

ABSTRACT

The overcapacity of waste piles in landfills that occurred in Bandung Regency forced the government to choose the solution of waste management by separating the types of organic and inorganic waste. The difficulty of decomposing the inorganic waste makes the government of Bandung Regency choose handling the waste by establishing waste bank in the community and focused on school-age society. In reality, the implementation of school waste banks in Bandung Regency, some of them are still less active, so the implementation project of school waste bank in Bandung Regency constrained.

The purpose of this research to identify the problem of school waste bank from point of view between waste bank organizers and students. The variables of this study used the triple drivers of ecopreneurship from economic, social and environmental values.

This research uses mixed methods. The first method uses a quantitative data survey on students with data processing using descriptive statistics. The second method uses qualitative data interview on waste bank organizers with data processing using Miles and Huberman model.

The data result shows that the management of inorganic waste by using waste bank in the school environment can be accept by the school, although there are still constraints on waste settlement, socialization to students and the difference between the organizers and students about the most important choices in the implementation of school waste banks.

The result of the study expected to provide the information about the inorganic waste management on the less active school waste bank. For further research, can be conduct at school that active or routine in conducting waste bank activities. In order to illustrate the overall information about the implementation of school waste banks, especially schools located in Bandung Regency with the project of school waste bank.

Keywords: *inorganic waste, school waste bank, the triple drivers of ecopreneurship*