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Empowering the Bonosari Village Community in Household Waste Management Through Organic Fertilizer Production Workshops

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the empowerment of the Bonosari Village community in processing household waste into organic fertilizer through a workshop. The purpose of this program is to provide an alternative solution to the waste problem in the village, where the community still relies on environmentally unfriendly burning methods. In addition, this program also aims to increase community awareness, knowledge, and skills in waste management, as well as provide economic and ecological added value. This study uses qualitative methods with primary and secondary data and an Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) approach, focusing on utilizing the local potential of the community, such as the residents' gardening habits and spirit of mutual cooperation. The program was implemented in the form of a workshop at the Bonosari Village Hall, which was attended by women who are members of the PKK. The results show that these workshops successfully increased the active participation of participants and sparked their enthusiasm for processing household waste. They acquired practical skills in making solid fertilizer (compost) and liquid organic fertilizer (POC). The organic fertilizer produced has been proven to fertilize the soil and increase plant growth and productivity. As a result, this program not only reduces environmental pollution but also supports greener and more sustainable village development.

1. Introduction

Empowerment is a development approach that aims to improve the capabilities of individuals and groups. Through this process, they are encouraged to be more independent in making decisions and overcoming problems. The concept of empowerment not only optimizes existing potential, but also helps individuals and groups realize their strengths and influence in managing resources. As this awareness grows, communities are expected to become more empowered in facing challenges, thereby creating sustainable prosperity (Agustina, et al., 2024) (Maela & Hanif, 2024).

Waste is one of the issues that has been widely discussed lately. Since this global

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issue has become a problem for the whole world, every country has begun to pay attention to waste-related issues. Many countries are still contemplating and seeking solutions to global problems in order to overcome environmental degradation and global governance. This is also one of the main objectives of the Indonesian government to encourage participation in environmental development and support the business world. According to Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management and Government Regulations (Ali Masngud & Muh. Hanif, 2025).

In general, we refer to the remains of the production process, both from industry and households, that are no longer used as waste. In Indonesia, waste is divided into two types, namely inorganic and organic. Organic waste is waste that can be recycled. For example, agricultural waste such as straw and rice husks can be used to fertilize the soil. In addition, everyday organic waste such as fruit peels, food scraps, and vegetables can also be reused, for example as animal feed or processed into compost to fertilize plants (Muh. Hanif, Abu Muna Almaududi Ausat, 2025) (Sukiman et al., 2021).

Waste derived from natural resources decomposes relatively easily, taking only 3 to 4 months to turn into fertilizer (Mustar, 2022). Community involvement in managing household organic waste is an important strategy for reducing its negative impact. This means that communities must be able to manage waste independently, without relying entirely on government assistance (Purnomo, S., Mulyani, N., Dyah, W., Fian, K., Khomsiyatun, 2025).

In Bonosari Village, waste management still faces many obstacles due to the lack of a good and integrated waste management system. As a result, waste issues often become the personal responsibility of each resident without any collective management. The people of Bonosari Village still largely rely on burning waste as the main solution for handling household waste. Unfortunately, this method is not environmentally friendly and has the potential to cause air pollution. The goal of a community-participation-focused approach to waste management is to encourage residents to get involved in every stage of waste handling, from collection to final disposal (Hanif, M., Muna, A., & Ausat, 2025).

Seeing this situation, we were motivated to offer an alternative solution in the form of processing organic waste into organic fertilizer. In this way, household waste in the form of organic material can be converted into useful products, thereby significantly reducing the volume of waste. This approach is expected to reduce the negative impact of pollution while providing economic added value for the community of Bonosari Village. Therefore, this article aims to implement an organic fertilizer production workshop program in Bonosari Village as a strategic step in building community independence while supporting the creation of a healthy, productive, and competitive environment (Qodir, A., Siminto, & Hanif, 2025).

2. Methods

This workshop on processing household waste into organic fertilizer was held in Bonosari Village, Sempor District, Kebumen Regency, on August 6, 2025. The activity involved 15 students from KKN group 6, targeting PKK members in Bonosari Village, with two representatives from each neighborhood association.

This study applies a qualitative approach using two types of data, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data is the main source in qualitative research (Creswell, 2008) covering words and actions collected directly from informants or research subjects. This data is obtained from the field in the form of interviews, audio recordings, videos, and photos (Sugiyono, 2020). Meanwhile, secondary data is data obtained indirectly, either through intermediaries or in the form of documents, reports, journals, books, and other sources that serve as a supplement to primary data (Sugiyono & Lestari, 2021)

The approach used in this activity is Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD). This approach emphasizes community independence by placing residents as actors and determinants of development. Unlike traditional approaches that tend to focus on community problems and needs, ABCD starts from the assets and strengths of the community. Thus, the community is encouraged to be more confident, empowered, and able to develop its capacity independently (Nuryananda & Prabowo, 2020).

ABCD emphasizes mapping and managing existing assets within the community, including human resources, organizations, institutions, natural resources, physical assets, social assets, and economic assets (Yuwana, 2022). The management of these assets is expected to create independence in income while improving the welfare of the community in a sustainable manner.

The ABCD approach was introduced by John McKnight and Jody Kretzmann through The Asset-Based Community Development Institute. The basic principle is that individuals and communities have significant contributions to make in developing themselves. Community developers are required to be able to see the positive side of every challenge, including limitations in human resources. The main focus is on how existing assets can be utilized constructively and collaboratively (Suksmawati et al., 2021).

ABCD has five stages in its implementation (Discovery, Dream, Design, Define, Destiny), with the following details:

The first stage, Discovery, is the initial stage of searching for and exploring assets owned by the community. This process includes three important steps, namely mapping the area, mapping the community, and mapping available assets. This stage was carried out by exploring the potential of Bonosari Village. Through dialogue with residents, it was discovered that household waste, which had been considered a problem, could be turned into a useful asset, namely raw material for organic fertilizer. This awareness arose from the residents' daily habit of producing kitchen waste, leaves, and livestock manure.

Next is the Dream stage, or priority setting. At this stage, the community is invited to imagine their desired future through realistic big dreams that can be realized. The community plays a central role in the implementation, while the facilitators only act as assistants. This stage provides a space for the community to imagine a better future by utilizing their potential. Residents began to hope that household waste would no

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longer cause pollution, but could be processed into organic fertilizer that would have economic value and support the fertility of their agricultural land. This collective dream then became the basis for designing concrete steps.

The Design stage involves developing an action plan to achieve the goals set in the Dream stage. This design is based on actual needs and conditions in the field so that the steps taken can be the right solution. The community and the service team formulate strategies to realize this dream. The organic fertilizer production workshop is organized in a participatory manner, from the selection of waste treatment methods, the preparation of training schedules, to the division of roles between residents and facilitators. This design process emphasizes the principle of collaboration so that every element of the community feels ownership and responsibility for the program.

Finally, the Define (Affirmation of Goals) and Destiny (Determination of the Future/Self-Determination) stages. At this stage, the community jointly affirms the direction it wants to take and implements a series of innovative actions oriented towards sustainability. This process emphasizes collective commitment and continuous learning, so that what has been planned can be implemented in a practical manner in line with the community's potential. This stage serves as a momentum to implement the plans that have been developed. The workshop on processing household waste into organic fertilizer was enthusiastically carried out by the residents of Bonosari Village. The results were not only organic fertilizer that could be used for agriculture, but also the growth of collective awareness that environmental problems could be solved in creative ways based on local assets. Through this process, community empowerment did not stop at technical training, but also fostered independence and sustainability in protecting the environment (Abdul Rahman, A Syafir Rahman, 2024) .

3. Literature Review

a. Community Empowerment

Community empowerment is a process of developing the potential, knowledge, and abilities of the community so that they can become more independent and solve the problems they face, thereby improving their quality of life. In villages, empowerment includes activities that enable residents to participate in decision-making, skills development, and the management of local potential. According to Kartasasmita, community empowerment must include two important aspects: (1) the community must be able to create an atmosphere that enables activities to develop existing potential, and (2) strengthening the community's ability to access all potential so that it can be productive.

In this case, processing household waste into organic fertilizer has become a means of economic and environmental empowerment for the community. This is evident in the background of Bonosari Village, where the community is very harmonious, willing to work together, and has a strong social life. This shows that there is a great opportunity for community empowerment in Bonosari Village (Agustina et al., 2024).

b. Household Waste

Household waste is one of the most common forms of environmental pollution, both in rural and urban areas. Household waste consists of organic and inorganic waste. According to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in 2020, household waste accounts for around 60% of the total volume of waste in Indonesia.

Household organic waste, such as vegetable scraps, onion skins, eggshells, fruit peels, rice washing water, or even rotten food scraps, is organic waste. Processing this waste can reduce environmental pollution, starting with cleaner air because there is no rotten food being thrown away, waste is not scattered in waterways, etc. Additionally, waste processing can also provide added value if it is processed into fertilizer. This is in line with economic principles that emphasize the reuse or recycling of existing resources (Jummaini et al., 2024).

To reduce the habit of disposing of household waste, it would be better to process it into something more useful, such as organic fertilizer, using simple methods and utilizing existing waste.

c. Organic Fertilizer

Organic fertilizer is fertilizer made from natural materials, such as vegetable scraps, fruit scraps, and household waste. This fertilizer contains nutrients needed by plants and can improve soil structure in a sustainable manner. The use of organic fertilizer is very beneficial because it can fertilize and loosen the soil without damaging its elements. In addition, the use of this fertilizer can also reduce dependence on chemical fertilizers, which have the potential to damage the soil in the long term (Cemda et al., 2021).

Previous studies have shown community service activities in the form of socialization of the use of household waste as organic fertilizer for organic farming. Meanwhile, what we are doing in Bonosari Village is for every dawis in Bonosari Village, so the difference lies in the target. The research conducted by Apriyogi et al. focused on community empowerment targeting farmers, while our research targeted housewives who tend dawis gardens in each neighborhood unit. This is because dawis gardens are a place for housewives to socialize with their neighbors. When they succeed in creating fertile gardens using organic fertilizer, they will be more enthusiastic about gardening and will certainly interact more often (Apriyogi et al., 2023).

Research written by Rohmansyah, et al. Their research focused on economic problems in the village. Due to the unstable economic conditions, community empowerment was carried out by processing household waste into organic fertilizer, which could increase its selling value and stabilize the economy in the village (Mustar, et al., 2022). In contrast, what we did in Bonosari Village was to take advantage of the opportunity that the residents of Bonosari Village liked gardening and most of them still preferred chemical fertilizers. We held an empowerment workshop on processing household waste into organic fertilizer. This made the soil in the village fertile, and the residents became more enthusiastic about gardening. If the harvest was large and the results were good, it could also help increase the village's income.

Research written by Parmadi, et al. Their research focused on the selling value of organic fertilizer production and the awareness of residents to process

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household waste into organic fertilizer. This research focused on how they could make fertilizer and sell it on the market at an appropriate price, thereby providing a source of livelihood in the village. The focus was on selling value and economic needs. The community is also aware of how useful household waste is when converted into organic fertilizer (Parmadi et al., 2023). The difference from our research in Bonosari Village is that the residents are still unaware of the value of utilizing household waste. They prefer to use chemical fertilizers. The residents still believe that the use of organic fertilizer will not be successful if applied to their dawis gardens. Therefore, we, the students, immediately provided education to the community and directly practiced planting crops that were treated with organic fertilizer. The results were fertile and loose soil. This sparked enthusiasm among the community, and eventually they wanted to try and practice it directly in their own dawis gardens.

4. Results and Discussion

On Wednesday, August 6, 2025, Community Service Program (KKN) Group 6 conducted a community empowerment activity on processing household waste into organic fertilizer at the Bonosari Village Hall. The event was attended by PKK mothers and local village officials. They were shown that the volume of organic waste, such as food scraps, fruit peels, and dry leaves, is quite high. Indiscriminate disposal of waste can cause environmental pollution (Andriani et al., 2022). This condition underscores the importance of workshop programs so that the community not only understands waste issues, but also learns about alternative solutions for managing household waste.

The material on organic waste management was presented through a workshop. During the session, organic waste was explained in detail, including the various types of contents found in it, as well as its definition. In addition, the stages of processing organic waste into organic fertilizer were also discussed. With the right methods, organic waste can be converted into useful products such as solid compost for plants or organic liquid fertilizer that has commercial value. The equipment required is also very simple and easy to obtain in the surrounding environment.

Organic fertilizers are divided into two types, namely solid fertilizers and liquid fertilizers, both of which have different processes and benefits. Solid fertilizers, or compost, are fertilizers produced from the decomposition of organic materials by microorganisms. These organic compost fertilizers are environmentally friendly and offer various benefits, such as improving soil fertility, maintaining soil structure, being a source of nutrients for soil and plants, and increasing land productivity in the long term (Azmin et al., 2022). Mature compost can be recognized by characteristics such as a dark brown to black color, a mild aroma resembling soil or humus, and a smooth texture. Solid compost that is ready to use can be used immediately to fertilize plants or packaged first so that it can be sold and provide economic value (Muis, 2022).

Liquid organic fertilizer (POC) is a fertilizer made through a fermentation process with added nutrients, containing macro and micro nutrients. POC, often referred to as foliar liquid fertilizer, is usually sprayed on leaves and has a faster production time compared to solid organic fertilizers (Karyanto et al., 2022). The ingredients needed to make POC are onion skins and rice washing water. Red onion skins are known to contain flavonol flavonoids, which act as antioxidants, as well as isoflavones.

In addition, this waste is also rich in other compounds such as polyphenols, saponins, terpenoids, and alkaloids. Red onion skin can be processed into liquid organic fertilizer and acts as a plant growth regulator (PGR) due to its auxin and gibberellin growth hormone content, which effectively accelerates root growth (Hartanti et al., 2024). Rice washing water contains various important nutrients, including vitamins B1, B2, and B3, as well as minerals such as manganese and phosphorus. These nutrients significantly affect the growth of land spinach, as evidenced by increases in plant height, number of leaves, and fresh and dry weight (Hadijah et al., 2022).

The processing of household waste into organic fertilizer is carried out through several simple but effective steps. To make solid fertilizer, a simple tool is used in the form of a composter made from a used bucket or gallon container. Collect organic waste such as vegetable scraps, dry leaves, and fruit peels, then chop them into small pieces so they can decompose easily. Place them in the composter in layers, alternating between dry and wet materials. The composting process involves the decomposition of organic materials by microorganisms, which is facilitated by providing sufficient aeration through regular stirring every week and maintaining the ideal moisture level in the composter, which is around 50-60%. The process of forming solid compost takes about 30-40 days. During the composting period, the composter is covered and stirred regularly once a week. The decomposition process produces mature compost that is dark brown in color with a pleasant earthy smell. This solid fertilizer is ready to be used as soil fertilizer or packaged for sale (Muis, 2022).

As for liquid organic fertilizer (POC), waste in the form of onion skins and rice washing water is fermented using the anaerobic method. Aerobic composting has several advantages, including less odor, ease of operation, and more stable compost (Afifah et al., 2021). The steps are to mix all the ingredients in a closed container, such as a used bottle. Then stir and close tightly. Store in a cool place for 7-14 days. Don't forget to open the container every day for 1-2 minutes to release the gas. After fermentation, strain the liquid.

The fermentation process produces liquid fertilizer rich in growth hormones such as auxin and gibberellin, as well as micro and macro nutrients that are essential for plants. Organic fertilizer has the advantage of quickly overcoming nutrient deficiencies without causing nutrient leaching problems, and can provide nutrients to plants immediately. Unlike inorganic liquid fertilizers, liquid organic

ISSN 3032-7563

fertilizers are generally safe for soil and plants even when applied intensively. In addition, the binding agents contained in them allow the fertilizer solution sprayed onto the soil surface to be absorbed directly by plants. The process of making Liquid Organic Fertilizer (POC) is shorter than that of solid organic fertilizers, and its use in agriculture is simply by spraying it onto plants (Asmawanti S et al., 2022).

Picture 1. The process of putting onion skins into rice water.

Picture 2. Fermentation Process

Picture 3. Plants before fertilization

Picture 4. Plants after being fertilized.

Overall, the use of these two types of organic fertilizers helps reduce the use of synthetic chemical fertilizers that can damage the environment and soil health. Other positive effects include increased crop yields and better crop quality, providing additional economic value for farmers and the Bonosari village community. This program is a sustainable solution for waste management while increasing local agricultural productivity (Sari, D. P., & Nugroho, 2023).

The workshop ended with a hands-on session on processing organic waste into solid and liquid fertilizers. Participants were very enthusiastic about the composting process using simple composters that had been prepared. In addition, the production of liquid organic fertilizer from shallot skins and rice washing water was also carried out in groups, so that the community gained first-hand experience in managing household waste into useful products. The success of this training was evident from the active participation of the participants and their desire to apply what they learned at home, which is expected to reduce waste volume and support environmentally friendly agriculture in the village of Bonosari.

Picture 5. Participants asking questions during the question and answer session

Picture 6. Photo of the committee with participants at the closing session

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According to previous studies, the use of organic waste management as fertilizer has a positive impact on the environment and the community's economy. Waste that was once a problem and a source of pollution has now become an additional source of income through the sale of compost and liquid fertilizer. In addition, the use of organic fertilizer can improve soil fertility naturally without the negative side effects that usually arise from synthetic chemical fertilizers (Wahyuni, S., Putra, I. G., & Lestari, 2023). This is in line with sustainable development and environmental protection efforts on a local scale that provide long-term benefits for the community.

Overall, this community empowerment activity succeeded in raising participants' awareness and knowledge about the importance of household waste management. In addition, the workshop provided practical skills that can be immediately applied. Future recommendations include holding regular follow-up training and providing assistance so that the community becomes more proficient in the process of converting waste into high-quality organic fertilizer. This step is expected to support greener and more sustainable village development.

5. Conclusion

Community empowerment activities in Bonosari Village through workshops on processing household waste into organic fertilizer have successfully increased community awareness, knowledge, and skills in independent organic waste management. The practical approach with direct demonstrations of solid and liquid compost production effectively encouraged active participant involvement so that they could apply this technology in their own households. The use of solid and liquid organic fertilizers also provides significant benefits for soil fertility, improving soil structure, increasing water retention capacity, and enhancing sustainable plant growth and productivity. In addition, the use of organic fertilizers also helps reduce dependence on synthetic chemical fertilizers that have the potential to damage the environment.

The transformation of household waste, which was initially an environmental problem, into an economically valuable product has opened up opportunities to improve the welfare of rural communities through additional income from the sale of organic fertilizer. The asset-based community development (ABCD) approach has proven effective in building community independence while supporting sustainable development at the village level. Future recommendations include conducting advanced training and providing ongoing assistance to improve the community's ability and motivation to optimally manage organic waste, as well as expanding the scope of this program to other areas to support environmentally friendly agriculture and natural resource conservation.

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