

Exploration of cadres' empowerment implementation in household waste management in Citarum watershed

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Abstract

Garbage is a problem of environmental pollution in Indonesia. Household waste is the main problem in the Citarum watershed including plastic waste which is the main pollution. Health promotion is needed to the community to improve behavior in managing waste, especially household waste. The existence of community empowerment cadres is a form of health promotion in the community based on the utilization of human resources in the surrounding environment. There are factors in community empowerment, namely individual factors and community factors. The purpose of this study was to explore the implementation of cadre empowerment in household waste management in the Citarum watershed. The research design used is descriptive qualitative. Data were collected by in-depth interviews with seven community empowerment cadre participants who revealed the factors that influence community empowerment in the Citarum watershed. The results were analyzed using the Braun & Clarke thematic analysis. Based on the results of research on the experiences of community empowerment cadres in household waste management in the Citarum watershed, it is described in the following themes: 1) Community activity and cohesiveness 2) Community Awareness, and 3) Cadre Activity 4) Collaboration with agencies and related parties, 5) Frequency of routine activities 6) Pandemic situation. The theme resulting from the analysis of the experience of community empowerment cadres in household waste management in the Citarum watershed can be interpreted that the community in managing household waste in the watershed is something that must always increase their awareness and awareness of the cleanliness of the surrounding environment.

Keywords

Empowerment cadres, Household waste, Citarum watershed

Introduction

Garbage is an environmental problem in Indonesia and is a very serious environmental problem. This happens because of the lack of waste management sites (TPA), due to

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the lack of TPA, the community throws various types of waste into the river, including plastic waste, so that the river becomes polluted. River pollution occurs including in the Citarum river.

Based on the experience of researchers doing observations around the Citarum watershed, there is a lot of household waste that has accumulated in the river flow so that it disturbs the flow of water. Piling up of garbage around the river, according to interviews with the community, often causes flooding to disturb the comfort and activities of the surrounding community, and disease. With such an incident, the community has begun to realize the importance of household waste management to maintain river flow, so that the surrounding community is able to manage household waste and not throw garbage into the river.

The history of community empowerment based on health promotion in Indonesia is an effort that has been started for a long time, even since the beginning of development implemented in Indonesia. Community empowerment is a methodology to strengthen the community starting from thoughts that can make capacity for better development (Ai et al., 2010), so that community empowerment becomes an important part of community capacity building.

The pattern of community empowerment can be carried out in the river area in a balanced manner including efficient resource-based business management, utilization and rehabilitation to preserve rivers, preservation of cultural values and local wisdom and providing access to communities in river area management (Sugianti & Astuti, 2018). Community empowerment in waste management plays an important role, especially in preventing diseases caused by household waste pollution (Suwannapong et al., 2014). This makes the importance of community empowerment carried out around rivers for waste management and household waste.

Community empowerment related to household waste management is a big concern in the Citarum watershed, and previously no one has researched the exploration of the implementation of empowerment of community cadres related to household waste management in the Citarum watershed to evaluate the programs that have been carried out. The Citarum watershed is a cross-regency river and is strategically located close to national crossings, especially around the Rancaekek area of Bandung Regency. The area often has piles of rubbish around the river flow so that it often causes flooding in the Rancaekek area of Bandung Regency as a result of the overflowing of the Citarum tributaries (Sulaeman, Murti, & Kunci, 2015).

Researchers found more research related to components of community empowerment abroad such as Estonia, Thailand and Malaysia to evaluate community empowerment activities, while in Indonesia research related to community empowerment components only focused on quantitative methods. To produce an overview and facts as they are in the object of research to explore the implementation of community cadres empowerment that has been carried out in accordance with the role of community

nurses, namely as educators, community leaders and care providers, the research is conducted qualitatively so as to produce research that produces an actual impression and meaningful. Based on this background, researchers are interested in conducting further research by exploring the implementation of cadre empowerment in household waste management in the Citarum watershed.

Method

This study uses a qualitative method which is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observed behavior. The qualitative approach used is a type of qualitative descriptive study, which aims to describe or write down facts in the field, namely to carry out an evaluation of the activities that have been carried out.

In this study, a qualitative approach was used to obtain in-depth information for evaluating the program of activities that have been carried out related to community empowerment cadres in household waste management in the Citarum watershed. This approach also aims to explore information and reasons for community empowerment cadres based on the factors that influence the duration of household waste management activities.

This research was conducted in the community in the Citarum River Basin, Bandung Regency, namely in the Cangkuang Village. Data collection was carried out for one week. Based on the results of interviews with the head of community empowerment cadres in Cangkuang Village, household waste in the Citarum watershed is increasing every day, the Citarum watershed is also the main cause of flooding during the rainy season in the surrounding area, especially on the main road Rancaekek due to overflowing rivers. The management of household waste in the Citarum watershed is the main thing in controlling river overflow due to the increasing density of the population around the Citarum watershed. There are immigrants around the Citarum watershed who are factory employees.

The descriptive qualitative method allows researchers to select heterogeneous participant characteristics to deepen their understanding of the facts studied. There were 7 participants in this study with participant recruitment using snowball sampling.

Results and Discussion

Results

The number of participants who took part in this study was seven people. Participants in this study are the community and cadres who are actively involved in community empowerment activities for handling household waste in the Citarum watershed and are willing to conduct interviews. Participants in this study will then be referred to as Cambodia for participant 1, Kenanga for participant 2, Dahlia for participant 3, Orchid for

participant 4, Flamboyant for participant 5, Melati for participant 6 and Mawar for participant 7. The following is a description of the characteristics of each participant.

The results of the exploratory analysis of the implementation of cadre empowerment in household waste management in the Citarum watershed for cadres in Cangkuang Village are described in 7 (seven) themes which are divided into community components and individual components. The themes included in the Community component include: 1) collaboration with related agencies and parties, 2) frequency of routine activities 3) pandemic situations. As for the themes included in the individual components, namely: 1) community activeness and cohesiveness 2) community awareness, and 3) cadre activeness.

Discussion

Empowerment of cadres in household waste management based on exploration results, namely through collaboration with related agencies and parties. Based on the results of the research, it was found that collaboration with related institutions and parties was a special collaboration like what had been done, namely collaborating with the Padjadjaran University Nursing Faculty and collaborating with youth organizations and other parties such as community leaders and youth organizations where other parties could help. in community empowerment activities, especially in the management of household waste in the Citarum watershed.

Routine activities are carried out, namely routine meetings for community empowerment cadres in Cangkuang Village. Since the formation of community empowerment cadres, at least one month, routine meetings and intervention activities have been carried out to build togetherness and enthusiasm in carrying out community duties and service. However, with the current Covid-19 pandemic, routine meeting activities are carried out with health protocols and see the situation in the surrounding environment to prevent Covid-19 transmission.

Indonesia is one of the countries infected with the Covid-19 pandemic. Corona Virus 19 (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by the acute respiratory syndrome Corona Virus 2 (SARS-Cov-2) so that it has an impact on the wider community. Based on statistical data until January 2021, COVID-19 sufferers in Indonesia have reached 1.01 million with a mortality of 28,468 people.

The results showed that during a pandemic situation, all cadre and community activities were carried out by eliminating face-to-face activities and coordination using group WA. During this pandemic, especially activities in waste management in the community were carried out only in coordination through the WA Group and there was no socialization and face-to-face meetings during the pandemic, during this pandemic situation cadres reduced face-to-face activities to avoid COVID-19 transmission.

Community activeness and cohesiveness into community empowerment activities are designed with the aim of bringing improvements in the form of behavior to the community. In this case, community empowerment activities towards household waste

management in the Citarum watershed area bring about good changes in household waste management. One of the efforts to bring about this change is to be active and compact in carrying out activities, especially household waste management.

Exploration of cadre empowerment in household waste management in the Citarum watershed is the awareness of the community. Public awareness in sorting waste and awareness that starts from the family. Based on the results of the research, sorting waste among others is by managing waste according to its type and public awareness in disposing of waste. Community awareness that starts from the family, namely cadres and the community, applies it starting from their respective families.

The role of community cadres in household waste management is an important component where in the results of this research community cadres participate in ideas and development of community empowerment activities because community cadres are the driving force, support and are able to regulate other communities, especially in community empowerment activities (Rhofita, 2017). Based on the research results, it was found that the active cadres in household waste management in the Citarum watershed were active and less active cadres. Active cadres are able to be an example in managing household waste as well as actively reminding other people about waste management while those who are less active are due to their busyness, especially in managing the household and the affairs of each cadre.

Conclusion

The exploration of the implementation of cadre empowerment in household waste management in the Citarum watershed for cadres in Cangkuang Village is described in 7 (seven) including: 1) Collaboration with related agencies and parties, 2) Frequency of routine activities 3) Pandemic situation 4) Community activeness and cohesiveness 5) Community Awareness, and 6) Cadre Activeness.

The results of this study found new insight, namely the factors that influence community empowerment in household waste management, there is a need for community activeness and cohesiveness in carrying out any activities held, especially regarding household waste management, community awareness in waste management starting from their respective families in sorting waste, active cadres to support and encourage the community in carrying out household waste management.

In addition, this study also found other new insights, namely the theme of the COVID-19 pandemic situation. In carrying out community empowerment activities during this pandemic situation, community empowerment cadres reduce face-to-face activities and optimize by using the WA Group to coordinate between cadres and the community. Community empowerment cadres take to the field only for activities that are urgent in nature and of course by complying with health protocols.

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