



Scavengers' Participation in Maintaining Environmental Cleanliness at The Landfills of Sarimukti Cipatat District West Bandung Regency

NopemberChristanto Balenguru¹, Palupi Triwahyuni²
Universitas Advent Indonesia
novemberchristanto@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This research is based by the observation of a preliminary study on 27-28 October 2016 by the researcher according of the findings of scatter garbage. It was found that scavengers are lack of participation in maintaining the cleanliness of the environment. Because of this finding the researcher is interested to do this research with the purpose of getting a depiction of the participation of scavengers in maintaining environmental cleanliness.

This study uses qualitative methods with snowball sampling technique with in-depth interview to obtain the data from the respondents. There are 12 respondents in this study consisting of 6 scavengers and 6 landfills of Sarimukti staff. The result of the interview are analyzed with the Coallizi's method.

The results showed according to the perspective of scavengers and staff are that scavengers' knowledge about environmental hygiene is still limited accordance to lack of education, scavengers is lacking of care on environmental cleanliness, and lacking of motivation to participate in maintaining environmental cleanliness in Sarimukti Landfills.

This study suggest that this research can be used as an input material to get the idea to be more active in providing knowledge about the ways of correct waste processing, recycling, and also knowledge about the importance of maintaining the cleanliness of the environment. This study hope that this research can be developed into another qualitative research about the right program for scavenger participation in maintaining environmental cleanliness.

Keywords: Scavengers' Participation, Maintaining Environmental Cleanliness.

INTRODUCTION

The results of the study are based on in-depth interviews with the 12 informants consisting of 6 waste pickers and 6 TPM Sarimukti management staff in Cipatat District, West Bandung Regency for 3 days of discussion about the participation of waste collectors in environmentally friendly housing for scavenger education which is equivalent to Elementary Schools. For scavenger participation in environmental protection According to the perspective of scavengers and management staff of TPAS Sarimukti, participation is still lacking, this is related to

scavengers in TPAS of Sarimukti Regency, West Bandung, who do not have a concern for cleanliness only to make a living, do not care about environmental hygiene, are lazy. Meanwhile, for scavenger participation in environmental protection from the perspective of Sarimukti TPAS, participation is still lacking, this is because scavengers who work to collect garbage in TPAS Sarimukti support only looking for garbage that can be sold, because scavengers also have decorations in the back that need help not going to school so scavengers are lacking care about the cleanliness of the environment.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Environmental cleanliness is a condition where the environment is free from all impurities, such as dust, garbage, and odors. Environmental cleanliness is the responsibility of every individual to maintain it (Damayanti, 2013, para. 5).

Participation to maintain environmental cleanliness is a joint effort in the community. One part of the community is a scavenger group. According to Permatasari (2013) "scavengers are social groups who have a business collecting used goods. They take a variety of used goods, goods taken from the street, landfills, yards of houses, markets, shops, terminals, stations, airports, tourist attractions, houses of worship, schools, campuses and funerals "(p. 2). Used goods collected by scavengers come from garbage collection.

According to Nazrudin, waste is all the rest of human activity in the form of solid, not including feces and urine. Each rubbish has a different digestion power, some are easily broken down by nature and some also take a long time so the environment can tolerate it. In general, waste is differentiated according to organic matter and its digestibility, including organic and inorganic waste. Organic waste is rubbish originating from living things, for example leftover vegetables, fruits and foliage. Inorganic waste is rubbish originating from inanimate objects, namely glass, iron, plastic, metal. Many inorganic waste is difficult to destroy and difficult to process. (Nazarudin, 2014, p. 1).

Research conducted (Moerad, 2012, pp. 240, 249) at TPAS Benowo Surabaya to 100 scavengers working at TPA Benowo Surabaya. Research conducted on the role of scavenger communities in the management of the built environment at TPAS Benowo Surabaya. The results of the study include:

1. The aspect of people's understanding of waste is quite good in a positive sense, although there are still respondents who do not want to answer.

2. Judging from the acquisition of community attitudes show a positive attitude, but when viewed the acquisition of behavior and community participation is low.
3. Scavengers are still in the lower social groups, so they still need institutions that can protect them.
4. Protection needed is protection in the form assistance in accordance with the social strata of the community.
5. Thus community participation does not only depend on aspects
6. economics only but also on aspects of the cultural value of society.

METHODS

The method used in this study is a qualitative method with snowball sampling technique. According to Indrawan and Yaniawati, (2014. p. 107) the snowball sampling method is a method that selects 1 or 2 key informants, then asks the informant to propose the next informant. The purpose is to facilitate the identification of phenomena to be observed. In this study the snowball sampling method was used to get a picture of the participation of scavengers in maintaining environmental hygiene in TPAS Sarimukti, Cipatat District, West Bandung Regency.

RESULTS

The results analyzed in this study based on in-depth interviews showed that scavengers' knowledge about environmental cleanliness was still lacking and scavenger's participation in maintaining environmental cleanliness in Sarimukti TPAS according to scavenger perspectives and Sarimukti TPAS staff manager was considered to be lacking

DISCUSSION

The results of the study are based on in-depth interviews with the 12 informants consisting of 6 waste pickers and 6 TPM Sarimukti management staff in Cipatat District, West Bandung Regency for 3 days of discussion about the participation of waste collectors in environmentally friendly housing for scavenger education which is equivalent to Elementary Schools. For scavenger participation in environmental protection According to the perspective of scavengers and management staff of TPAS Sarimukti, participation is still lacking, this is related to scavengers in TPAS of Sarimukti Regency, West Bandung, who do not have a concern for

cleanliness only to make a living, do not care about environmental hygiene, are lazy. Meanwhile, for scavenger participation in environmental protection from the perspective of Sarimukti TPAS, participation is still lacking, this is because scavengers who work to collect garbage in TPAS Sarimukti support only looking for garbage that can be sold, because scavengers also have decorations in the back that need help not going to school so scavengers are lacking care about the cleanliness of the environment.

Conclusion

After conducting research on the participation of scavengers in maintaining environmental hygiene in TPAS Sarimukti, Cipatat District, West Bandung Regency, the researchers draw a conclusion, namely:

1. Scavengers have less knowledge about environmental cleanliness in Sarimukti TPAS, West Bandung Regency.
2. According to the perspective of scavengers in TPAS Sarimukti, Cipatat District, West Bandung Regency, the participation of scavengers in maintaining cleanliness is still lacking.
3. The lack of scavenging participation in environmental cleanliness according to the management perspective in TPAS Sarimukti, Cipatat District, West Bandung Regency.

REFERENCES

- Aji, B. P. (2016). Community Participation in Waste Management (Descriptive Study of Central CurupSubdistrict, RejangLebong Regency, Bengkulu). *Agritepa*, 2 (2).
- Alghaasyiyah, N., Hartati, S., &Nopianti, H. (2014). *Contribution of Women Scavengers in Support of the Family Economy: A Case Study of Scavengers in the Sebakul Landfill. Bengkulu*, Bengkulu. Bengkulu University. (Doctoral dissertation).
- Artiningsih, N. K. A. (2008). *Community participation in household waste management (Case study in Sampangan and Jomblang, Semarang City)*. Semarang, Central Java. Diponegoro University. (Doctoral dissertation, Postgraduate program).
- Azhari, S. K. (2009). Sketch of Bandung City Scavenger Society. *Journal of Sociotechnology*, 8 (17), 696-701.
- Bungin, B. (2014). *Qualitative Research*. Jakarta: Prenada Media Group.
- Damanhuri, E., &Padmi, T. (2010). Waste management. *Lecture Diktat TL*, 3104, 5-10.

- Damayanti, A. (2013). *Environmental Sanitation*, Jakarta: Academy of Secretary and Management Don Bosco. [on line]. From: [http://www.asekmadb.ac.id/2013/12/16/cleanliness-environment-by-adelina-damayanti-et al /](http://www.asekmadb.ac.id/2013/12/16/cleanliness-environment-by-adelina-damayanti-et-al/). [December 16, 2013].
- Emshaliha. (2013). *Healthy and Clean Environment*. [on line]. From: <https://emshaliha.wordpress.com/environment-sehat-and-clean/>. [February 2, 2013]
- Hariyani, N., Prasetyo, H., & Soemarno, S. (2013). Scavenger Participation in Waste Management in SupitUrangMulyorejoSukun, Malang City. *Journal of Development and Sustainable Nature*, 4 (1).
- Kurnia, M. and Khikmah, S.N., 2015. Evaluation of Community-Based Waste Management. In *Prosiding National Seminar*.
- RI Ministry of Health. (2016). KESMAS News. Ed. 2: 5, 2016
- Lestari, P. (2005). *Profile of Scavengers in Sukorejo Village, Gunungpati District, Semarang City and Their Participation in Creating Environmental Cleanliness*. Semarang, Central Java. Semarang State University. (Doctoral dissertation).
- Moerad, S. K. (2012). The Role of Scavenger Communities in the Management of the Built Environment in Benowo Surabaya Landfill. Nuance: *Journal of Islamic Social and Religious Science Research*, 9 (2).
- Nim, S. (2015). Life of Scavengers in SiantanHilir Final Disposal Site (TPA), North Pontianak District. Sociodev, *Journal of Social Sciences (Human Development)*, 4 (2).
- Nursitarahmah, N., Satria, P. U., & Agus, M. (2012). Community Social Factors in Participating in Maintaining Environmental Hygiene in TebatKubu Village, Manna City District, South Bengkulu Regency in 2012. *Naturalist*, 1 (3), 169-172.
- Patilima, H. 2014. *Qualitative Research Methods*. Bandung: Alfabeta
- Pelly, U. (2008). *The Role of Scavengers in Waste Management and Its Relationship with the Efforts of Banda Aceh City Towards a City of "Believers"* (Master's thesis).
- Research, M. (2016) Scavenger Survival Strategies in Sidomulyo Village, SamarindaIlir District.
- Sari, Maya. (2015). 18 Characteristics of a Healthy and Unhealthy Environment. [on line]. From: <http://dosenbiologi.com/lingkungan/ciri-ciri-lingkungan-sehat-dan-tidak-sehat>
- Sari, C. (2015). Every Day, 100 Tons of Trash in West Bandung Regency is not transported. [on line]. From: <http://www.pikiran-rakyat.com/bandung-raya/2015/07/08/334059/every-day-100-ton-sampah-di-kbb-tak-rentanged>. [July 8, 2015]
- Sugiyono (2014). *quantitative quantitative research methods and R&D*. Bandung: ALFABETA, CV.

- Suhartono, S. (2015). Socio-Culture Scavengers and Its Role in the Balance of the Surrounding Environment by Categorizing Used Goods. *Socio-Didactic: Social Science Education Journal*, 2 (1), 38-49.
- Surakusumah, W. (2008). Bandung City Waste Management Problems and Alternative Solutions. *Indonesian University of Education: Bandung*.
- Tasrin, K., & Amalia, S. (2014). Performance Evaluation of Solid Waste Services in Greater Bandung Metropolitan Area (Performance Evaluation of Waste Management in the Greater Bandung Metropolitan Area). *Borneo Administrator Journal*, 10 (1).
- Taufik, I. (2013). Community Perceptions of Scavengers in TPA Settlement, Bukit Pinang Village, Samarinda Ulu District. *Mulawarman University Research Journal*, 1 (4), 85-95.
- USU, M. D. K. L. F., & USU, D. D. K. L. F. Role of Scavengers in Waste Management and Waste Collection in TPA Terjun, Medan Marelan District, Medan City in 2015.
- Wibowo, I. (2009). Hygiene Behavior Patterns: Environmental Psychology Studies About Urban Waste Management. *Makara, Social Humanities*, 13 (1), 37-27.
- Yuliani, F. (2014). Analysis of Community Behavior in Efforts to Create Environmental Cleanliness in Pekanbaru City (Case Study of Simpang Baru Village). *Online Journal of Social and Political Science Students*, 1 (2), 1-15.