

Inequality of Social Problems Related to the Management and Utilization of Household Waste: Seen from the Perspective of Family Education

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Abstract

Household waste management is an important aspect of sustainable living, which has an impact on environmental welfare and public health. However, the extent to which different socio-economic groups engage in responsible waste management practices varies widely, thereby contributing to broader issues of social inequality. This study investigates how family education, as a key determinant of individual behavior and decision making, influences inequality in waste management practices among various socio-economic groups. Through a comprehensive analysis of existing literature, case studies and empirical data, the author highlights various aspects of social problems related to household waste. From the research results, it was found that 74.4% said that managing waste was easy, 98.5% said they knew how to choose organic and inorganic waste, 82.7% said they knew how to manage and utilize RT waste. However, 61.7% do not carry out real practice of sorting organic and inorganic waste at home independently. It was proven that 51.1% subscribed to rubbish officers in their area and 30.8% disposed of rubbish independently at rubbish dumps. This could be due to a lack of learning in the form of direct practice based on habituation education from home. Supporting this, 78.9% have never taken courses or training regarding the management and use of household waste. And 89.5% of people from the basic family level expressed the need for knowledge, skills and management in the community. These findings highlight the potential of family education programs to bridge the gap in waste management behavior among various socioeconomic strata. Such interventions can empower individuals and families with the knowledge and skills necessary to implement sustainable waste management practices, thereby contributing to a more equitable and environmentally conscious society.

Keywords: Management and Utilization of Household Waste, Social Problems, Family Education

INTRODUCTION

The problem of waste is a global issue that affects the whole world. According to a report entitled *What a Waste 2.0* by the World Bank, the world produces 2.01 billion tons of urban solid waste every yearly. And at least 33% of waste is not managed proper, causing damage to the environment. Still, in the same report, the World Bank also projects that global waste will increase by 70% by 2050 to 3.40 billion tons wastes per year. Drive by rapid urbanization, population growth, and economic development (Devitri, 2023). The impact of the waste

problem is not limited to one particular country or region but involves shared challenges that must be address globally.

The following are reasons why waste is considered a global issue: 1) Cross-Border Movement of Waste: Waste can move across national borders through water currents, wind, or international trade. Therefore, problems that arise in one region can impact for others region; 2) Marine Pollution and Plastic Waste Problem: Marine pollution caused by waste, especially plastic, is a global issue. Plastic waste can carried by ocean currents and cause damage to marine ecosystems in various parts of the world; 3) Effects of Climate Change: Some waste management practices, such as burning waste, can contribute to greenhouse gas emissions, which in turn contribute to global climate change.; 4) Effects of Globalization: Economic globalization and trade can also influence waste production and distribution. Increasing global consumption can increase the volume of waste produced; 5) Dependence on Certain Products: Increased consumption of certain products, such as electronic goods, causes e-waste problems involving many countries in the production and consumption chain; 6) Limited Resources: Waste processing and management requires certainly resources, including technology and infrastructure. Many less developed countries may face limitations in addressing problems; 7) Global Collaboration Required: Effective solutions to the waste problem require cooperation between countries. Global agreements, innovation and knowledge exchange can help tackle the waste problem more efficiently.

Garbage problems also experienced in several regions in Indonesia. According to the National Waste Management Information System data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in 2022, input results from 202 districts/cities throughout Indonesia stated that amount of national waste stockpiled reached 21.1 million tons. Of the total national waste production, 65.71% (13.9 million tons) can managed, while the remaining 34.29% (7.2 million tons) has not been managed well (Deputy 5, 2023). Apart from that, Indonesia is said to be the 5th largest waste-producing country in the world in 2020, all record in the World Bank report entitled The Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals 2023 (Annur, C.M., 2023). That happened in the Labuan Bay area. According to 2 research partners from 2 are in Teluk Labuan, they said the waste problems their village realized due to a lack of awareness in sorting and disposing of household waste independently, as well as rubbish from the river mouth which washed up in the coastal area of Teluk Village. The accumulation of rubbish in the Labuan Bay area is because the Gulf village area has a curved coastline, which allows piles of rubbish to collect along the coastline. After all, it is carried by water to the beach from the mouth of the surrounding river and brought by high tides every time the storm season comes. Another thing that causes it is fish waste are still not processed, the disposal of which also makes the problems

that arise worsens. The existence of piles of rubbish in the area, both organic and non-organic rubbishes, if left for long period, apart from being a cause of cleanliness problems, also had impact on health problems for residents who live or come into contact with piles of rubbish around the area. Children's play near piles of rubbishes are dangerous for children's health. In terms of psychological development, an environment that is unclean and not free of rubbish had impact on children's development problems.

Regional governments have also made several efforts to enforce regional regulations regarding waste disposal and waste processing. These various efforts have been made, but there is still a shallow level in the Labuan coastal area of around 90%. Although, various things have been done by residents and the government periodically to resolve waste. Still, rubbish in the Gulf region continues to pile up on the coast and in several residential areas. In this case there is a serious problem related to habits that need to be built together. Therefore, it is necessary that the independent participation of citizens be continuously promoted through the involvement of all components of society. Imagine if one house produces around 1 kilo of waste of a day, from 33 RTs in Teluk Village can contribute around ± 1000 kg of waste of a day. If we don't try to reduce this, how high will the mounds of rubbish around the Gulf coast be in the next few years.

Environmental factors are an important element in determining public health. If there is a change in the environment around humans, it could be possible for changes to occur in the environmental health conditions of that community. Those environmental factors are an important element in determining public health. If there is a change in the environment around humans, it could be possible for changes to occur in the environmental health conditions of that community. Those environmental factors and individual or community behavioral factors greatly influence the level of public health, so they need serious attention. Healthy behavioral factors are expected to maintain, improve health and protect oneself from the threat of disease, create a conducive, pollution-free environment, healthy housing and healthy waste management (Azkha, N. 2006). The existence of this problem actually creates social conflict, where residents who feel they are paying the rubbish disposal fee want the area to be clean of rubbish. Meanwhile, the waste problem has not been resolved from each resident's house, but the pile has only moved to another place. That is the cause of the negative impact of environmental pollution caused by a lack of awareness of maintaining environmental stability and cleanliness.

Facing the global waste problem requires collaborative efforts from the entire community. This includes the active role of governments, international institutions, industry, civil society and individuals to reduce the impact of waste and improve sustainable waste management practices. The culture of throwing rubbish carelessly, especially in rivers, requires the central government, regional governments, institutions and even local communities to be involved in

waste management (Adriyanto, 2021). Collective awareness and community involvement in waste management is a form of social capital to create a clean culture as part of the identity and character of Indonesian society. The Clean Indonesia Movement, as one of the pillars of the 5 National Mental Revolution Movements, is expected to become a collaborative social movement that contributes to developing people's mental awareness and understanding of waste problems and moves to take part in waste management (Deputy 5, 2023). Education regarding the importance of maintaining a clean environment has taught at every level of education in Indonesia. However, cases of waste problems in Indonesia are still quite high, namely number 5 in the world. Otherwise, we realize the education in waste management are basic, starting from the family. Therefore, researchers want to see how the community understands the concept of knowledge and direct practice in managing household waste in Labuan. Based on this problem, researchers want to know what Inequality of Social Problems Related to the Management and Utilization of Household Waste: Seen from the Perspective of Family Education.

METHOD

The method used is a descriptive research method using a survey with steps to collect information through questionnaires. The questions used for surveys must be able to cover all information related to a problem. The survey was give to 139 participants with an age range of 17 to 45 years, females, residents of the Labuan Bay area.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the data, we can discuss the unequal social problems related to the management and use of household waste. If looking at the data, 74.4% of respondents said it was easy to sort and manage waste. 98.5% also stated that respondents understood how to separate organic and non-organic waste. 82.7% of respondents also started that they knew how to manage and utilize household waste. 79.7% said they knew how to use household waste. However, 78.9% of respondents stated that they had never attended a course or training regard of management and utilization household waste. 85.7% also said they never attend a course or training in the use of household waste. 83.5% also said they never used organic waste of economic value, such as making fertilizer for sale or something else. 61.7% have not sorted your waste at home independently, both organic and inorganic. They also said that 60.2% of respondents never used inorganic waste has economic value, such as handicrafts for sale or other things. 71.4% of residents said they had not used inorganic waste at home into something of economically value.

Due to the lack of practice in managing and utilizing household waste, it appears that 51.1% of respondents chose to solve the waste problem by using the pick up by the garbage man service. Only 39.8% tried to sort their waste independently. 89.5% of respondents stated

the need for knowledge, skills and management practices in communities regarding the management and utilization of household wastes. Inequality is related to the existence of knowledges with the reality of direct practice in the field are opposite. There isn't familiarization within the family regarding skills in used and management of household waste. So that peoples do not apply their knowledge in managing and utilizing household waste. Regard providing direct knowledge and practice regarding the use and management of household waste, this can be done by involving the role of the family, where in Javanese culture the role of women is important in forming good behavioral habits within the family.

In an Islamic perspective, the family as a "school of love" can be called a "madrasah mawaddah wa Rahmah", a place of learning full of true love and compassion. Sociologists believe that the family has an important role in determining the progress of a nation, so they theorize that the families are important unit in society. Therefore, sociologists believe that all kinds of social decay are result of weak family institutions. For a child, the family is the first and mainly place for his growth and development. The family is the earliest and most effective place to carry out the functions of the health, education and welfare departments. If the family fails to teach honesty, enthusiasm, the desire to be the best, and mastering basic skills, it will be are difficult for other institutions to correct their failures. Because of the failur of families to shape children's character will result in the growth of people with badly character or no character. Therefore, every family must have awareness of nationality character really depends on the character education of children at home, including awareness skills in keeping the surrounding environment clean and preserving nature.

CONCLUSION

From those research results founded 74.4% stated that managing waste was easy, 98.5% state that they knew how to choose organic and inorganic waste, 82.7% state that they knew how to manage and utilize household waste. However, 61.7% do not carry out realy practice of sorting organic and inorganic waste at home independently. It proven that 51.1% subscribe to waste officers in their area and 30.8% dispose of their waste independently at rubbish dumps. Those could caused by a lack of learning in the form of direct practice based on habituation education from home. Support those, 78.9% have never attended courses or training regarding household waste management and utilization. And 89.5% of people at the basicly family level stated the need for knowledge, skills and management in the community. Based on this, the researchers concluded that there is a potential need for family education regarding independent waste management and utilization that needs be joint pursued by the relevant parties to bridge the gap in waste management behavior in various socio-economic strata. Such interventions can empower individuals and families with the knowledge and skills necessarys to implement

sustainable waste management practices, thereby contributing to a more equitable and environmentally conscious society.

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