Analysis Of Household Waste Management at Cililitan, Kramatjati Sub District East Jakarta

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1. INTRODUCTION

Community health become an essential factor to indicate the Human Development Index in one country. Based on The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Indonesian Hu- man Development Index is still very low with 0,689. This condition positioned Indonesia in the middle stage of Human Development Index or it is ranked 113 from 188 countries in the world.

Recently Indonesian health has be- come the priority to be discussed. Clean and Healthy Life Behaviors Program is the Indonesian Health Department Program that encourages people to be healthy. Health refers to a condi-tion well-being in social, physic and psychosocial conditions. The targets can be at schools, offices or institution and community. There are some factors that affect to people health condition, such as alliteration on health and poor actions in health, increasing number of population in Indonesia, hygiene and environment issues such as lack of clean water. Based on World Health Organization (WHO) around 2,2 million people in developing countries particularly children's sub population dead due to some diseases caused by unsafe water and poor hygiene and sanitation. On the other hand, some researchers state that better hygiene and sanitation, good waste management and health education has positive impact to decrease mortality rate caused by diarrhea up to 65% and other causes until 26%.

In order to increase Indonesian health status, government release the *Perilaku Hidup Bersih dan sehat (PHBS)* program. There are some indicators of PHBS such as hand wash, consume healthy food, exercise routinely, avoid smoking, health check-up, and proper waste management. Indonesian Ministry of Health (2008), developed five areas for PHBS consisted of household, working areas, public areas, education institutions, and hospitals or health services area.

The previous research was at *SDN 001 Tanjung Balai Karimun*. The study identified that knowledge and teachers participation have a role to influence the benefit of healthy behavior in school, but there is no strong relationship with attitude.[1] Another study states that families were not performed healthy life due to lack of education and health services.[2] The data showed only 43,1% of 500 families have clean water for daily needs such as for drinking, bathing, cooking, and washing.[3]

Currently, most of big cities in Indonesia confront the increasing of household waste 2-4% per year, and it is followed by inadequate waste management system with nonexistence waste facilities. Therefore, environment and land contamination may result in worse situation for years ahead. Furthermore, "pick and

throw" system seems ineffective due to abstain of standardized waste management, as consequences over capacity of garbage at landfill.

Based on the data and previous study, this research purposed to identify community knowledge, attitude and behavior in household waste management at urban area in Jakarta specifically at *RW 015 Kelurahan Cililitan, Kecamatan Kramat Jati, Jakarta Timur.*

2. MATERIALS AND METHOD

This study employed quantitative re- search, that purposes to analyze people knowledge and attitude in household waste management. Data have been collected from family especially house wives. Population in this research include all community member at *RW* 015. There are 907 families as respondent. The primary data of this research were collected from survey and direct observation toward waste management at *RW 015 Kelurahan Cililitan.* The data collection was used questioner. Besides, the data analysis was used previous study and some supported literature. The duration of the research process is 8 months (February – October 2018), where the research area is at *Rukun Warga 015 Kelurahan Cililitan Keca- matan Kramat Jati.* The purpose of data analysis is to identify community or families knowledge, attitude, and behavior toward household waste management by using *Likert scale* and Guttman scale. Likert scale is employed to measure attitude response and perception toward social phenomenon. The answer have gradation from positive values to negative values and can be expressed by strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree. disagree and strongly disagree. Guttman scale can measure only two answer between "yes" or "no" or true or "false". The percentage of distribution more than 70% indicates that people or families well known is about how to manage waste. However, if the result per- centage less than 70%, it indicates that people or families have not ready yet to be involved in waste management and need to improved their knowledge and attitude.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Families' Knowledge on Household Waste Management

Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Enough	31	11,2
Good	246	88,8
Total	**277**	**100,0**

Table 1 shows that most of families (246 respondents) at *RW 15, Kelurahan Cililitan, Kec. Kramat Jati* had good knowledge about sorting the garbage in different bin. They prepared garbage bin properly before picked up by waste management staff (88,8%).

Table. 2. Families' Attitude on Waste Management

Attitude	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Enough	9	6,9
Good	268	96,8
Total	**277**	**100,0**

In reference to Table 2, it shows that majority families at *RW 015* have good attitude on household waste management. Family able to pay the bill and participate in waste management. Moreover, they motivate to build units for continuing waste management in the community. Moreover, the community of *RW 015* have high motivation to adopt reduce, reuse and recycling for better environment. The table also shows that there are 268 respondents who has a good attitude and a good waste management.

Table 3. Families' Behavior in Household Waste Management

Behavior	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Enough	21	7,6
Good	256	92,4
Total	**277**	**100,0**

in manage household waste it can be The data shows majority 256 respondent (92,4%) perform good behavior on waste management. It indicates that behavior refers to neighborhoods activities observable and unobservable. The indicator of behavior related to ability to reduce, reuse and recycling (3R) of waste need to be improved. However communities have good performance in manage waste properly in different waste bin.

4. CONCLUSION

Families or communities knowledge and attitude toward waste management need to be improved by applying reduce, reuse and recycling strategy, due to good knowledge in sorting but not followed by more useful 3 R activities.

Readiness