

Women's Perception of the Quality of the Community's Role in Waste Management

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Abstract

Community participation in waste management is very important because the community contributes the largest volume of waste generation. The purpose of the study was to evaluate the quality of the community's role in waste management from the perspective of women's perceptions. Data were obtained from 30 female organization administrators in Dau District, Malang Regency. The data were analyzed by using the ratio between the facts of respondents' answers and the maximum score for the quality of roles with ordinal data scales. The results showed that group roles' quality was highest, discussion attendance was high, physical activity was high, and waste management fees were lowest. This research suggests that public awareness of paying dues needs to be increased by motivating through the 3R partial waste management results to improve public facilities in the village and sub-district areas.

Keywords: decision-making, fact and ideal score ratio, role quality, waste management.

INTRODUCTION

Participation is the participation of a person, either as an individual or a group, in activities. Participation occurs because of the interaction between individuals and community members. The purpose of community participation in activities is to get benefits. An example of a benefit is increasing the welfare of the community. Participation growth is based on individuals' or groups' awareness about unsatisfactory conditions, which must be improved through human or community activities, indicators of the ability to participate, and self-confidence.

Community participation manifests public awareness, concern, and responsibility for the importance of development, which aims to improve the quality of life (development).

Development is not only a government obligation but also demands community involvement, the quality of which will be improved [1]. In carrying out environmental development, Indonesia still requires community participation in waste management [1]. Garbage is the residue or waste from human daily activities and/or natural processes in solid form. Waste management is a systematic, comprehensive, and sustainable activity that

includes waste reduction and handling. Waste management aims to improve public health and environmental quality and make waste a resource that brings blessings (UU no 8 of 2008). If not, then waste will always be a major problem for Indonesia, including Malang's city and district governments, both now and in the future. However, if we continue to find a solution with good management and the right technology, then the waste will be able to be reused and even become a blessing that can be a blessing for all involved. This waste management activity will contribute to the government by opening up employment opportunities for women, improving welfare, and empowering women who do not work.

The number of females in Dau District, Malang Regency for the age group 15-64 years, the highest composition is 21,393 people (75%). The female population aged 10 years and over who work in Dau District is 9,919 (46%) of the total female population aged 15-64 years. Thus, there are still many female residents who have not participated in productive activities.

Information about women's participation in waste management as a blessing does not yet exist in Dau District [2]. Therefore, it is necessary to research the Study of Women's Participation in Waste Management to Be a Blessing in Dau District, Malang Regency.

The direction of research and development of this research is related to the PsUB research roadmap in the field of good governance, especially in economic governance,

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strengthening the MSME cluster. Research on local economic and business governance, especially the strengthening of the MSME cluster. The first stage of strengthening the MSME cluster in waste management is a blessing. Furthermore, the road map stage will be directed to cluster governance for healthy competition and cooperation between MSMEs, national and international cooperation, achieving international standards, and expanding the MSME product market. Thus, research on MSMEs in waste management can be a blessing for women to become a research group from the PsUB Women's Study Masters Program.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The research location is in Dau District, based on the consideration that in Dau District there is a centralized waste management activity at the Semanding Waste Management Site (TPS). The research population is all women who live in Dau District.

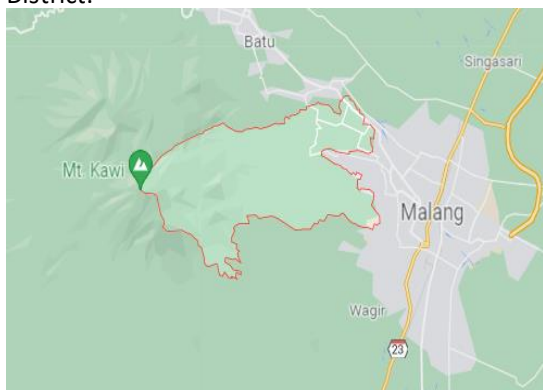


Figure 1. Research Location, Dau District, Malang Regency.

Determination of respondents using snowball sampling, the first respondent begins with the key informant (chairman) of waste management in Dau District (goal 1). The data to answer objectives 2 and 3 are sourced from respondents consisting of stakeholders from the Dau District community related to waste management, namely from elements of the government, PKK, and women's community groups other than PKK. A total of 30 people.

The research method refers to the research's results [3]. We make modifications, namely, the index of women's empowerment, which is based on 4 indicators:

1. Frequency of attendance at meetings,
2. Group activity in discussion,
3. Involvement in physical activities, and
4. Willingness to pay dues or donations

The index of woman empowerment = \sum Women's Empowerment indicator real score / maximum total score (ideal score).

The calculation results are compared with the criteria modification from the Ministry of Disadvantaged Villages. The criteria level of participation is shown in the following Table 1:

Table 1. Criteria for the Role of Women's Organizations

Criteria	Score
Very Low	< 0,491
Low	0,492 – 0,599
Good Enough	0,6 – 0,707
High	0,708 – 0,815
Very High	< 0,815

THEORETICAL STUDY

Waste management

Waste management is an integrated activity consisting of the stages of collecting, transporting, processing, and recycling with 3R (reduced, reused, and recycled) or waste disposal. Garbage is waste generated from human activities. Waste must be managed with the aim of (a) reducing its negative impact on health, the environment, or aesthetics and (b) recovering natural resources (resources recovery). Managing waste can consist of solid, liquid, gas, or radioactive substances with specific methods and skills for each type of substance. Implement waste management in every developed and developing country, city, and village, as well as in housing and industry.

Management of non-hazardous waste from settlements or institutions is the government's responsibility. Management of waste originating from industrial areas is the responsibility of waste processing companies. Waste management methods also vary greatly depending on the type of waste substance (solid, liquid, and gas), the land used for processing, and the availability of land. Viewed from the side of the management process. Waste management is a process that seeks to turn waste into a blessing (economic value) or process waste so that it becomes material that is not harmful to the environment and health. Waste management in Indonesia is regulated in Law No. 18 of 2008 [3]. Waste management is a systematic, comprehensive, and sustainable activity that includes waste reduction and handling. The

purpose of waste management is to improve public health and environmental quality and to make waste a resource.

Garbage type

In general, there are 4 types of waste, namely:

- a. Solid Waste (Inorganic) is waste consisting of inorganic materials such as metal, plastic, glass, rubber, and cans. The nature of waste, including inorganic materials, is difficult to decompose because it is durable. Garbage, consisting of materials, including inorganic, is not easily decomposed by soil microorganisms. Therefore, if inorganic waste is disposed of carelessly, inorganic waste can cause soil pollution.
- b. Wet Waste (Organic) is waste consisting of organic materials such as vegetables, rotting fruits, food waste, leaves, and so on. The nature of organic waste is not durable and quickly decomposes. Usually, this type of waste comes from living things. Examples are vegetables, rotting fruit, leftover rice, leaves, and so. Soil microorganisms easily or quickly decompose waste types classified as organic matter. However, this type of waste from organic materials will cause unpleasant odors if not managed properly.
- c. Types of liquid waste
- d. Types of gaseous waste.

Society Participation

According to [1], participation is the participation or taking part of individuals or groups in an activity. Participation that is encouraged, motivated, grown, and developed due to influences from outside the individual or group is called social change. The indicator of community participation is characterized by the expansion of new social networks that form social networks and strive to achieve goals. As a social network, there is a growth between interaction and communication based on an awareness of several things as follows:

- a. Unsatisfactory conditions must be corrected
- b. Unsatisfactory conditions can be remedied by human activities or human groups (society)

- c. His ability to participate in activities that can be carried out.
- d. Self-confidence related to the ability to contribute benefits to activities.

According to Law number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management (PPLH) [4], Chapter XI on the role of the community is explained in Article 70 that (1) Indonesian people have the same and widest possible rights and opportunities to participate actively in environmental protection and management. ; (2) Community participation in question includes, among others, social supervision; giving suggestions, opinions, proposals, objections, complaints; and/or submission of information and/or reports.

The purpose of community participation is to (a) increase awareness of environmental protection and management, (b) increase independence, community empowerment, and partnerships, (c) develop community capacity and pioneers, and (d). develop community responsiveness to carry out social supervision; and (e). develop and maintain local culture and wisdom while preserving environmental functions.

Environmental Economic Theory

Environmental economics is a science that discusses human activities to allocate various resources available in an environment. It can be used for processing or production to produce various goods and services to meet human wants and needs according to the level of need. at any time while maintaining environmental sustainability [5]. If it is depicted in an environmental economic graph, it looks like this:

From Figure 2.1, it can be explained that environmental economics differs from natural resource economics.

From the picture shown by arrows from the direction of households or household activities/activities, markets (input-output) and companies will have an impact in the form of waste or garbage.

Environmental economics is how the waste or garbage returns to nature but does not damage nature through 3R activities or programs (reduce, reuse, and recycle). It can also be said that the residual impact of household, market, and company activities must be zero waste. Natural resource economics is human activity that utilizes natural resources.

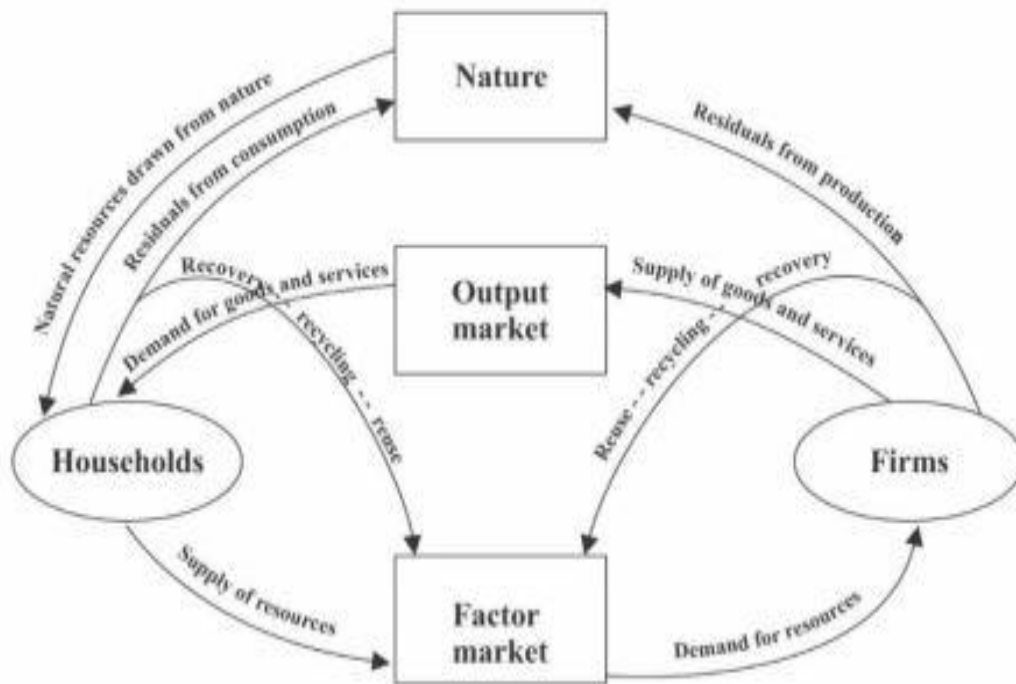


Figure 2. Environmental Economics VS Natural Resource Economics

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The quality of the role of women's organizations, namely PKK in Dau District, is relatively high. The high activity, presence, and involvement of PKK group members in utilizing good waste management will reduce the cost of contributions or donations because these costs will be taken from the results of waste utilization.

This waste management activity will contribute to the government by opening up employment opportunities for women, improving welfare, and empowering women who do not work.

The results show that the indicator of the frequency of attendance at meetings is 0.72 and

is included in the High Criteria in the Quality of the Role of Women's Organizations. The group's activeness in discussion is 0.87 and is included in the Very High Quality of Women's Organizational Roles criteria. The indicator of involvement in physical activities is 0.75, which means that it is included in the High Criteria in the Quality of the Role of Women's Organizations. Lastly, the Willingness to pay dues or donations indicator is 0.67, indicating the Medium criteria. The average score for the Quality of the Role of Women's Organizations is 0.7525, which means that it meets the high criteria in the Conclusion of the Quality of the Role of Women's Organizations.

Table 2. Criteria for the Role of Women's Organizations

Indicator	Score	Criteria Quality for the Role of Women's Organizations	Average Quality Score of Women's Organizational Roles	Conclusion on the Quality of the Role of Women's Organizations
Frequency of attendance at meetings	0,72	High		
Group activity in discussion	0,87	Very High		
Involvement in physical activities	0,75	High	$= (0,72 + 0,87 + 0,75 + 0,67) / 4$ $= 3,01 / 4 = 0,7525$	High
Willingness to pay dues or donations	0,67	Medium		

CONCLUSION

The quality of the role of women's organizations, namely PKK in Dau District, Malang Regency, is relatively high. The quality of the role of women's organizations in the PKK in waste management in Dau District is already high. It is recommended to continue fostering the creation of job opportunities with waste management.

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