through plastic waste recycling activities at the Berlian Waste Bank is going quite well. Plastic waste recycling activities have provided many benefits, both social and economic benefits.

This research, which was conducted at Bumdesa Semambu Makmur, Semambu Island Village, did not only look at the type of business, the implementation of business activities, and the economic benefits generated, but also to look further at the benefits of plastic waste processing business activities in influencing changes in the behavior of the village community in responding to plastic waste. there in the environment.

The waste processing business is the main business carried out by Bumdesa Semambu Makmur Semambu Island, consisting of two sub-sectors namely processing plastic waste into chopped plastic for raw materials for plastic pellets which is managed by the Director of Bumdesa. Another waste treatment is the pressing of various types of non-organic waste which is managed by the Bumdesa Treasurer.

Based on the description of the data about Bumdesa Semambu Makmur Semambu Island above, the researcher considers it important to know the relationship between the business run by Bumdesa Semambu Makmur according to an Islamic perspective as part of the practice of teachings about cleanliness.

## **Research methods**

This type of research is qualitative research, which is a study conducted without using statistical formulas (Hadari , 1996). Data quality is the most important thing in this study so that even though the quantity of data is not too much, it does not reduce the results of the study. The approach used in this research is analytical descriptive.

According to Issac in Umar, that the descriptive approach has the objective of providing a systematic description of facts or characteristics of a particular population or a

particular field in a factual and accurate manner (Umar, 2003) . In other terms, a descriptive approach is a research method that looks at objects or conditions, systematically, factually, and accurately regarding the facts studied and the results can be used for future decision-making (Moloeng, 2006). The research design used was a case study in Semambu Makmur Village-Owned Enterprises, North Indralaya District, Ogan Ilir Regency.

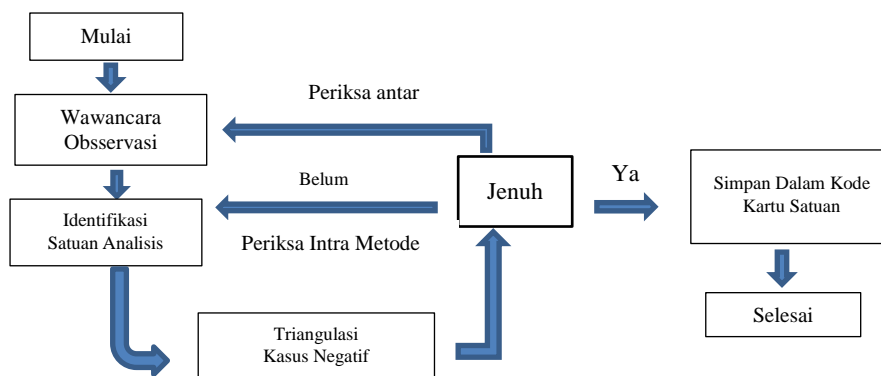
The population of this study were residents of Semambu Island village with a sample consisting of three Bumdesa administrators, three Bumdesa employees, one Local Village Facilitator, and three members of the community managing the waste bank.

In qualitative research, the researcher is the main instrument (key instrument). The meaning of the researcher as the main instrument is applied in the use of data collection techniques. Data collection techniques in this study include: interviews, observation and documentation (records or archives).

Qualitative data analysis is an effort made by working with data, organizing data, sorting it into manageable units, synthesizing it, looking for and finding patterns, finding what is important and what is learned, and deciding what can be told to others. ( Bungin : 2015 )

Data analysis in qualitative research is generally divided into three stages: (1) data analysis at the initial level, (2) data analysis during field data collection, and (3) data analysis after completion of data collection.

Figure 1. Data Analysis Process Diagram



## Results and Discussion

### A. Masalah Mursalah Theory

Masalah Mursalah is a law enforcement mechanism that is very responsive and solutive, as implemented by Rasulullah SAW, his companions, tabi'in and scholars. Asy-syaitibi said that masalah mursalah is a problem that is not contained in certain texts, but is still in accordance with the Shari'a. The meaning of masalah itself is taken from the whole text and several arguments, so as to produce a definite law (qath'i).

According to Amir Syarifuddin, masalah mursalah has two forms, namely, first, it creates benefits, in this case it can create pleasure or goodness for humans (Amir Syarifuddin , 2008). The pleasure and kindness can be felt by people who do it according to what is ordered. The pleasure and goodness are felt immediately when doing the deed or later after doing the deed. The second keeps the Children of Adam away from depravity and evil or dar'u al-mafasid. In this case, protecting humans from the depravity and ugliness of prohibited actions. The depravity and ugliness can be felt immediately after carrying out the forbidden

act or when they do the prohibited act they feel pleasure first, but after that they feel the impact of their actions, namely depravity and ugliness.

Based on the *maslahah* content aspect, Ushuliyyun divides it into two parts, namely the *maslahat ammah* (general benefit). *Maslahat Ammah*, namely benefit related to public interests that are able to fulfill the interests of the majority of the people. The second part is *maslahat Khasshah* (individual benefit), which is personal benefit such as someone's divorce who is declared missing (Misbahuddin, 2013).

The interests of dividing benefits related to what should be prioritized if there is a clash between general and special benefits. Islam will prioritize the public interest over personal benefit in the event of a conflict.

### **B. The organizational structure of Bumdesa Semambu Makmur**

September 16 2021, resulting in a decision as outlined in Village Regulation Number: 05 of 2021 concerning Changes to the Establishment of the Semambu Makmur Bumdesa Makmur Semambu Island. Next, register the legal entity via the link <https://bumdesakemendesa.go.id>.

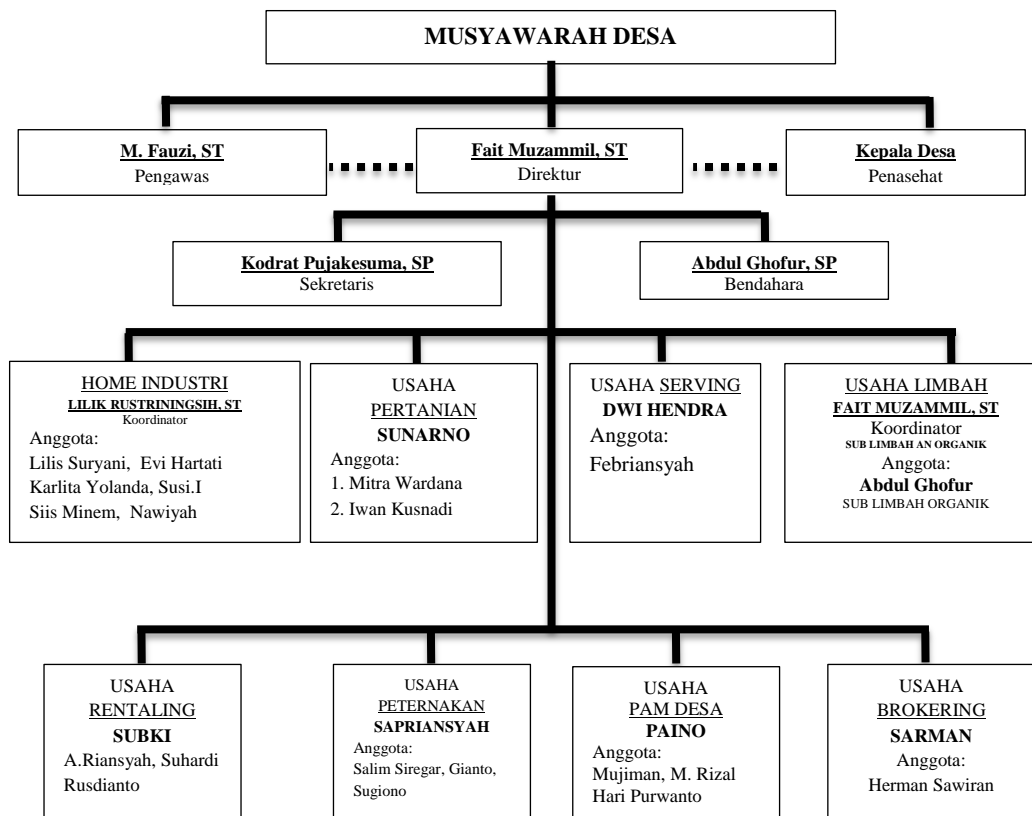
deliberations carried out in decision-making as carried out by the village government and the community in making decisions related to Bumdesa Semambu Makmur are actually the implementation of the words of Allah SWT, "... *and they deliberate in deciding their affairs,*" (QS, Asyuro: 38). According to Wahbah Zuhaili in Tafsir Al Wajiz, this part of the verse means that, They (Muslims) deliberate on general and specific matters without prioritizing and forcing individual opinions, such as matters of leadership, territory, legal issues, and special matters. As for matters of worship, the Muslims follow what has been outlined by Allah and His Messenger.

The Bumdesa Semambu Makmur legal entity was issued by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights on April 14, 2022 with the legal entity number AHU-03340.AH.01.33.TAHUN 2022. With the publication of the legal entity from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, the legality of Semambu Bumdesa Makmur is legal and official in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

The obedience of Bumdesa management in following the rules set by the government regarding Bumdesa is actually the practice of Allah SWT's commandments in the Qur'an which means "...*obey you to Allah, to the Apostles, and to the Leaders among you*". Because in this context the government that is present in the form of regulations is a representation of leaders who must be obeyed.

management consisting of Advisors who are ex-officio held by the Village Head, Operational Executives or known as Directors, Supervisors, and Bumdesa employees who hold the positions of Secretary and Treasurer are elected and determined at the Village Conference, with a term of office of 5 years. While the business coordinator is appointed and determined by the Director of Bumdesa. The Semambu Makmur Bumdesa Organizational Structure for the 2021-2026 period is as follows;

Figure 2 . Semambu Makmur Bumdesa Organizational Structure , 2021-2026



### C. Waste Treatment Business

The manager of Bumdesa Semambu Makmur is concerned about the dirty environmental conditions due to the large amount of plastic waste, so an effort is made to treat waste, especially plastic waste. Beginning in 2019 Bumdesa Semambu Makmur bought a plastic chopping machine. The plastic waste processing business is the main business of Semambu Makmur Bumdesa Semambu Island. This business is supported by the availability of a plastic chopping machine purchased in 2019 with a maximum grinding capacity of 80 kilograms per day for bucket plastic and 40 kilograms for glass plastic. The production process is carried out at a production site with a size of 200 M<sup>2</sup> which is located behind the Semambu Makmur village office, supported by three workers who work from Monday to Saturday from 08.00 WIB-16.00 WIB.

After running for one year, the manual drying process is quite slow because it really depends on weather conditions. If the weather is cloudy or rainy, the drying process for chopped plastic will be disrupted. After the management held deliberations, in 2020 it was decided to buy a set of plastic chopping dryers.

This waste processing business focuses on processing plastic waste. The production process begins with the purchase of raw materials in the form of plastic collected from pelapak in the Ogan Ilir district and waste bank managers in Pulau Semambu village. In terms of the percentage of fulfilling the needs for plastic waste raw materials by the two parties, namely 80% by pelapak and 20% by waste banks.

The collected raw materials are then sorted. Sorting is done to select raw materials based on color classification and specifications of the type of goods. There are various types

of plastic that are usually sorted, namely clear glass, blue lit glass, clear polypropylene, black polypropylene, yellow polypropylene, glass drinking cups, high density paint, red polypropylene, green polypropylene, blue polypropylene, chair polypropylene, high density blowing, color oil, red oil, gray oil, black oil, black toy, mineral water cap, red gallon cap, infusion, cast bucket, and green cast bucket. Milling of plastic raw materials into plastic chopped products is carried out after the sorting process. The results of the chopped plastic are then cleaned by washing in a tub connected to the chopping machine.

The chopped plastic products that have been cleaned are then dried. This drying process uses two methods, the first is by drying it under the hot sun, the second is using a dryer. After the drying process is complete, packaging is carried out by placing the chopped plastic products into large sacks with an average weight of 25 kilograms per sack. If the volume of chopped plastic production has reached a minimum of 700 kilograms, it will be sent to a plastic pellet producing factory in Palembang. The current average production is 2 (two) tons per month. The selling price of the chopped plastic products produced starts from IDR 3,600 to IDR 10,300 per kilogram. So if you calculate the monthly turnover of this plastic waste business in 2022, it will average Rp. 13,900,000.00 per month.

The choice of this business will also indirectly create a culture of selecting and sorting waste by the community, so that it will have an impact on facilitating cleaning workers in disposing of waste to landfills according to its type. When the community has reached the stage of selecting and sorting waste, they will no longer dispose of waste indiscriminately.

Keeping the environment clean from garbage is also in accordance with the teachings of the Prophet SAW, as in his hadith: *"There was a man who threw away a tree branch that was blocking the road, then he said, "By Allah, I will get rid of this branch so that it does not disturb and hurt the Muslims," so Allah put him into heaven," (HR Muslim).* Good deeds accompanied by sincere intentions to help Muslims avoid bad things such as being pricked by a thorn in the middle of the road, even though these actions seem trivial but have high value before Allah SWT.

The general benefits felt by the community and the environment are reduced plastic waste that is disposed of carelessly, thus causing a cleaner environment, avoiding clogging of waterways from plastic waste, so as to prevent flooding in the neighborhood where residents live during the rainy season.

As stated by Misbahuddin that *maslahah wa mursaha* is the benefit of doing good and preventing evil or *mafsada*, the business of processing plastic waste provides good benefits for society and the environment. The perceived benefits are the distinctive (special) benefits for individuals in the community who are involved in plastic waste collection activities, namely in the form of compensation in the form of money. Bumdesa Semambu Makmur also has special benefits in the form of fulfilling the need for raw materials to be processed into chopped plastic which provides income for Bumdesa.

The *ammah* (general) benefit received by the village community and the village environment is the improved level of cleanliness in the residents' settlements, especially from plastic waste. Plastic waste of certain types such as glasses of mineral water, drink bottles, used buckets, and the like is almost no longer found scattered around Semambu Island village, this is because residents are motivated to collect it in the hope of getting economic benefits.

By freeing the village from plastic waste, besides improving the level of cleanliness it also has the effect of not clogging the water channels in the village, so that it can minimize the potential for overflow of water that inundates the roads when it rains heavily. So the effect of this plastic waste processing business activity also turns out to be a good contribution in maintaining health and the environment, which also means protecting lives and property from harm due to environmental pollution and flooding.

### Conclusion

From an Islamic economic perspective, the step of prioritizing deliberation in decision making is very appropriate, in maintaining the spirit of brotherhood and community service. The deliberation that was held fostered a sense of belonging from the Semambu Island village community to the Semambu Makmur Bumdesa, so that they supported the business being carried out. Evidence of community support is the community's willingness to form waste banks in five hamlets in Pulau Semambu village, as part of an effort to help meet the needs for raw materials for waste processing run by Bumdesa.

From the point of view of the benefit of implementing a business to overcome environmental hygiene problems by running a plastic waste processing business, this is clear evidence of implementing Islamic teachings to love cleanliness and maintain environmental sustainability, making Bumdesa Semambu Makmur provide real benefits for the welfare of the people of Semambu Island village and participate in carrying out religious orders. to keep the environment clean.

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