Journal of Community Empowerment
https://journal.ummat.ac.id/index.php/jce
Volume 4, Nomor 1, Juni 2025
p-ISSN : 2961-9459
e-ISSN : 2963-7090

ZERO WASTE TRADITIONAL MARKET DEVELOPMENT FOR THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY REALIZATION

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Diterima 16 Mei 2025, Direvisi 12 Juni 2025, Disetujui 13 Juni 2025

ABSTRAK

Program ini merupakan pengabdian masyarakat yang bertujuan untuk memberikan solusi terhadap permasalahan lingkungan di pasar tradisional. Permasalahan lingkungan yang sangat dominan adalah masalah sampah yang menimbulkan bau, mengundang nyamuk dan lalat yang berdampak negatif bagi kesehatan. Program ini dilaksanakan di Pasar Nirmala, salah satu pasar yang berada di Kecamatan Kasihan, Kabupaten Bantul, Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta selama bulan Januari hingga Desember 2024 dengan pendekatan Partisipatif Berbasis Masyarakat. Tujuan dari program ini adalah untuk menanggulangi penumpukan sampah dan menjaga kenyamanan pasar. Implementasi program ini melibatkan partisipasi aktif dari pengelola pasar, para pedagang dan masyarakat setempat, sedangkan pendanaan bersumber dari dana partisipasi masyarakat dan dana keistimewaan provinsi DIY serta dari Lembaga Jasa Keuangan Non Bank yaitu Pegadaian Syariah. Program dilaksanakan melalui lima tahapan berdasarkan kerangka *community based research* yaitu *diagnosis, action, intervention, evaluation, reflection.* Program ini menghasilkan dampak transformatif terhadap kebiasaan pedagang pasar dalam hal pengelolaan sampah pasar. Selain itu, juga memberikan dampak ekonomi terhadap pendapatan masyarakat di sekitar Pasar Nirmala melalui peningkatan pengetahuan tentang investasi dan aset keuangan yang dimiliki.
Kata kunci: *Pasar Tradisional; Zero Waste; Ekonomi Sirkular*

ABSTRACT

This program constitutes a community service initiative designed to address environmental challenges in traditional markets. The predominant issue identified is solid waste, which contributes to unpleasant odors, attracts disease-carrying vectors such as mosquitoes and flies, and poses significant public health risks. The program was implemented at Nirmala Market, located in Kasihan District, Bantul Regency, within the Special Region of Yogyakarta, and was conducted over the period of January to December 2024 using a Community-Based Participatory approach. The primary objective of this initiative is to mitigate waste accumulation and enhance the overall cleanliness and comfort of the market environment. The implementation process involves the active engagement of market administrators, traders, and local community members. Financial support for the program was sourced from community contributions, the Special Autonomy Fund of the Yogyakarta Special Region, and a non-bank financial institution, namely Pegadaian Syariah. The program was executed in five phases, following the framework of community-based research: diagnosis, action, intervention, evaluation, and reflection. The initiative has yielded a transformative impact on the waste management practices of market vendors. Furthermore, it has generated positive economic outcomes for the surrounding community by enhancing public awareness and knowledge regarding financial investments and asset ownership.
Keywords: *Traditional Market; Zero Waste; Circular Economy*

INTRODUCTION

Markets play an important role in social life. In the market, people can interact to each other. The interaction of sellers as people who offer goods and buyers who request goods through direct bargaining is a characteristic of traditional markets ((Ikram, M., & Nur, 2012; Ketjil, M. I. A., Masinambow, V. A., & Sumual, 2022; Pangiuk, 2019). The bargaining process is carried out to

determine the price and quantity of goods (Astuti, W., Adisanjaya, N., & Indahsari, 2019). In the market, people interact to fulfill their daily needs, such as: groceries, vegetables, fruits, fish, chicken, and even clothes (Dima, 2023).

Traditional markets serve to facilitate the distribution of goods and services. Traders in traditional markets sell in stalls, shophouses, and tents (Arifin, 2018; Sulistyo, H., & Cahyono, 2010). Buying and selling activities in traditional markets have great potential to generate waste (Rofifah, H., & Tarlani, 2023). Trading activities in traditional markets leave residual goods that are considered useless so that they are discarded and become waste.Waste is the residue of goods that have been used / consumed by the market (Sulistyo, H., & Cahyono, 2010).

Many traditional market traders still think that waste has no benefit left, so they immediately throw it away without selecting and sorting it first. Good waste management is still a serious problem in traditional markets. Waste that is not managed properly can cause environmental and health problems. Managing waste properly and keeping the market clean is an obligation for all parties, not just traders. Waste management is an activity to overcome waste problems from upstream to downstream or from the beginning of generation to final disposal.

Waste must be managed properly, safely, and environmentally friendly. The waste management process consists of temporal storage, collection, transportation, processing, and final disposal (Oktapiana, R. R., & Hermanto, 2022). Zero waste is one way of managing waste. Zero waste adheres to the principle of waste management that emphasizes the prevention of waste production (Handayana, I. G. N. Y., Angraini, L. M., Sudiarta, I. W., & Qomariyah, 2019). Recycling, composting, reducing, and recovering used goods (reuse) are zero waste waste management concepts (Wirasasmita et al., 2020; Zitri, I., Lestanata, Y., Darmansyah, D., Amil, A., & Umami, 2022). This concept makes the waste generated by the community to be processed into something useful so that it can realize the circular economy. Circular economy refers to all reduce, reuse, and recycle activities in production, circulation, and consumption. As a critical link to achieving a resource-efficient and environmentally friendly society, the 'Circular Economy' is becoming increasingly important both strategically and economically (Khajuria, A., Atienza, V. A., Chavanich, S., Henning, W., Islam, I., Kral, U., Liu, M., Liu, X., Murthy, I. K., Oyedotun, T. D. T., Verma, P., Xu, G., Zeng, X., & Li, 2022).

According to a study conducted by (Syukriya & Safitri, 2021), the concept of zero waste is in line with Islamic values. The Islamic worldview regarded this zero-waste habit is an implementation of the values contained in the Qur'an (Al A'raf: 56; Al Maidah: 32; Al Baqarah: 205; Al Isra: 70; Al Shad: 27-28; Ar Rum: 41, Al A'raf: 58)[1]. Therefore, when this zero-waste habit

[1] Al A'raf: 56
مِّنَ قَرِيْبٌ اللّٰهِ رَحْمَتَ اِنَّ وَّطَمَعًاۗ خَوْفًا وَّادْعُوْهُ اِصْلَاحِهَا بَعْدَ الْاَرْضِ فِى تُفْسِدُوْا وَلَا
الْمُحْسِنِيْنَ

"Do not commit abuse on the earth, spreading corruption after its [once] being in order. And invoke Him in fear and aspiration. Indeed, the mercy of Allah is near to the doers of good."

Al Maidah: 32
فِى فَسَادٍ اَوْ نَفْسٍۢ بِغَيْرِ ۗ نَفْسًا قَتَلَ مَنْ اَنَّهٗ اِسْرَاۤءِيْلَ بَنِيْٓ عَلٰى كَتَبْنَا ذٰلِكَ اَجْلِ مِنْ
جَاۤءَتْهُمْ وَلَقَدْ جَمِيْعًاۗ النَّاسَ اَحْيَا فَكَاَنَّمَآ اَحْيَاهَا وَمَنْ جَمِيْعًاۗ النَّاسَ قَتَلَ فَكَاَنَّمَا الْاَرْضِ
لَمُسْرِفُوْنَ الْاَرْضِ فِى ذٰلِكَ بَعْدَ مِنْهُمْ كَثِيْرًا اِنَّ ثُمَّ بِالْبَيِّنٰتِ رُسُلُنَا

"Therefore, We ordained for the Children of Israel that whoever kills a soul unless for a soul or for corruption [done] in the land - it is as if he had slain mankind entirely. And whoever saves one - it is as if he had saved mankind entirely. And our messengers had certainly come to them with clear proofs. Then indeed many of them, [even] after that, throughout the land, were transgressors."

Al Baqarah: 205
الْفَسَادَ يُحِبُّ لَا اللّٰهُ وَ وَالنَّسْلَۗ الْحَرْثَ وَيُهْلِكَ فِيْهَا لِيُفْسِدَ الْاَرْضِ فِى سَعٰى تَوَلّٰى وَاِذَا

"When he goes away, he strives throughout the land to cause corruption therein and destroy crops and animals. And Allah does not like corruption."
Al Isra: 70
عَلٰى وَفَضَّلْنٰهُمْ الطَّيِّبٰتِ مِّنَ وَرَزَقْنٰهُمْ وَالْبَحْرِ الْبَرِّ فِى وَحَمَلْنٰهُمْ اٰدَمَ بَنِيْٓ كَرَّمْنَا وَلَقَدْ
تَفْضِيْلًا خَلَقْنَا مِّمَّنْ كَثِيْرٍ

"Indeed, We have certainly honored the children of Adam and carried them on the land and sea and provided for them of the good things and preferred them over much of what We have created, with [definite] preference."

Al Shad: 27-28
كَفَرُوْا لِّلَّذِيْنَ فَوَيْلٌ كَفَرُوْا الَّذِيْنَ ظَنُّ ذٰلِكَ بَاطِلًاۗ بَيْنَهُمَا وَمَا وَالْاَرْضَ السَّمَاۤءَ خَلَقْنَا وَمَا
نَجْعَلُ اَمْ الْاَرْضِۗ فِى كَالْمُفْسِدِيْنَ الصّٰلِحٰتِ وَعَمِلُوا اٰمَنُوْا الَّذِيْنَ نَجْعَلُ اَمْ O النَّارِۗ مِنَ
كَالْفُجَّارِ الْمُتَّقِيْنَ

"We did not create the heavens and earth and whatever is between them aimlessly. That is the assumption of those who disbelieve, so woe to those who disbelieve from the Fire. Or should we treat those who believe and do righteous deeds like corrupters in the land? Or should we treat those who fear Allah like the wicked?"

Ar Rum: 41
لَعَلَّهُمْ عَمِلُوْا الَّذِيْ بَعْضَ لِيُذِيْقَهُمْ النَّاسِ اَيْدِى كَسَبَتْ بِمَا وَالْبَحْرِ الْبَرِّ فِى الْفَسَادُ ظَهَرَ
يَرْجِعُوْنَ

"There has appeared corruption on land and sea because of what the hands of people have earned, so He may let them taste part of [the consequence of] what they have done that perhaps they will return [to righteousness]."

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is applied, it means implementing some of the verses of the Qur'an to preserve the environment. The Prophet once said in a hasan hadith, "Take care of the Earth, for indeed, it is your mother" (Narrated by Abu Daud and Ahmad from Abu Sa'id and Khudri).

Nirmala Market is one of the traditional markets located in Kemantren Tirtonirmolo Bantul. Nirmala Market was established in 2020. The total number of traders in the Nirmala market is 76 which are divided into three groups, namely market stalls, morning stalls, night stalls. The average waste generated by the Nirmala market per day is 176kg. Like other traditional markets, trading activities in Nirmala market also cause waste problems. Based on this, we conducted a community service entitled Zero Waste Traditional Market Development for the Circular Economy Realization.

METHOD

This community service is a qualitative study with a Community Based Participatory Research (CBPR) approach. Community Based Participatory Research (CBPR) is a partnership between academics and communities who collaboratively conduct community service with the aim of providing solutions to pressing problems faced by the community so that it can lead to social change (Christopher, S., Watts, V., McCormick, A. K. H. G., & Young, 2008; Studi et al., 2020; Wallerstein, N., Bonnie Duran, J., Oetzel, O. G., Minkler, 2011). The community is no longer used as an object of community service, but also as a subject or community service partner (Horowitz, C. R., Robinson, M., & Seifer, 2009). This community service is considered impactful (Ochocka, J., & Janzen, 2014) so that the community or partners will benefit from the process carried out in this community service. The stages carried out in this community service are diagnosing, planning action, taking action, evaluating and learning. An overview of these stages is presented in Figure 1 below (Davison, R., Martinsons, M. G., & Kock, 2004)

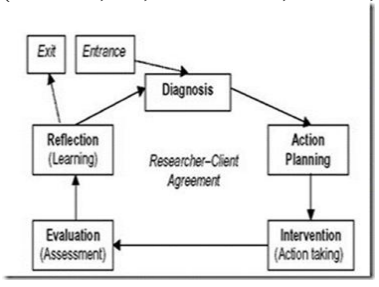

Figure 1. Community Based Community Service Scheme

Diagnosing

Diagnostic analysis focuses on finding the root causes of a problem, aiming to determine the reasons behind an occurrence. This approach is aimed at identifying and understanding the causes behind an event or behaviour.

Action Planning

Community serviceers and participants together understand the main problems that exist then proceed to develop an appropriate action plan to solve the existing problems. By paying attention to the needs and strengths of each stakeholder, community serviceers and participants began to make action plans.

Action Taking

Community serviceers and participants together implement the action plan in the hope of solving the problem.

Evaluating

After the implementation period (action taking) is considered sufficient, the community serviceer and the participants evaluate the results of the implementation, in this stage it is seen how the user accepts the activities that have been carried out.

Learning

This stage is the final part of the cycle that has been passed by carrying out a review of the stages that have ended then this community service can end. All criteria in the learning principle must be studied, changes in the organizational situation are evaluated by the community serviceer and communicated to the client, the community serviceer and the client reflect on the project results.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Diagnosing Result

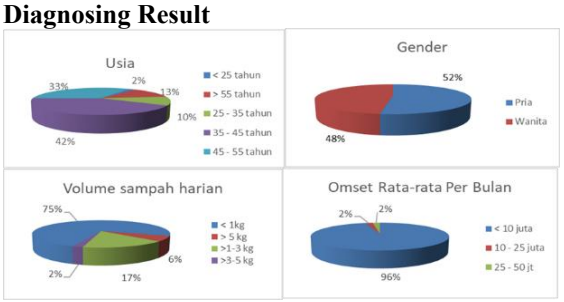

Figure 2. Participant Overview

Figure 2 shows the characteristics of the participants in terms of age, gender, volume of waste generated and average monthly turnover. The majority of respondents are in the age range of 35-45

Al A'raf: 58
نُصَرِّفُ كَذٰلِكَ نَكِدًاۗ اِلَّا يَخْرُجُ لَا خَبُثَ وَالَّذِيْ رَبِّهٖۚ بِاِذْنِ نَبَاتُهٗ يَخْرُجُ الطَّيِّبُ وَالْبَلَدُ يَّشْكُرُوْنَ لِقَوْمٍ الْاٰيٰتِ

"The good land yields its produce by permission of its Lord, but that which is bad - nothing but difficulty and hardship. Thus do We explain in detail the signs for a people who are grateful."

years with a percentage of 42%. Participants with an age range above 55 years old amounted to 13% while 33% of participants were in the age range of 45-55 years. 10% of participants were 25-35 years old and only 2% were under 25 years old. Based on gender, participants are divided into 52% men and 48% women.

Observation of the characteristics of waste volume and average turnover showed that the daily waste volume varied considerably. However, most of the traders, 75%, generate less than 1 kg of waste per day while 17% of the traders generate 1-3 kg of waste per day. 6% of the traders generated more than 5 kg of waste, and 2% of the traders generated 3-5 kg of waste.

Figure 3. Types of Market Waste Generated

Figure 3 shows the types of waste generated in Nirmala market. 68% is plastic waste. Apart from plastic, 18% of the waste generated is paper. While organic waste in the form of food scraps and natural materials amounted to 10%.

In addition to diagnosing the demographics of the participants, a diagnosis of the participants' knowledge of the types of waste was also carried out.

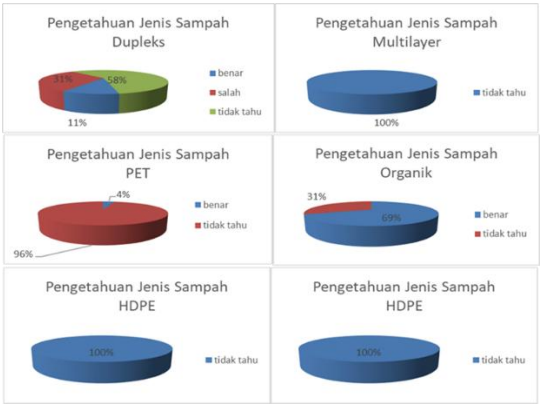

Figure 4. Market Traders' Knowledge Level of Waste Types

Figure 4 shows the percentage of participants' knowledge of duplex, PET, multilayer, HDPE, organic and hazardous waste types. From the diagnosis of the participants' knowledge level, it shows that 100% of the participants did not know about the types of multilayer, HDPE and B3 waste. For PET waste, 96% of participants answered that they did not know. For duplex waste, 58% of participants did not know, 31% answered incorrectly and 11% answered correctly. While the type of organic waste is the most understood waste by the participants. This is shown by the percentage of respondents who answered correctly, which was 69%.

Action Planning

Based on the data obtained at the diagnosis stage, several facts were obtained, namely:

a. The level of knowledge of market traders about waste segregation is still very low.
b. The market does not yet have a comprehensive and integrated waste management program.
c. There are no supporting facilities and infrastructure for waste management.

From these facts, the action plan to achieve a zero waste market is carried out through education and mentoring programs described in Table 1.

Table 1. Action Plan

Activities	Objectives	Results
Waste Sorting Training	To improve environmental literacy for market traders and managers	Participants understand the problem of waste and how to sort it.
Focus Group Discussion	To obtain support from traders, managers and residents around the market regarding magot management for organic waste handling.	Participants understood the problem of organic waste in the Nirmala Village Market and its surroundings. So that it is necessary to carry out waste management based on magot cultivation.
Management Training	To solve problems related to the ability to carry out management of magot cultivation by prospective	Participants can understand and carry out management related to magot cultivation in accordance

	magot cultivation managers	with magot management procedures.
Procurement of Supporting Infrastructure	To have the infrastructure to carry out operational activities in the framework of the Zero waste Traditional Market.	The market has the necessary infrastructure to realize a Zero waste traditional market with economic impact.

Action Taking

To obtain comprehensive information related to the situation and conditions of Nirmala Market on waste management, two observations were made, namely a survey of the traders' understanding of waste and observation of waste management infrastructure in Nirmala Market.

Waste Sorting Training

Figure 5. Training and Implementation of Waste Sorting

Waste segregation training is an action taken to increase the understanding of traders and communities around the Nirmala market regarding waste. This step is taken so that waste is organized from the source, making it easier to manage. Waste segregation is carried out for inorganic waste. This waste is then deposited with the vendors. Figure 5 shows the documentation of the waste segregation training and the deposit of segregated waste.

Focus Group Discussion

After the traders practiced the waste segregation activity, a focus group discussion was held to handle the organic waste generated. Based on data from the diagnosis stage, the volume of organic waste reached 10% of the total waste generated. The FGD was attended by the head of Nirmala market, the head of Padokan Kidul hamlet, the heads of RT 4, RT 2, RT 8 Padokan Kidul and their community representatives, and the community service team. In the FGD, several things were agreed upon, namely:

a. Organic waste will be managed into magot cultivation.
b. Team composition
c. Budget for infrastructure procurement
d. Scheduling of the magot management team

Training On Maggot Cultivation

Maggot is the larva of the Black Soldier Fly (BSF) with a high protein content that is good for poultry or fish feed (Hidayah, F. F. T., Rahayu, D. N., & Budiman, 2020; Triani, HDT, Ediana, D., Harly, R., Metri, Y., Elmiati, R., Sari, DR, ... & Kurnia, 2023). When viewed from the aspect of muamalah fiqh, buying and selling maggots or feed for maggots in the form of food and livestock waste is permitted. This is because it fulfills the pillars of buying and selling which include 'aqidain, ma'qud alaih and shigat (Juniar, N., & Nuzula, 2022). Therefore, the economic results obtained are halal income so that it can improve the economy of residents (Rodli, A. F., & Hanim, 2021).

Figure 6. Maggot Cultivation Training

The training was attended by four representatives from Padokan Kidul hamlet. According to the Head of Padokan Kidul hamlet, Mr. Wisnu, maggot cultivation activities are very interesting, because they have economic value, and are beneficial to the environment. It is hoped that this activity can be transmitted to each RT in Padokan Kidul. The maggot cultivation training was carried out with the aim that the market has human resources who can manage maggot in the Nirmala market. In Figure 6, the participants look enthusiastic listening to the explanation from the resource person.

Procurement of Supporting Facilities and Infrastructure

Figure 7. Maggot Cultivation Equipment

Figure 7 shows the facilities and infrastructure required for maggot cultivation. These facilities and infrastructure will be placed at the Nirmala market waste depot. The depot operation is

carried out by the trainees who are selected as managers. The current organic waste absorption capacity is 100kg.

Evaluating

After the zero-waste traditional market program, several things were found that needed to be addressed, both related to management, work mechanisms, and strategies. From the management aspect, the depot capacity is still not optimal because there is still a lot of idle capacity. This is due to the volume of organic waste generated in the market still not reaching the optimum point. To meet the optimum target point, a projection of residents' waste around the Nirmala market, which consists of 12 hamlets, was carried out. The data shows that the average resident around the Nirmala market produces 211 kg of organic waste per day, assuming each person produces 1/8 kg (1.25 ounces). Details of the projected organic waste generated are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Daily Organic Waste Estimation Data

Padukuhan	Population		Total	Waste (kg)
	M	F		
Kalipakis	645	645	1,290	161
Kersan	688	673	1,361	170
Jeblok	1,169	1,135	2,304	288
Plugran	971	972	1,943	243
Dongkelan Kauman	1,107	1,120	2,227	278
Padokan Lor	730	745	1,475	184
Jogonalan Lor	878	851	1,729	216
Padokan Kidul	686	674	1,360	170
Jogonalan Kidul	1,119	1,092	2,211	276
Gronjong	648	653	1,301	163
Mlisi	1,028	1,020	2,048	256
Beton	493	506	999	125
Total	10,162	10,086	20,248	2,531
Average	211			

**Assuming each person produces 1/8 kg of organic waste per day*

Learning

As a lesson learned from the series of actions taken to realize a zero waste traditional market, the stakeholders plan to expand the scope of activities to the surrounding community. The wider scope of activities allows the realization of a more effective circular economy. For this reason, more massive socialization and education activities are needed.

CONCLUSION

The environmental literacy of the traders in Nirmala market has increased through the Zero waste Traditional Market program. This program also received support from the surrounding community. This is because in addition to having a positive impact on the environment, it can also open up jobs around Padokan Lor and Padokan Kidul hamlets in Tirtonirmolo Kapanewon Kasihan, Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta Special Region Province. In realizing the Zero waste Traditional Market, the program is carried out through the stages of training, FGDs, procurement of infrastructure and mentoring. Local officials believe that this program will have a positive impact on the surrounding community so it needs to be duplicated in other areas.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Thank you to LPPM UIN Sunan Kalijaga for funding this community service activity.

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