

Knowledge and Attitudes on Community Participation in the Management of Waste Bank in Bekasi City

Putri Nurul Hikmah Salsabila, Ony Linda and Elia Nur A'yunin

Public Health Study Program Faculty Of Health Sciences, Muhammadiyah University Prof. DR. Hamka, Jl. Limau II, South Jakarta, Indonesia

Keywords: Management of Waste Bank, Community Participation, Knowledge and Attitude.

Abstract: If not managed properly, waste will negatively impact public health and the environment. Waste management in Indonesia is carried out by reducing and handling waste. This study aimed to explore the knowledge and attitude of community participation in Waste Bank Management in Griya Persada Elok Housing, Bekasi City. This was quantitative with a cross-sectional design. The research included 224 respondents who filled out the online questionnaire. The results showed that participation was low (96.9%); 50.9% of respondents had good knowledge; 50.9% of respondents had good attitudes, 84.4% of respondents had good education levels, and 75.4% of community leaders participated in waste management. Increasing socialization and distribution of the information about waste bank activities need it. Besides that, the participation of community leaders in the waste bank as active customers need to be improved.

1 INTRODUCTION

The global environmental problem closest to human life is the problem of waste, where waste problems are often found in every Community. The issue of waste is not only faced by developing countries, but this waste problem has become a complex problem faced by developed countries as well. Based on Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Processing, it is explained that waste is the result of daily activities in solid form. In Indonesia, waste is a significant problem that has a major impact on the environment. In Indonesia, 240 cities still face waste management problems (Kemenkes RI, 2013). Garbage problems occur due to the number of humans, waste-producing animals, high piles of garbage, and low public awareness that is reluctant to dispose of waste in its place (Lestari and Subhi 2018).

The waste problem is an important issue, especially in urban areas. This happens because of the amount of waste and the growth of the urban population, which continues to increase yearly (Wildawati 2020). All human activities cannot be separated from what is called waste because the impact of waste problems comes from humans, both in the form of home activities and industrial activities. As time goes on, the population will continue to grow, and technology will become more sophisticated,

producing various waste in various types. The pattern of waste management using the 'collect-transport-dispose' system should begin to look for alternatives to change it to more environmentally friendly management. In principle, waste must be managed directly at the place of origin because it is difficult to obtain land that will be used as a landfill which will have a more severe impact if the waste is not managed properly (Suwerda, Sudibiyakto, and Kurniawan 2019).

In the waste management process, the important things needed are residents' knowledge, attitudes, and skills to manage the results of household waste and the waste recycling process. Waste management requires community participation in its implementation. One form of community participation in waste management activities in Indonesia is the establishment of a Waste Bank (Environmental Service, 2017). Minister of Environment Regulation (PERMEN LH) No. 13 of 2012 states that community participation in the Waste Bank program includes sorting, collecting, handing over waste to the Waste Bank, and multiplying the Waste Bank. The implementation of 3R activities is still constrained due to low community participation (Ministry of the Environment, 2012). Community participation in waste management is still limited to disposal (Haswindy and Yuliana, 2018)

Community participation in the Waste Bank program is to separate waste before saving it. The Community must already know that the waste must be grouped first before depositing it in the waste bank. The garbage to be collected is grouped into five types of classification, namely B3 waste (hazardous and toxic materials), biodegradable waste, recyclable waste, and waste, which can be reused, as well as other waste. People selected to become customers must be able to sort the garbage they want to deposit in the waste bank, such as newspapers, plastic bottles, used cardboard boxes, standard flowers, used iron, and so on. Then after the waste is sorted, it is taken to the waste bank, which will later be weighed and recorded in a savings book.

Responding to these problems, the Bekasi City government created a Waste Bank program described in the Bekasi City Regulation No. 09 of 2017 concerning Waste Management to overcome the increase in waste. The Waste Bank Program is a place to build public awareness of sorting, recycling, and reusing waste. Because if the waste is processed properly, it will have a good selling value and will become a new culture in Bekasi City.

In implementing the waste bank, community participation has an essential role in the development and sustainability of the waste bank (Ummah, N., Mahyudin, R. P., & Firmansyah, 2018). Lokita's research (2012) explains that the success of the waste bank program is influenced by the high community participation (75%).

Based on a preliminary study that was carried out on January 20, 2022, it was found that there are still few people who want to participate in Waste Management in the Waste Bank Program, which is influenced by a lack of knowledge about Waste Banks and how to manage them.

2 METHOD

The research was quantitative with a cross-sectional design. This research was conducted in 2022 to explore the description of knowledge and attitudes on community participation in the management of the Wijaya Kusuma waste bank, Griya Persada Elok housing estate, Bekasi City, Indonesia. The research included 224 respondents who filled out the online questionnaire.

3 RESULT

Table 1: Characteristics of Respondents.

Variable	N (total = 224)	%
Education level		
Low	35	15.6
High	189	84.4
Status of Job		
Working	71	31.7
Not working	153	68.3

Table 2: Community Participation, Knowledge, Attitude, and The Role Community Leader on Management Waste Bank.

Variable	N (total = 224)	%
Community Participation		
Low	217	96.9
High	7	3.1
Knowledge		
Low	110	49.1
High	114	50.9
Attitude		
Low	110	49.1
High	114	50.9
Roles of Community Leader		
Low	169	75.4
High	55	24.6

This study sample had characteristics 84.4% have a good education and 68.3% have a job (Table 1). The result showed that the community participation in the management of waste banks was low (96.9%). Of the respondents' knowledge of management waste bank, 50.9% had a good understanding. Of respondents' attitudes in waste bank management, 50.9% were categorized as good. Besides that, the result also showed the community leader had low participation in the management waste bank (Table 2).

4 DISCUSSION

The Waste Bank program requires community participation in its implementation. According to the Regulation of the Minister of the Environment of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2012 explains that community participation in the Waste Bank program includes activities of sorting waste, collecting waste, submitting waste to the Waste Bank, and multiplying the Waste Bank. The results of research Based on these results, it can be seen that there are more low forms of community participation than high forms of community participation. So

community participation in this study is not seen well because the results obtained are too low. This is because community leaders do not play an active role in providing examples, and there is still a lack of socialization about waste banks, so residents are not motivated to take an active part. On the other hand, residents will be motivated when community leaders carry out socialization related to the waste bank program consistently to residents and provide direct examples to be engaged in waste bank activities. They will participate directly in waste bank activities.

The waste management process in its implementation requires essential things such as knowledge, attitudes, and skills of residents to manage the results of household waste and the recycling process. Knowledge also affects participation because a person desires to participate when he has extensive knowledge and knows the impact of waste management. The results of the univariate analysis test showed that 114 respondents (50.9%) had good understanding, and more than 110 respondents (49.1%) had less knowledge. In this study, it can be seen that respondents with good knowledge will not necessarily have good community participation, this happens because it is not followed by actual involvement and there is still a lack of socialization from community leaders regarding the waste bank program to residents.

Attitudes influence the waste management process because attitudes can determine a person in deciding to act. So that someone's perspective will also show how someone participates. The results of the univariate analysis test showed that 114 respondents with good attitudes (50.9%) more than 110 with bad attitudes (49.1%). In this study, it can be seen that the perspective of the respondents who are already good does not necessarily make the respondents also have high participation, this happens because there is no desire from the respondents to support and realize building a clean and healthy environment.

The level of education influences the form of a person's participation in the waste management process. This study's results categorize the respondents' education levels into two, namely low education and higher education. Based on the univariate analysis test results, it was found that as many as 189 respondents with higher education (84.4%) were more than 35 respondents with low education (15.6%). The highest education level of respondents is high school graduates (50%), college graduates (34.4%), junior high school graduates (14.7%), and elementary school graduates (0.9%).

Based on the univariate analysis test results, it was found that as many as 153 respondents worked more (68.3%) than 71 respondents who did not work (31.7). This result is in line with the results of knowledge (50.9%) and education level (84.4%), which also get more results because when someone has a high level of education, it will affect the level of knowledge and work that the student will obtain. That person. In this study, it can be seen that respondents who work are not necessarily actively participating in waste bank activities. This can happen because the respondent will find it difficult to leave the job he has for other activities outside of his job.

Community leaders influence someone's participation because they have an important role in socializing and providing information related to Waste Banks. Community leaders also have an important role as facilitators and motivators who will directly assist the Community in Waste Bank activities. The results of the univariate analysis test showed that the role of community leaders in waste bank management was still low (75.4%) more than that of high community leaders (24.6%) in waste bank management activities. In this study, it can be seen that the role of community leaders is a supporting role in waste management activities in waste banks. When community leaders do not play an active role in showing and inviting the Community to participate, the results of community participation will also be low because there is no encouragement from community leaders to motivate the Community.

5 CONCLUSIONS

The result of this study indicated that it is necessary to improve community behavior by making people aware of the importance of handling waste starting from the household itself and informing related impacts that will be caused to families and the environment. Residents who are already active customers are expected to be able to invite and provide support to other residents so that they want to participate in waste management activities. A good way of managing waste is to improve the knowledge of residents who still have the idea that it is better for garbage to be piled up and burned. and It is expected to increase socialization regarding waste banks to motivate the Community to attract people to participate in waste management activities. Then it is also expected that all community leaders can involve themselves in participating in waste bank activities as active customers. This aims to set an example to the Community.

REFERENCES

- Haswindy, Septu, and Fitriza Yuliana. 2018. "Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Pengelolaan Sampah Pemukiman Pada Kecamatan Tungkil Ilir Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Barat." *Jurnal Ilmu Lingkungan* 15(2):96. doi: 10.14710/jil.15.2.96-111.
- Lestari, Nastiti Mugi, and Misbahul Subhi. 2018. Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Perilaku pengelolaan sampah rumah tangga di bank sampah Kota Batu Analysis of Factors Related to the Behavior of Domestic Waste Management in Batu City Garbage Bank. 3(April):311–16.
- Lokita, A. D. 2012. "Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Program Kesehatan." Institut Pertanian Bogor.
- Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup Republik Indonesia. 2021. Permen LHK RI No. 05 Tahun 2012, Tentang Jenis Renc Usaha & Keg Wajib Memiliki Amdal. *Angewandte Chemie International Edition*, 6(11), 951–952., 2013–15.
- Nursalam. 2015. *Metodologi Penelitian Ilmu Keperawatan: Pendekatan Praktis*. (P.P.Lestari, Ed) (4th Ed). 4th ed. Jakarta: salemba medika.
- Pemerintah Kota Bekasi. 2017. Peraturan Daerah Kota Bekasi No. 09 Tentang Perubahan Atas Peraturan Daerah Nomor 15 Tahun 2011 Tentang Pengelolaan Sampah. 1–7.
- Suwerda, Bambang, Sudibiyakto Sudibiyakto, and Andri Kurniawan. 2019. Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan Dan Sikap Masyarakat Dalam Mengelola Sampah Berbasis Bank Sampah Di Kabupaten Bantul. *Jurnal Kesehatan Lingkungan* 9(3):100–104.
- Ummah, N., Mahyudin, R. P., & Firmansyah, M. (2016). 2018. Kajian Faktor Pendorong Keaktifan Kinerja Organisasi Dan Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Pengelolaan Bank Sampah Kota Banjarbaru. Banjarbaru: Universitas Lambung Mangkurat. 14(3): 245.
- Wildawati, Despa. 2020. Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Pengelolaan Sampah Rumah Tangga Berbasis Masyarakat Di Kawasan Bank Sampah Hanasty Kota Solok. *Human Care Journal* 4(3):149. doi: 10.32883/hcj.v4i3.503.