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# Collaboration of Farmer Groups, Youth Waste Bank and Jaranan Dancer at Complang Lake, Kediri to Optimize Green Economy in order to Welcome Tourists from the Opening of Dhoho Airport

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## Abstract

Kediri Regency, East Java has great potential in terms of tourism which cannot be separated from the waste problem. It can be seen at the Sumber Complang tourist attraction, Kandat District, Kediri Regency, East Java. Plastic waste and leaves can be seen scattered around. In fact, if this waste is managed well it can provide benefits to the surrounding community. It is known that Kediri Regency is famous for its jaran arts, many farmer groups, and youth who are active in environmental waste care activities. If good cooperation is carried out, it is hoped that apart from attracting more tourist interest, it can also introduce the culture of planting plants, processing waste and local arts in Kediri so that a green economy can be realized, especially with Dhoho Airport. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method by conceptualizing what forms of collaboration can be carried out to realize a green economy in Sumber Complang. Based on the research results, to realize a green economy, a sustainable concept is needed between youth waste banks, farmer groups and jaranan dancers, such as by realizing the sale of plants and compost fertilizer in containers from the processing of youth waste banks which can be promoted through jaranan dance performances. Then the existence of Dhoho Airport and other opportunities can also have an effect on the number of tourists and income in Sumber Complang itself.

**Keywords:** Complang; Green Economy; Waste; Jaranan

## 1. Introduction

Indonesia is a country known for its many types of tourism. Each region in Indonesia has its own unique nature and culture. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (2023), it is known that in 2022 there will be 2,930 commercial tourist attractions in Indonesia. These tourist attractions are divided into six types, the most dominated by artificial tourist attractions. The next objects starting from the highest in sequence are nature, water tourism, culture, amusement parks and recreation, and the least is the tourism area.

Looking at the many tourist attractions in Indonesia, it will definitely have a positive economic impact on the surrounding communities. However, it cannot be denied that the tourism sector also causes problems for the environment. The larger a tourist attraction or the number of visitors, the greater the waste produced. This is also supported by the results of a survey conducted by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in 2016 in collaboration with the nature-loving student community. The survey showed data that from eight tourist destinations in the form of national parks, 453 tonnes of waste was produced, more than half of which was plastic waste which is very difficult to decompose. Therefore, this survey can illustrate the problems related to waste faced by the tourism sector and the need for further proper handling for the sustainability of tourist destinations in Indonesia (Kustiani, 2022). If this waste can be managed well it will certainly not be a problem for the environment and can even provide economic value for the surrounding community. In fact, based on data from KumparanNEWS (2018), there are several tourist attractions whose names are well known to the public that have experienced environmental damage due to the large amount of rubbish, such as Kuta Beach and Nusa Penida in Bali to Sempu Island in Malang.

The same thing regarding waste in tourist destinations also happened in one of the water tourism sites located in Kediri Regency, East Java, to be more precise, namely in Kandat District. This tour is called Sumber Complang. Tirta tourism, which is in the form of a natural lake, also experiences similar problems. Beside the lake, which is green and surrounded by large trees, adding shade and coolness, there is a lot of rubbish scattered around. The rubbish is spread both in the Sumber Complang yard and in the lake itself. Most of the waste is plastic food and drink packaging such as plastic cups and plastic bottles. This is supported by the presence of many stalls or people selling. The other part is organic waste resulting from the falling leaves of these large trees. Not infrequently, there are also many twigs scattered in the yard and in the lake even though many children often swim in the lake. Apart from damaging the environment, this will also reduce the beauty of the Sumber Complang tourist attraction.

It should be noted that around the Sumber Complang area the majority of livelihoods are farming or farming and there are many farming groups. In general, according to Anang Widodo, Acting Daily Head of the Kediri Regency Agriculture and Plantation Service, by 2023 there will be 1,600 farmer groups in Kediri Regency ([kedirikab.go.id](http://kedirikab.go.id), 2023). The large number of farmer groups is an advantage that must be utilized well. Kediri Regency itself already has a movement to help deal with waste problems that arise in society in general. This movement was carried out by establishing a waste bank. The trash bank itself is a method of collecting and saving like a bank, but what is saved is trash, not money or gold. However, there are no waste banks that operate specifically at tourist attractions such as Sumber Complang even though the potential for waste is quite large. Usually waste banks are managed by older people, even though teenagers who are the younger generation should also contribute and provide innovation.

Apart from this, Kediri Regency also has a culture whose Intellectual Property Rights have been patented. This culture is Jaranan Jowo or what is usually called Jaranan. This Jaranan officially belongs to Kediri Regency in accordance with the Communal Intellectual Property Inventory Registration Letter for Traditional Cultural Expressions. Knowing that jaranan has been patented, of course this dance should be able to attract more tourists to visit Kediri and watch this dance in a special place. Currently, generally jaranan will only appear during certain events.

Seeing these things, researchers see the need for collaboration between youth waste banks, farmer groups, and jaranan dancers to bring about changes both in terms of waste in Sumber Complang and the economy of the surrounding community. In addition, the Dhoho Kediri Airport which has started operating will provide benefits for unique tourist attractions to attract tourists because access is much easier.

## **2. Literature Review**

### *2.1. Tourism*

Tourism has become a source of economic activity for a region. According to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2009 concerning tourism, it is stated that tourism is a variety of tourist activities and is supported by various facilities and services provided by the community, entrepreneurs, government and regional governments. Meanwhile, according to The Ecotourism Society (1990), tourism is a form of travel to natural areas carried out with the aim of conserving the environment and preserving the life and welfare of local residents. Tourism is an inseparable part of human life, especially regarding social and economic activities.

Currently, tourism activities must also pay attention to environmental aspects. One of them is the green economy. According to the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Green Economy is an economic idea that aims to improve the welfare and social equality of society and significantly reduce the risk of environmental damage. This green economy can also be interpreted as an economy that produces low or no carbon dioxide emissions to the environment, saves natural resources and is socially just. There is a significant difference between the green economy and other economic ideas, namely the direct assessment of natural capital and ecological services as economic value and cost accounting where costs are realized to society. This is then traced back and calculated as a liability, an entity that does not endanger or ignore assets.

### *2.2. Green Economy*

Green economy is an important topic, as shown by the green economy program which has been included in the 2020-2024 RPJMN with three priority programs, namely improving environmental quality, increasing disaster and climate change resilience, and low-carbon development. The government is committed to implementing a green economy as an effort to preserve the environment. Apart from the government, the community can also participate in realizing a green economy, one of which is by using a youth waste bank.

### *2.3. Waste Bank*

Based on Minister of the Environment Regulation No. 13 of 2012, a waste bank is a place for sorting and collecting waste that can be recycled and/or reused and has economic value. According to Suwerda (2012), a waste bank is a place where waste bank tellers provide services to customers or waste savers. Meanwhile, according to Unilever, a waste bank is a collective waste

management system that encourages the active role of the community. Waste bank activities are carried out through the 3R system (reduce, reuse, recycle). According to the Minister of Environment Regulation No. 13 of 2012, reduce, reuse and recycle activities are all activities that are able to reduce everything that can cause waste, reuse activities that are suitable for use for the same or other functions, and waste processing activities to become a new product.

The Minister of Environments also already regulates about the requirements of the waste bank. The Waste bank requirements based on Minister of Environmnet Regulations (2012) includes at least the following requirements: building construction; and waste bank management system. Also, the standard waste bank must have the mechanism of the waste bank system, as regulated by the Minister of Environment Regulations No. 13 of 2012 Article 3 letter b includes:

1. waste sorting;
2. handing over waste to waste banks;
3. waste weighing;
4. recording;
5. the proceeds from the sale of the waste handed over are put into a savings book;
6. sharing the proceeds from waste sales between savers and implementers.

The Minister of Environment Regulations (2012) also regulates about the implementation of the waste bank as referred to in Article 3 letter c, includes:

1. type of waste;
2. pricing;
3. waste conditions.

Apart from environmental aspects, waste banks also have a good economic impact on society. Based on Minister of Enviroment Regulations (2012), the waste bank can make profit sharing system depends on the results of the waste bank management meeting. The results of the decision on the amount of profit sharing are then socialized to all savers. The profit sharing rate commonly used today is 85:15, namely 85% (eighty five percent) for savers and 15% (fifteen percent) for waste bank operators. The 15% (fifteen percent) allowance for the waste bank is used for waste bank operational activities such as making account books, photocopying, purchasing stationery, and purchasing equipment for carrying out waste bank operations.

#### 2.4. Circular Economy

Based on research by Alfaizin (2023), overall the waste circular economy is a promising approach to address environmental challenges and drive a more sustainable and prosperous future. The government, private sector, non- governmental organizations, educational institutions and society all have an important role in the transition towards a circular economy. Although waste banks have many benefits, they still face several challenges, such as limited resources, lack of government support, and public awareness that has not yet been fully formed. However, with collaboration and active participation from various parties, waste banks have the potential to be part of the solution in overcoming waste problems in society.

#### 2.5. Jaranan Dance

Apart from implementing tourism using green economy principles, Kediri Regency is popular for tourism that involves local social and cultural traditions. Kediri is famous for its Jaranan Dance culture, which is a dance art that has existed since the time of the Kediri Kingdom. According to the Kediri Government (2016), Jaranan Dance is a traditional dance art performed by dancers riding artificial horses made from woven bamboo. Apart from being rich in artistic and cultural values, this dance is also very strong in magical impressions and spiritual values.

Initially, the Jaranan Dance was used to communicate with spirits in certain traditions of Javanese society, for example during village cleaning activities aimed at the village guardian spirit. In the past, this dance performance usually included a phase of trance or possession of a spirit which was bridged by a warok. This trance culture begins with summoning spirits using prepared media such as incense, seven kinds of flowers, black chickens, etc. However, over time the times will develop, and so will performing arts. From economic changes, government politics, exchange of interests, and stereotypes, Jaranan now has several identities. Among them are the Jaranan Festival which is used at certain moments, the Jaranan Tanggapan or performances rented by the general public, and the Jaranan Ballet or performances which only feature dance choreography (blog.atourin.com, 2023).

#### 2.6. Farmers Group

Farmers groups are groups of farmers that grow based on similar interests, similar environmental conditions (social, economic, resources) and closeness to work together to improve, develop farming productivity, utilize agricultural resources, distribute the results of their production and improve the welfare of their members (Unila, -).

### *2.7. Dhoho International Airport*

In an effort to develop Sumber Complang Park tourism, the Kediri Regency Government in 2024, through the Pranggan Village Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis) has planted hundreds of trees, namely more than 300 trees, to beautify and increase the tourist attraction of Sumber Complang so that it can attract more traveler (sinarpos.co.id, 2024). The existence of Sumber Complang tourism with a green economy, as well as Jaranan tourism, is also increasingly supported by Dhoho International Airport as an international airport in the Kediri Regency area which has been operational on February 1, 2024.

According to Annex 14 of ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization), an airport is a certain area on land or water, including buildings or parts for the arrival, departure and movement of aircraft. According to the Ministry of Transportation, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (2024), Dhoho International Airport or with the code DHX is owned by PT Gudang Garam Tbk and is operated by PT Angkasa Pura I. The airport route has been operating from Jakarta to Kediri area with a frequency of 2 times a week. According to the General Manager of PT Angkasa Pura I Dhoho Kediri Airport, I Nyoman Noer Rohim (2024), this operational trial is part of the airport's preparations to immediately operate commercially. This airport will serve domestic and international flights, with airlines such as Super Air Jet, Batik Air, Lion Air and Citilink. The initial plan for flight routes from Dhoho Airport is Denpasar, Makassar, Balikpapan and Soekarno Hatta Airport.

## **3. Research Method**

### *3.1. Method of Collecting Data*

#### 1. Study of literature

The first step taken by researchers in collecting data was to search for data and information through documents from journals, photographs and images that could support the writing process.

#### 2. Documentation

One of the data collection methods in this research is documentation by taking pictures of the Complang Lake at several location points. It is hoped that this photo can strengthen this research and make readers know what the condition of Complang Lake is like.

#### 3. Interview

Interviews were conducted with local village officials to find out how waste is managed around Complang Lake and regarding the conditions and management plans to optimize environmental sustainability in Complang Lake. This interview was also carried out informally with local residents through informal conversations with residents regarding the waste scattered in Complang Lake. This was done so that researchers know what the public views about the scattered rubbish.

### *3.2. Types of Research*

This research is a type of qualitative research by developing innovative ideas regarding collaboration between the Youth Waste Bank, Farmers' Group, and Jaranan Dancers in Complang Lake so that they can overcome the waste problem in Complang Lake so that they can improve the economy of the surrounding community, in other words a green economy can be realized.

### *3.3. Research Time*

Researcher 's time use For do study This is during not enough more than two months counted from Sunday third month February 2024 until with Sunday third April 2024.

### *3.4. Place Study*

Study This located in the area origin researcher namely Kediri, East Java at the same time is area Where Complang Lake is at.

### *3.5. Object Study*

In research This object chosen by the researcher is the area of Kediri Regency with object study that is Complang Lake in the form of source natural spring shaped the lake and its exact surroundings located in Gondang Hamlet , Purworejo Village , District Kandat , Kediri Regency , East Java and related correspondents direct with Complang Lake like device village and visitors Complang Lake in a way random.

### 3.6. Variable Study

Variable is object study or what to be point attention something research (Suharsimi, 2006: 118). Variables determined by the researcher is as following:

1. Actual condition of waste at Complang Lake.
2. Encouraging and inhibiting factors optimization economy green in Complang Lake.
3. Economy public village
4. Response public
5. Collaboration strategy between waste banks teenagers, groups farmer, and dancer jaranan in realize economy green.
6. Plan development advanced related waste Source Complang For welcome tourist from Dhoho Airport.

### 3.7. Variable Study

Data sources used in study are as below This

1. Primary data  
According to Wardiyant (in Pradikta, 2013: 34) primary data is data from the source obtained from information from hand First or respondents. Primary data in research This obtained from interview to device villages and visitors in Complang Lake as well as with do observation direct to condition Complang Lake
2. Secondary Data  
According to Wardiyantara (in Pradikta, 2013: 34) secondary data is the source data No obtained direct from respondents but from party third. Secondary data in research This obtained from government websites, the Central Statistics Agency, news portals, as well as other related sources like books and journals electronic.

### 3.8. Data Analysis Method

Analysis according to KBBI is investigation to something events (compositions, actions, etc.) for knowing actual situation (cause reasons, problems, and so on). Wardiyantara (in Pradikta, 2013: 36) says that the data is analyzed for get more information simple for furthermore searching for its meaning and deeper implications wide from results study. In research this method used for analyze is method analysis descriptive for answer like what form or method collaborative between waste banks teenagers, groups farmers, and dancers jaranan at Complang Lake as well as factors driving and inhibiting optimization economy green in Complang Lake. Questionnaire method used for answer response public about optimization economy green Complang Lake as object tour. Study methods literature used for answer how Complang Lake can increase economy community that prioritizes sustainable environment. The SWOT analysis is used for answer development strategy management trash at Complang Lake for welcome tourist from Dhoho Airport.

## 4. Results and Discussion

### 4.1. Research Result

#### 4.1.1. The Role of Youth Waste Banks, Farmer Groups, and Jaranan Dancers in Handling Waste in Complang Lakes

To find out what role youth waste banks, farmer groups and jaranan dancers must play in helping to deal with waste in Complang Lake, research was conducted with the following results.

#### 1. General Description of Kediri Regency

The Kediri Regency area is located in the southern part of East Java Province, namely between 1110 47' 05" to 1120 18' 20" East Longitude and 70 36' 12" to 80 0' 32" South Latitude, with regional boundaries as follows

- a. North: Jombang & Nganjuk Regencies
- b. South: Blitar & Tulungagung Regency
- c. East: Malang & Jombang Regency
- d. West: Nganjuk & Tulungagung Regency

Kediri Regency has an area of 1,386.05 km<sup>2</sup> or 138,605 Ha which is divided into 26 sub-districts, as well as 343 villages and 1 sub-district. Of the total area of Kediri Regency covering an area of 138,605 Ha, the land use with the largest area is rice fields amounting to 47,580 Ha or around 34.33%. (BPS Kediri Regency, 2013)

#### 2. Complang Lake Tourist Attraction

Complang Lake is a natural spring in the form of a lake located in Gondang Hamlet, Purworejo Village, Kandat District, Kediri Regency, East Java. The atmosphere in Complang Lake is very calm and the air is cool even during the

day because of the many shady trees such as banyans that shade this place. Around Complang Lake there is quite a large area of land planted with cocoa trees. The distance between Complang Lake and the area that will become Kediri International Airport is 27.9 km with a travel time of approximately 53 minutes. From Mount Kelud, the distance is 32.4 km with a travel time of approximately 1 hour. The condition of the road to Complang Lake is in good condition, easy to access, in line with the road to Mount Kelud with a distance of approximately 1 km from Jalan Raya Ngadiluwih.



Figure 1. Source photo of Complang

At the beginning of 2019, the Purworejo Village Government inaugurated a swimming pool which was open to the public. This place has two swimming pools and 6 bathrooms. The entry fee is IDR 3,000.00 per person. At Complang Lake there are also several wooden/bamboo chairs and tables for relaxing and enjoying the atmosphere, although these tables and chairs don't look like they have been cleaned of leaves and plastic waste. According to Kominfo (2018), the Complang Lake, accessed from [kedirikab.go.id](http://kedirikab.go.id), is a water source that has a fairly large water discharge and functions as irrigation. In Indonesian, *complangan* can mean hollow.

### 3. Encouraging and Inhibiting Factors for Waste Management at Complang Lake

#### a. Driving Factors

- There are rubbish bins in several places in Complang Lake
- Sometimes there are people who sweep the Complang Lake page



Figure 2. Condition of rubbish bins at Complang

#### b. Obstacle Factors

- A lot of rubbish is left to pile up in rubbish bins and used food and drinks are left on tables and even in the yard and in Complang Lake
- Lack of awareness among visitors about cleanliness and how to treat rubbish





Figure 3. Piles of rubbish at Complang Lake



Figure 4. Trash on visitor's table



Figure 5. Spreading Garbage



#### 4. Collaboration of Youth Waste Bank, Farmer Groups, and Jaranan Dancers in Optimizing the Green Economy

To find out how collaboration should be carried out by youth waste banks, farmer groups and jaranan dancers in optimizing the income of local communities through a green economy, research was carried out on existing opportunities with the following results.

- Processing food and drink packaging waste into containers for plant growing media.
- Processing leaf and twig waste into organic fertilizer or compost.
- Dissemination of information about waste through the jaranan dance.

#### 5. Complang Lake's advanced development planning strategy to welcome tourists from the opening of Dhoho Kediri Airport

After direct observation at Complang Lake, the SWOT results were obtained as follows.

##### a. Strength

- Has a strategic location
- There are many teenagers who are willing to join and become part of the youth waste bank



Figure 6. Distance between Complang Lake and Mount Kelud Tourism

##### b. Weakness

- Many visitors and local people still do not understand cleanliness and the importance of waste management
- Promotion for visiting the Complang Lake tourist attraction is still lacking

##### c. Opportunities

- Close to Kediri Airport
- Kediri Regency has the jaranan dance which is typical of Kediri Regency

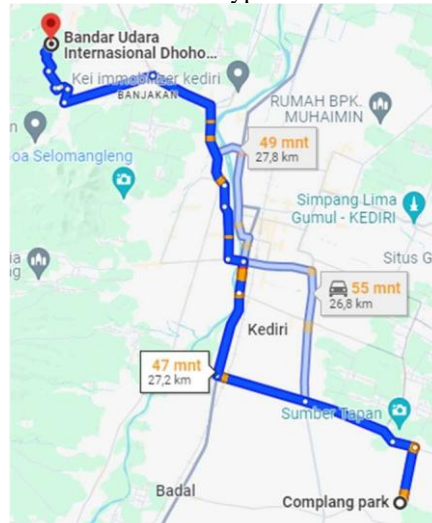


Figure 7. Distance between Complang Lake and Dhoho Airport

##### d. Threads

- The number of visitors Fluctuates
- Lack of public awareness to maintain the Complang Lake Tourist attraction



Figure 8. Jaranan Kediri (source: Adisurya, 2023)

## 4.2. Discussion

### 4.2.1. The Role of Youth Waste Banks, Farmer Groups, and Jaranan Dancers in Handling Waste in Complang Lake

Based on the results of the encouraging and inhibiting factors as stated in point 4.1.1, the roles of each related party, namely the youth waste bank, farmer groups, and jaranan dancers are as follows.

#### 1. Teenage Waste Bank

In the driving factor, it is known that Complang Lake already has several rubbish bins in its yard. Apart from that, it is known that there are officers who clean (just sweep) even though it is not done routinely. This will make it easier to collect waste by the Waste Bank. Although the inhibiting factors are also mentioned that there is still a lot of rubbish left unattended and the lack of awareness of visitors regarding the cleanliness of rubbish. In this case, the Youth Waste Bank has a role in collecting and processing waste that can be used. Those who are members of the youth waste bank will sort organic and inorganic waste. Inorganic waste that can be used as a planting medium will be passed on to farmer groups for containers for plant seeds. As for other inorganic waste that cannot be used as a planting medium but has sales value, it can be saved and sold. The proceeds can be used to help Complang Lake's operational activities.

#### 2. Farmers

The farmer group, which is a group consisting of farmers who understand about plants, including the process of planting seeds, has a role in utilizing planting media containers from youth waste banks. These containers are used to plant plant seeds which will then be sold at Complang Lake. Apart from that, farmer groups also have a role in processing organic waste into compost which has sales value and is useful for the community.

#### 3. Jaranan Dancers

As a dance native to Kediri Regency, the Jaranan dance is one of the attractions for tourists visiting Complang Lake. When performing

### 4.2.2. Collaboration of Youth Waste Bank, Farmer Groups, and Jaranan Dancers in Optimizing the Green Economy

Based on the explanation of each of these roles, it is hoped that a circular economy can be formed that prioritizes environmental sustainability so that a green economy can be realized and provide benefits to the surrounding community. The following is a picture that shows the process or circular flow of collaboration between youth waste banks, farmer groups, and jaranan dancers.

According to Figure 9, the community will benefit economically from the sale of plant seeds using bottle holders, glasses or plastic bags from visitors' rubbish that has been cleaned and perhaps even decorated by youth from the youth waste bank so that it looks more attractive. Apart from that, economic benefits can also be obtained from selling organic fertilizer or compost from leaf and tree twig waste in Complang Lake. Then, waste that cannot be used by farmer groups and has sales value will be sold by the youth waste bank into savings that can be used for Complang Lake's operations. It is hoped that the presence of Jaranan dancers who are regularly performed will have a good influence on the number of visitors and visitor awareness of waste and the environment. The more visitors there will be, the more Complang Lake's income will be, the waste produced will also increase so that income from waste processing can increase.

### 4.2.3. Sustainable development planning strategy from Complang Lake to welcome tourists from the opening of Dhoho Kediri Airport

Based on Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, sustainable development is a

conscious and planned effort that combines environmental, social and economic aspects into development strategies to ensure the integrity of the environment as well as safety, capability, welfare and quality. lives of present and future generations. To realize sustainable development in Complang Lake in order to welcome tourists from the opening of Dhoho Airport, it is necessary to combine aspects such as environmental, social and economic aspects which have the principle that current needs must be met without sacrificing meeting the needs of future generations. To make this happen, especially with Dhoho Airport which is expected to attract tourists, Complang Lake must ensure that there is no development that could damage the springs. The activities of farmer groups, which sell plant seeds and organic compost to visitors, are a form of social and economic development.

The hope is that Complang Lake can develop with development and collaboration carried out by youth waste banks, farmer groups and jaranan dancers. So when tourists come to Kediri, East Java, one of the things on their list of destinations is to watch the jaranan dance at Complang Lake, especially as Complang Lake is in line with the Mount Kelud tourist attraction. This is like when visiting tourists come to Bali, the dance they want to watch is the Kecak dance. While waiting for the dance to start, the youth waste bank will give advice regarding waste. With the large number of visitors to Complang Lake, of course there will be more rubbish, but because there is cooperation between youth waste banks, farmer groups, and jaranan dancers, more rubbish will actually bring greater economic benefits to the community. In the future, Complang Lake can also be built as an agropolis tourism that uses waste as a planting medium and for compost. So apart from traveling to enjoy the beauty of the natural lake and the exotic Jaranan dance, it can also be used as an educational tour for waste management for plants.

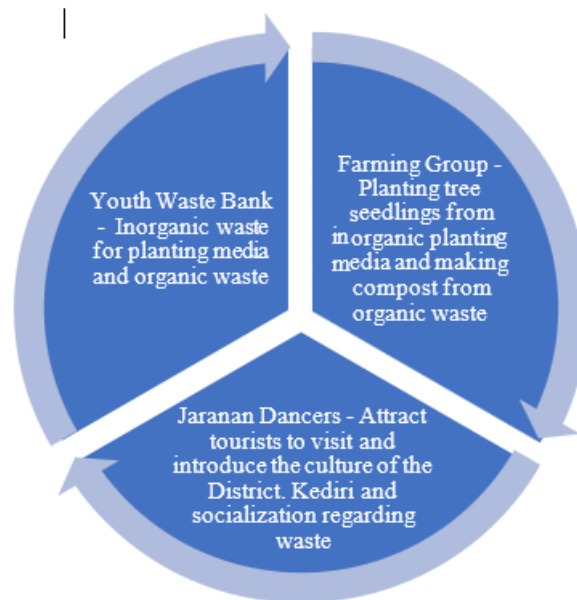


Figure 9. Community Schema

## 5. Conclusion

1. The youth waste bank has a role in collecting waste and sorting it. Inorganic waste which can be used as a planting medium and organic waste which can be used to make compost will be handed over to farmer groups. Inorganic waste that is not handed over to farmers and has sales value will be sold and saved for the operational needs of Complang Lake. As the younger generation, they can also have a good influence on their peers. The farmer group will receive sorted waste from the youth waste bank for plant seeds and compost. The role of Jaranan dancers is to attract tourists with Kediri's local wisdom culture as well as to urge visitors not to throw rubbish carelessly.
2. Collaboration of the three parties can improve the green economy in the community by selling plant seeds and compost to visitors to Complang Lake. This sale does not create new waste but instead utilizes existing waste which can provide added value to the products sold so that the environment remains beautiful and the economy runs.
3. Sustainable development in Complang Lake can be carried out by making Complang Lake apart from being a natural lake tourist attraction and jaranan art, also as an agropolis tourist attraction as well as educational tourism related to waste and plant processing. This development continues to pay attention to environmental, social and economic aspects.

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