

## **ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF THE EXISTENCE OF KABINUANG WASTE LANDFILL ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF LOCAL SCAVENGERS (Case Study Of Kabinuang Waste Landfill, Tolitoli Regency)**

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### **Abstract**

This study aims to determine the impact of the existence of the Kabinuang Waste Final Disposal Site (TPA) on the socio-economic conditions of local scavengers around it. This study uses a qualitative research method with a descriptive approach. The data analysis techniques used in this study are data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawn. Based on the research and the results of the discussion, it can be concluded that there is an influence on the scavenger community around the Kabinuang Landfill. many scavengers derive their main income from scavenging work, with varying amounts, which are directly related to activities at the Kabinuang Landfill. However, in addition to that, it also affects the inadequate living conditions of scavengers because the physical building is vulnerable to danger. In addition, education levels among scavengers are still low, with many scavenger children dropping out of school due to cost constraints.

**Keywords:** *Impact, Existence of Landfill, Socio-Economic*

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## INTRODUCTION

The management of the Final Disposal Site (TPA) by Open Dumping has a negative impact, especially on the environment and the community around the landfill. The selection of the wrong landfill location and the open disposal system will produce by-products in the form of methane gas and leachate liquid, which will have an impact on the surrounding community.

Around this landfill, there are waste picking activities carried out by local communities. These scavengers usually come from low-economic circles who depend on the income earned from selling items recycled from garbage. Although most people consider piles of garbage to be a nest of diseases, because it is not uncommon for garbage to always be swarmed with flies, this condition does not apply to scavengers who live around the location of the place. This is a form of community empowerment around the landfill, so the remaining waste or waste can be recycled to generate economic value (Yanto et al, 2023)

the final disposal of the Kabinuang Landfill in Nalu Village, Baolan District, which uses waste as a field to make a fortune to fulfill daily life. For example, a fifty-year-old scavenger is one of the many scavengers in Kabinuang. Despite the pungent smell of garbage, he had to do the job to earn money for his family. For more than ten years, he has worked as a plastic miner to be resold to collectors at the landfill, to send his children to school, with his job as a scavenger not enough to meet his family's needs until some of his children do not continue their education. The majority of residents around the Final Disposal Site (TPA) of kabinuang waste are below the poverty line. In addition to economic factors, environmental factors also affect the cleanliness of their residences. Houses tend to be unmaintained, shabby, and dirty because people have become accustomed to living in unclean conditions. The attitude of a less caring society does not reflect social initiative or high motivation to make improvements. Most of the population lives in a state of apathy. On the basis of the above problems, the researcher is interested in conducting a study with the title "Analysis Of The Impact Of The Existence Of Kabinuang Waste Landfill On The Socio-Economic Conditions Of Local Scavengers. (Case Study Of Kabinuang Waste Landfill) Tolitoli Regency"

## METHODOLOGY

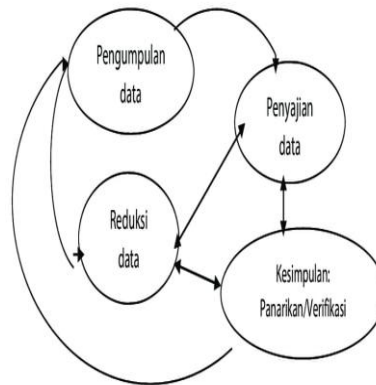
The type of research applied in this study is qualitative descriptive, which involves describing the condition of the research object in depth, and applies specifically to the research object.

This research method uses a purposive sampling technique to determine informants. Purposive sampling is a sampling method that is selected based on special considerations. Informants in this study refer to individuals who have knowledge of the research topic. Sugiyono (2010:300) in (Julianto, 2021:68).

Data analysis in qualitative research is carried out before entering the field, during the field, and after completing in the field. Data analysis involves regularly searching and compiling the results of interviews, notes, and collected materials, with the aim of

improving understanding of all the information obtained and facilitating the presentation of the findings that have been found. (Sanasintan, 2020:25).

Miles and Huberman (1984) in Rijali, (2021:21) state that in qualitative research, data is collected through various techniques, namely:



**Image: Data Analysis Techniques**  
**Source: Milles & Huberman**

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Impact on Scavenger Education

Based on the results of interviews from 8 key informants, the researcher can draw the conclusion that education among scavengers around the Kabinuang Landfill is still low, even some scavengers state that education is very important, but they are forced to stop their children from going to school because they face obstacles and cost constraints. Although the influence of poverty is very large on children who do not go to school, therefore, this low aspect of education is a serious problem that requires attention and joint efforts to be improved. And an evaluation is needed for the future, but this evaluation focuses more on the awareness of the scavenger community regarding the importance of education. This is because there are several scavengers at the Kabinuang Landfill who consider education not important for their children. This kind of mindset is not only detrimental to the scavengers themselves, but also hinders development on a wider scale. With this awareness, scavengers do not make education a top priority in their lives, resulting in them continuing to be trapped in a cycle of poverty that they maintain on their own.

### Impact on Scavenger Income

Based on the statement of the scavenger community around the Kabinuang Landfill, this is very much in accordance with the theory of socio-economic impact, especially in income factors. It can be concluded that the income earned by scavengers around the Kabinuang Landfill varies greatly, but generally it is still relatively low. The length of time working as a scavenger does not significantly affect the amount of their income. The amount of income depends on the amount of waste collected revenue. Urgent economic factors force people to choose a job as a scavenger, because weak economic

conditions make them choose this profession to continue their lives and improve their welfare in the present and future. The majority of scavengers around the Kabinuang Landfill do not receive assistance from the government. Some who once received assistance are no longer receiving it. This indicates an imbalance in the distribution of social assistance, so many scavengers do not get the support they need to improve their well-being. This lack of assistance worsens their already weak economic condition, leaving them trapped in a cycle of poverty. Without more effective intervention from the government, scavengers will continue to have difficulty meeting basic needs and improving their quality of life. However, scavengers at the Kabinuang Landfill are on average registered as BPJS Kesehatan participants. This reflects their awareness of the importance of health insurance as a way to overcome health problems that often arise due to unhygienic and risky working conditions. The ownership of BPJS Kesehatan also shows the support from the government in providing access to health services for the underprivileged, so that they can get the necessary medical care without being burdened with high costs. Thus, even though their work is classified as informal with an unstable income, scavengers still try to get health protection to improve the quality of life for them and their families.

### **Impact on the Type of Scavenger Work**

Based on the interview above with scavengers around the Kabinuang Landfill regarding the type of scavenger work, this is very much in accordance with the theory of socio-economic impact, especially in the factor of type of work. This type of scavenger job is often looked down upon by some people because it is considered dirty, close to disease, and provides a low income. Nevertheless, some scavengers at the Kabinuang Landfill continue to pursue this work, either because they are forced or voluntarily. Based on statements from the scavenger community around the Kabinuang Landfill, regarding the social impact of the Kabinuang Waste Landfill, the education aspect of scavengers is still low due to cost constraints and lack of awareness of the importance of education. Also Overall, unhygienic and strenuous physical working conditions contribute to various health problems experienced by scavengers. In addition, the job as a scavenger is still considered low by the surrounding community, even though this profession has an important role in waste management. The public's view of scavengers is often negative. They tend to be considered low-class workers who deal with dirty work, pose health risks, and provide low incomes. This results in scavengers often being underestimated and not getting the rewards they deserve for their contributions. Nonetheless, the role of scavengers is crucial in waste management and environmental sustainability, as they help reduce the amount of waste that landfills have to handle through the separation and collection of recyclable materials. And the government assistance that should be received by scavengers is only partially felt by them is not sustainable. Awareness and appreciation of the work of scavengers need to be increased so that they can live a more dignified life and get proper support from the community and the government. In addition to negative impacts, there are also positive impacts in this type of work, namely the existence of scavengers to help in waste management at the Kabinuang Landfill. In addition, there are efforts from landfill managers and related parties to improve the working conditions and health of scavengers.

### **Impact on the Type of Scavenger Residence**

Based on the results of interviews about the status of scavengers' residences at the Kabinuang Landfill, it is known that the majority of scavengers live in their own houses which are on average made of wood. This reflects the efforts of scavengers to have a place to live even in economic limitations. Wooden houses, although simple and may not fully meet comfort and safety standards, still provide basic protection and stability for them. Owning a home on their own, even with simple conditions, provides a sense of security and stability that is important for their well-being. However, the generally low quality of the buildings indicates the need for further attention and assistance to improve the living conditions of the scavengers.

Based on the results of the research and conditions in the field with a total of 10 informants. The existence of the Kabinuang Final Disposal Site (TPA) has a great influence on the economic and social situation of the scavengers who live and work around the location. This research also refers to the theory of Wjianto and Ulfa, which states that to determine a person's socioeconomic status, it is necessary to examine four aspects of socioeconomic impact. These aspects include: first, the impact on the education of the scavenger community, the second impact on the income of scavengers, the third impact on the type of scavenger work, and the fourth impact on the type of residence. This research has covered all four aspects. The influence on the income aspect of scavengers is that the Kabinuang Landfill provides economic opportunities for scavengers through jobs that allow them to collect and sell recyclable materials. Materials such as plastic, paper, and metal collected from garbage have a selling point that helps scavengers earn a daily income. Although this income is generally low and unstable, work as a scavenger remains a major source of livelihood for many families around the landfill. that many scavenger communities around the Kabinuang Landfill get their main income from this work. Their income varies greatly, but is directly related to activities at the Kabinuang Landfill.

In addition, there is also an influence on the scavenger community around the Kabinuang Landfill. One of them is the aspect of housing that is still inadequate because the physical condition of the building is vulnerable to danger. Most of the scavengers around the Kabinuang Landfill live in their own houses made of simple materials such as wood. Although the condition of these houses generally does not meet the standards of comfort and safety, owning the house itself provides a sense of security and stability for scavengers. However, the low quality of the buildings indicates the need for further attention to improve the conditions of their residence. In addition, in terms of education, the level of education among scavengers is still relatively low. Weak economic conditions often prevent scavengers from providing proper education for their children. Many children from scavenger families are unable to attend school due to cost constraints. This low level of education exacerbates the cycle of poverty, because without adequate education, the opportunity to get a better job in the future becomes very limited. The lack of government support in the form of social assistance is still felt by many scavengers. Although some have received assistance, most no longer receive it. This lack of assistance worsens the economic



conditions of the scavengers, forcing them to continue to work in harsh and unsafe conditions.

In addition, the working environment at the landfill is very unhygienic and has a high risk to health. Scavengers are often exposed to harmful chemicals, dirt, and various diseases. Although most of the scavengers around the Kabinuang landfill have BPJS Kesehatan, dangerous working conditions still put them at high health risk. As a result of their workplace, scavengers are often looked down upon by the surrounding community because their work is considered dirty and close to disease. This social stigma puts scavengers in a vulnerable position, making them often feel isolated and undervalued. Nonetheless, their important role in the waste management cycle, such as separating and collecting recycled materials, cannot be ignored. Awareness and appreciation for the work of scavengers need to be increased so that they can live a more dignified life and get proper support from the community and the government.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion, it can be concluded that the existence of the Kabinuang Waste Landfill has a positive and negative socio-economic impact on scavengers in Nulu Village, Baolan District. The positive impact is seen in the income aspect, where many scavengers derive their main income from scavenging work, although this income varies widely and depends on the Kabinuang landfill. However, the negative impact is also quite conspicuous, such as inadequate housing conditions, social stigma, limited costs on education, and occupational health and safety risks are major challenges that scavengers must face. Further efforts are needed from the government and the community to improve the welfare of scavengers, through more equitable social assistance, improved housing conditions, and the provision of better education and health services. Thus, scavengers can get a more decent life and break free from the cycle of poverty that continues.

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