

Waste Management in Pesantren from an Environmental Communication Perspective: A Systematic Review

Niken Puspitasari*, Latifa Zahra, Marfuah Sri Sanityastuti

Departement of Communication Science, State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Waste management is a major challenge in creating a clean and healthy environment in pesantren, which have a high activity level and a large student population. This study aims to obtain information on pesantren-based waste management through an environmental communication perspective, where Islamic values, such as cleanliness as part of faith, serve as the foundation for fostering collective awareness of the importance of environmental protection. This study employed a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method with the SALSA (Search, Evaluation, Synthesis, and Analysis) protocol. The results demonstrate that the active participation of students and pesantren administrators, through mentoring and training, and planning for program sustainability, is essential for the support of all parties.

Keywords: Waste Management, Pesantren, Environmental Communication

Introduction

The waste problem is an environmental problem that is becoming increasingly complex along with increasing human activity (Windi, Aguswin, & Akromusyuhada, 2023). In Islamic boarding schools (pesantren), Islamic educational institutions with large numbers of students and busy daily activities, waste is a major challenge in creating a clean, healthy, and comfortable environment. Poorly managed waste can have various negative impacts, such as environmental pollution, health problems, and a reduced quality of life in the surrounding area (Qasim et al., 2020; Rosenthal, 2017; Liu et al., 2023).

As an educational institution that instills religious values, Islamic boarding schools have a strategic role in shaping the behavior of students who care about the environment. Islamic values highly value cleanliness, encouraging all its followers to love cleanliness. It is mentioned: "Annadhafatu Minal Iman" which mean "Cleanliness is part of faith" (Masni, 2022). This message shows that Islam teaches integration between ritual worship and daily behavior (humas BAZNAS, 2025). Therefore, Islamic boarding school-based waste management is not only a technical effort to handle waste, but also part of character education and the practice of religious teachings.

However, it is truly unfortunate that many people still think that Islamic boarding schools are dirty and unhealthy areas. This was conveyed by K.H. Mochamad Irfan Yusuf, one of the caretakers of the Tebuireng Islamic boarding school, who responded that there was a stigma about the Islamic boarding school environment which was called a dirty and slum area (Redaksi

* Corresponding author: niken.puspita@uin-suka.ac.id

P3M, 2023). In addition, there are various environmental-based diseases that are often a problem in Islamic boarding schools, such as scabies, diarrhea and ISPA (Acute Respiratory Tract Infection) which are caused by an unhealthy environment in Islamic boarding schools (Edison et al., 2022; Handari & Yamin, 2018; Billah et al., 2023). The amount of waste produced by students every day should be utilized through a good waste processing system so that it can reduce the number of illnesses in Islamic boarding schools (Kurniawan, Hadi, & Pratama, 2022)

This negative stigma must be ended immediately. This is in line with the growing public trust in studying at Islamic boarding schools. Many prospective parents conduct prior research on the facilities and services at Islamic boarding schools. Therefore, when the appearance and culture of Islamic boarding schools are clean, parents will feel more confident entrusting their children there (NU Online, 2016).

Based on this, the author is interested in examining how waste management has been carried out by Islamic boarding schools in Indonesia, which is in accordance with the characteristics and culture of Islamic boarding schools so that this program can provide optimal benefits and create a clean environment in accordance with Islamic values. Furthermore, we will examine the supporting and inhibiting factors for waste management in Islamic boarding schools. Furthermore, this research is expected to provide an extension of information related to waste management in Islamic boarding schools through an environmental communication perspective. This research is also expected to provide literature-based recommendations for the development of waste management policies in Islamic boarding school environments.

Methods

This study employs a systematic literature review (SLR) using the SALSA protocol (Search, Appraisal, Synthesis, and Analysis). A systematic review approach was adopted to establish a robust theoretical foundation for addressing the problem under investigation (A'yun, Habsy, & Nursalim, 2025). Data for this study were gathered via Google Scholar, as it is the world's largest indexer of publications. Research by Khabsa and Giles indicates that Google Scholar hosts over 100 million scholarly documents, representing approximately 88% of all publications indexed online (Khabsa & Giles, 2014).

The SALSA framework is implemented through four stages: (1) Search, (2) Appraisal, (3) Synthesis, and (4) Analysis. SALSA ensures that the systematic review process goes beyond mere reading and summarizing to include critical evaluation and synthesis. The first stage involves searching for literature relevant to the research topic using scientific databases and specific keywords. The second stage is appraisal, which assesses the quality and relevance of the identified articles based on inclusion and exclusion criteria; the goal is to select only literature that is valid and pertinent to the topic. The third stage integrates findings from the selected literature into a narrative or thematic table, organizing results from various studies to reveal relationships, patterns, and research gaps. The fourth stage analyzes the synthesized results to answer the research question and draw conclusions or formulate recommendations.

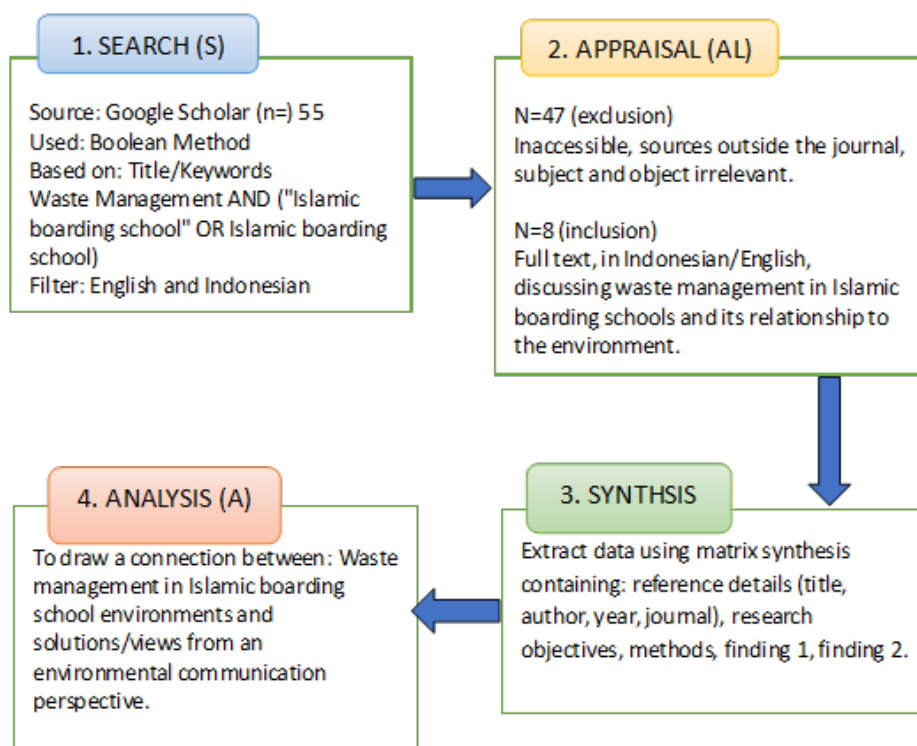


Figure 1.
SALSA Framework flow diagram

Of the 55 articles searched through Google Scholar, the following criteria were determined: (1). Publication was limited to the years 2020-2025, (2). Publication type was limited by journal format (3). With keywords and Boolean: Waste Management AND ("Islamic boarding school" OR Islamic boarding school). The selected articles were reviewed, data grouping was carried out based on the SALSA framework.

By utilizing the SALSA (Search, Appraisal, Synthesis, and Analysis) method, a qualitative systematic review study will collect, evaluate, and synthesize evidence from various studies to gain a deeper understanding of this phenomenon. Data analysis will be conducted using a synthesis matrix.

Literature Review

Synthesis Matrix Research

From the data (selected articles) that have been found, data adjustments are then made following the SALSA protocol, the author continues by synthesizing the data using matrix synthesis as follows:

Table 1.
Synthesis Matrix

No	Reference details (title, author, year, journal)	Research purposes	Method	Finding 1	Finding 2
1.	Eco-Islamic Boarding School Waste Management: A Systematic Literature Review Approach., Reni Riskawati., 2023., <i>Indonesian Journal of Contemporary Multidisciplinary Research (MODERN)</i> .	Examining waste management in eco-Islamic boarding schools in Indonesia to support sustainable environmental quality improvement.	Systematic literature review approach	Eco-Islamic boarding school waste management involves separating organic and inorganic waste, plastic, paper, textiles, and liquid waste. The implementation of the eco-Islamic boarding school program has been proven to reduce the volume of waste disposed of in landfills (TPA), thus positively impacting the cleanliness and quality of the Islamic boarding school environment.	The success of eco-Islamic boarding schools is influenced by: Availability of environmentally friendly facilities and infrastructure, Active participation of students and boarding school administrators, Mentoring, training, and program sustainability
2.	Pengolahan sampah pesantren dalam mewujudkan kelestarian lingkungan studi kasus Pondok Pesantren Mambaul Hikam Desa Jatirejo Barat Kecamatan Diwek Kabupaten Jombang., Ilham Kurniawan, Nur Hadi, Nanda Harda Pratama., 2022., <i>Jurnal Integrasi dan Harmoni Inovatif Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial (JIHI3S)</i> .	Knowing and describing the waste management process in Islamic Boarding Schools, both organic and inorganic waste, in an effort to realize environmental sustainability.	Qualitative approach with descriptive-analytical design	It shows that structured waste processing is divided into two categories, namely organic waste which is processed into compost and herbal tea made from fig leaves, and inorganic waste which is processed into ecobricks and craft products such as bags.	The success of waste processing is supported by the cooperation of the foundation's management, the availability of waste sources, and adequate processing facilities, and provides an economic impact for the Islamic boarding school.

No	Reference details (title, author, year, journal)	Research purposes	Method	Finding 1	Finding 2
3.	Kesadaran Santri dalam Pengelolaan Sampah dengan Metode Reuse, Reduce dan Recycle., Windi, Ahmad Aguswin2, Akhmad Akromusyuhada., 2023., <i>Jurnal Informatika Ekonomi Bisnis</i> .	To understand in depth the awareness of students in waste management based on Reuse, Reduce, and Recycle (3R) in the Islamic boarding school environment.	Qualitative approach with descriptive method.	Students' awareness of 3R-based waste management remains normative and influenced by Islamic boarding school regulations. Students' understanding is not yet in-depth, and waste sorting and processing practices are not yet consistent.	Continuous education and mentoring from Islamic boarding school administrators to students is needed to foster a more internal and sustainable environmental awareness.
4.	Edukasi dan Aksi: Program Pengelolaan Sampah untuk Lingkungan Pesantren dalam Peningkatan Ekonomi Sirkular., Wahdan Arum Inawati, Rr. Sri Saraswati, Tri Widarmanti, Hilda, Fajra Octrina., 2025., <i>Jurnal Atma Inovasia (JAI)</i> .	Increasing students' understanding and awareness of the importance of good waste management through educational activities and actions, so as to encourage environmentally conscious behavior, create a clean and healthy Islamic boarding school environment, and support the implementation of the circular economy concept in a sustainable manner.	Qualitative descriptive with an educational-participatory approach.	Prior to the activity, waste management within the Islamic boarding school was not optimal due to limited knowledge and facilities. Following the education and waste management activities, students' understanding and awareness of waste types, sorting, and utilization increased.	There is an environmental concern and a desire among the students to continue the practice of sustainable waste management in the Islamic boarding school environment.

No	Reference details (title, author, year, journal)	Research purposes	Method	Finding 1	Finding 2
5.	Peran Pesantren Dalam Mendukung Tercapainya Sustainable Development Goals Dengan Pengelolaan Sampah Berbasis Bank Sampah (Studi Pondok Pesantren Darussalam Blokagung Banyuwangi)., Nadiya El Madaniya., 2024., <i>Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam</i> .	Understanding in depth the role of Islamic boarding schools in supporting the achievement of sustainable development through waste management based on waste banks, as well as how this practice is interpreted and carried out by Islamic boarding school residents.	Qualitative approach with descriptive method.	Islamic boarding schools (pesantren) play a crucial role in supporting sustainable development through waste management based on waste banks. The waste bank program serves as a means of environmental education and provides socio-economic benefits for students.	Awareness among Islamic boarding school students is still not evenly distributed, and the implementation of waste management faces various obstacles. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen socialization, mentoring, and support facilities so that the contribution of Islamic boarding schools to the SDGs can be more optimal and sustainable.
6.	Systematic Review: hubungan Personal Hygiene dengan Kejadian Skabies di Pondok Pesantren., Egidia Setya Fitriani, Ratna Dewi Indi Astuti, Dede Setiapiagung., 2021., <i>Jurnal Integrasi Kesehatan dan Sains (JIKS)</i> .	To systematically examine the relationship between personal hygiene and the incidence of scabies in students at Islamic boarding schools by reviewing the results of previous research.	Systematic review	The results of the synthesis revealed that most students have poor personal hygiene, especially in the aspects of cleanliness of bedding, hand and nail cleanliness, and the habit of exchanging clothes or using shared bedding.	The majority of reviewed studies stated that there is a significant relationship between poor personal hygiene and increased incidence of scabies, so that personal hygiene can be identified as one of the main risk factors in the transmission of scabies in Islamic boarding school environments.

No	Reference details (title, author, year, journal)	Research purposes	Method	Finding 1	Finding 2
7.	Scoping Review: Hubungan Sanitasi Lingkungan dengan Kejadian Skabies pada Santri di Pondok Pesantren., Imam Syukur Saraha, Ismawati, Sara Puspita., 2022., <i>Bandung Conference Series: Medical Science</i> .	To determine the relationship between environmental sanitation and the incidence of scabies in students at Islamic boarding schools.	Scoping review method	Environmental sanitation that does not meet health standards plays an important role in increasing the risk of scabies among students at Islamic boarding schools.	The most influential factors include poor ventilation, high residential density, inadequate lighting, high humidity, and inadequate availability of clean water.
8.	Risk Factors Associated with Scabies Occurring in Islamic Boarding Schools: Literature Review., Aziz Setiawan, Mochammad Bagus Qomaruddin, Muji Sulistyowati., 2024., <i>Jurnal Promkes: The Indonesian Journal of Health Promotion and Health Education</i> .	To identify and analyze factors related to the incidence of scabies in students at Islamic boarding schools.	Quantitative research with an analytical observational design using a cross-sectional approach.	Shows that the incidence of scabies in Islamic boarding schools is influenced by personal factors (especially personal hygiene and knowledge) as well as environmental and social factors.	Personal hygiene is the most consistent and dominant factor in almost all the studies reviewed.

Result and Discussion

Waste Management in Islamic Boarding Schools

Research on waste management is currently extensive. The scope of this research ranges from the link between waste and health impacts and waste-related campaign strategies across various social media platforms to the involvement of government agencies as policymakers, it also encompasses studies on waste management in Indonesian schools and Islamic boarding schools, as well as analyses of social media publicity data aimed at improving household waste management.

Among the many research themes regarding waste mentioned earlier, waste management within the Islamic boarding school environment holds a special place for the author, not least because the Islamic boarding school are the oldest Islamic educational institutions in Indonesia (Anjani, Amanah, & Chadidjah, 2025; Muhtar, 2023; Zainuddin, 2013). As religious educational institutions, Islamic boarding school play a unique and highly strategic role in maintaining environmental cleanliness, owing to their communal, residential, and continuous educational systems.

Numerous studies have been conducted on waste management within Islamic boarding school environments, covering a wide range of models and implementation strategies. From this body of research, the authors identified eight articles via Google Scholar using the Boolean search string: "Waste Management AND ('Islamic boarding school' OR *pesantren*)." The findings indicate that successful waste management in Islamic boarding school relies on the active participation of students and administrators, expert guidance and training, and a

clear plan for program sustainability. Furthermore, success depends on collaboration among foundation officials, the availability of processable waste and adequate processing facilities, and the generation of economic benefits for the Islamic boarding school itself.

The use of waste banks as an alternative form of waste management that is quite effective in making students more economically independent also has a significant impact (Madaniya, 2024). Regardless of the type of waste and how much waste is produced, coordination between administrators, ustaz-ustazah, and students plays a major role in the success of waste management in Islamic boarding schools. There is also research on the activity of separating organic and non-organic waste so that it can be seen which waste can still be used or is actually discarded (Inawati, Saraswati, Widarmanti, Hilda, & Octrina, 2025). When distinguished by management methods, Islamic boarding schools have implemented waste management using the 3R method, waste banks, and maggot cultivation.

The Role of Environmental Communication in Waste Management in Islamic Boarding Schools

In an effort to create a clean environment in Islamic boarding schools, environmental communication studies are important in the process of conveying, exchanging, and constructing meaning related to environmental issues, which aims to increase awareness, shape attitudes, and encourage pro-environmental actions. As explained by (Pezzulo & Cox, 2018) in their book *Environmental Communication and The Public Sphere*, that "The pragmatic and constitutive vehicle for our understanding of the environment as well as our relationships to the natural world." Which emphasizes that environmental communication not only conveys information (pragmatic function), but also shapes people's perspectives on the environment (constitutive function).

Environmental communication also closely intersects with the spirit of sustainability. Sustainability is seen as a revolution and a challenge in terms of demanding a distinct human-nature relationship and eco-cultural identity (Krainer, 2021). This implementation is certainly inseparable from a communication strategy that addresses the phenomenon of environmental communication holistically (Flor & Cangara, 2018). While understanding environmental communication is not entirely free from disruption as a safe and predictable path, communication is believed to be a very promising and potentially powerful tool that can be used as part of the solution to creating a sustainable future (Klockner & Lofstrom, 2022). A sustainable environment, in this understanding, is related to waste reduction and management.

Waste itself is defined as the residue of daily human activities, the presence of which cannot be prevented but can be reduced (Antin, Wahyuni, & Partini, 2018). The amount of waste continues to increase due to population growth and urbanization, resulting from manufacturing, industrial, and municipal waste processes (Demirbas, 2011). If not handled properly, waste can threaten public health, the environment, and the economy (Kumar et al., 2017). This problem continues to grow and is directly related to how society produces and consumes (D. Wilson et al., 2022).

The above explanation explains the important role of communication in protecting the environment through implementation of increasing awareness, forming attitudes, and encouraging pro-environmental actions, including in Islamic boarding schools.

Conclusions

Waste management regardless of the source, requires sustained cooperation among stakeholders who recognize its critical importance. In the context of Islamic boarding schools, this entails the active participation of students and administrators, stakeholders must support initiatives such as providing guidance and training, as well as planning for program sustainability. Understanding waste sources and ensuring adequate processing facilities are also key priorities, enabling the system to generate economic benefits for the Islamic boarding schools itself.

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