

THE MAPPING OF SCAVENGER'S FUTURE ORIENTATION AT THE LANDFILL

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A B S T R A C T

The number of scavengers who make a living from the landfill lately has increased along with the dynamics of the national economy. For some scavengers, the profession is not the final job, but more like temporary jobs to collect supplies for the sake of starting an aspired new business. Money raised from the scavengers work is expected to be venture capital, debt, redeem the mortgaged farm land. The bottom line, the scavengers have a future orientation that they strive for. Therefore, this study aims to map out the future orientation owned scavengers who are looking for a living in the landfill. The method used in this research is the descriptive method with the analysis of some data which collected through interviews and observations. The results of this study showed the presence of the driving factors that cause scavenger establish this profession as a temporary profession, and also known that the number of jobs to be the desire by scavengers after no longer becomes scavengers, which are: collectors or hoarder, junk dealer, back to being farmers and ranchers, open businesses such as coffee shops and food stalls, motorbike taxi driver, and hawkers.

KEYWORDS : orientation, future, scavengers, landfills, jobs.

I N T R O D U C T I O N

The rapid city development, limited employment opportunities, as well as the large number of labor issues that have not been resolved in the region, causing migrants came to the city to find work. The increasingly dense population and ever-increasing unemployment due to layoffs and low quality of human resources are owned as well as the difficulty of finding a job due to the limitations of the available jobs, resulting in the migrants survive by selecting a job as a scavenger.

Based on data from Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) and Ministry of Social Affairs (Depsos), Indonesia's poor population in 2002 reached 35.7 million and 15.6 million (43%) of which categories include poor and needy. Overall, the percentage of the poor population and the poor to the total population of Indonesia is approximately 17.6% and 7.7%. This means that on average if there are 100 people Indonesia gathered, as many as 18 people whom poor people, consisting of 10, not poor people and 8 poor people. (Fadillah & Dastina, 2010).

The emergence of a society that works as a scavenger is one of the consequences of the problem of poverty. The number of the poor population keeps increasing. This increase is often encountered, especially in big cities. The following data from BPS in September 2016, the number of poor population (the population with per capital monthly expenditure below the poverty line) in Indonesia reached 27.76 million people (10.70 percent), reduced by 0.25 million people compared to March 2016 that conditions of 28.01 million people (10.86%). The percentage of the poor population in urban areas by March 2016 of 7.79 percent, dropped to 7.73 percent in September 2016. Similarly, the percentage of the poor population in rural areas dropped from 14.11 percent by March 2016 becomes 13.96 percent in September 2016. Although during the period March 2016 – September 2016 percentage of poverty is declining, but the number of poor population in urban areas rose as much as 0.15 million people (from 10.34 million people by March 2016 becomes 10.49 million people by September 2016), while in rural areas is down as much as 0.39 million people (from 17.67 million people by March 2016 becomes 17.28 million people by September 2016). (Central Bureau of Statistics of Indonesia, 2016)

Being a scavenger is a tough job and also have a low social standing in the community. As pointed out in the research (Nurdianto, 2006): “scavenging is a tough job, this job is done every day to earn an income. Working as a scavenger requires courage because of the view of the society that “tilts” regarding the scavenger. Being a scavenger's not easy a lot of social risks. The stigma of society looked at the plaque-plaques worded prohibition: “Scavenger, do not enter” here clearly reflected the discrimination and marginalization.

However, a scavenger also has the desire to change their fate. Want to revamp their economies get better because they don't want the work as a scavenger. It is similar to the results of research conducted by Wati namely scavenger has high spirits to be able to change the fate out of poverty that he felt, they will strive to be able to send their children and raise a family. They have a high morale, are not affected by the weather, they go to the garbage in the morning to get more scavenging results, which means getting more money. It has been apparent changes in the lives of scavenger in TPA Air Dingin towards a better life, although it takes a very long time. (Wati, 2016).

Poverty and the life of scavengers in Indonesia are like two sides of the coin that could not be separated. The life of scavengers as extremely marginal communities adjacent to the very concern conditions. Every day they struggled with the dirty garbage and germs that most of the people do not want to live in this condition in his life. Usually, the scavenger living off waste bins, even they can stay and live their daily activities with waste. The scavengers work to collect used goods by swarming around a load of garbage trucks being unloaded. Used goods that have been collected and then separated by type, before finally sold to the merchant or stalled goods.

There are several reasons someone to cultivate the profession as a scavenger among which are: a) economic factors (derived from the underprivileged families); b) the difficulty of finding work; c) low level of education and have no skills; d) no capital to open a business.

Scavenger in the eyes of the community assessment is still considered to be unfavorable. This is due to the behavior of some scavenger who loves to steal the ignorant. There have been many case scavenger who entered a residential area, stole a motorcycle belonging to the citizens. Therefore, many residents have banned scavengers from entering their housing areas because they are considered disturbing the residents. Based on the above phenomenon and literature study then this research would like to explain the phenomenon of mapping the future orientation of scavengers who are in the landfill.

Scavengers are people living below the poverty line. According to Nelson in (Aida & Syahbana, 2014), scavengers are limited as a person or group of people whose livelihood is derived from seeking or collecting used goods that have been wasted in landfills as “merchandise”. In general, this scavenger profession is more “cultivated” by the poor. Most of the time, scavengers are migrants from rural areas. Most migrants leave the village in Java for economic reasons. These economic difficulties occur because of the pressure of population density, agricultural policy, and local political situation.

The eco-social environment of scavenger life is a special condition that requires specific coping and adjustment. This self-adaptation is an important aspect of their mental health stability. Mental health itself can be interpreted as a scavenger’s ability to adjust to the sources of stress, both from themselves and from their eco-social environment. Therefore, self-understanding becomes one of the decisive factors. If a scavenger understands himself negatively, then the source of internal stress is higher and likely to experience severe stress or mental health disorders. Furthermore, if the scavenger is not receiving positive social support, he will likely withdraw from social relations and experience social aliens which are one source of mental health disorders.

METHOD

The type of this research is descriptive research with quantitative and qualitative data is done with the purpose of depicting or describing objects and phenomena related to health communication in improving awareness of the scavenger regarding the maintenance of health and the environment in scavenger community in West Java.

The descriptive research method is one of the research methods aiming to explain an event. As expressed by Sugiyono (2011) “*a descriptive study is a study that aims to provide or describe a situation or phenomenon that occurs when using the scientific procedures to respond to problems in actual*”. Whereas, Sukmadinata (2006) states that the descriptive research method is a method that seeks to describe, interpret something, e.g. conditions or relationships that exist, a growing opinion, ongoing process, a result or effect that happened or about the ongoing trend.

The researcher reasons to use descriptive research type is because with this research was able to provide a comprehensive and clear picture of one social situation with the other social situations or from a particular time with the other time, or you can find the patterns of relations between certain aspects with the other aspects, and can find a hypothesis and a theory.

There are two types of data in this study namely type of primary data and secondary data. What is meant by the type of primary data is the data type which describes the stress and coping strategies that are experienced by the subject. Includes some symptoms experienced by the subjects and the behavior displayed by the subject. Secondary data is data that contains the identity of the subject and some other important documents about the process of nominating the subject into a legislative candidate become the supporting data or supplementary data. The Data Source to obtain the data required is any behavior and words of the subject. For the validity of the data, the researchers use triangulation technique study of sources, namely the use of different sources to collect the data.

Qualitative data collection is done by observation and in-depth interviews. The criteria of informant include: 1) the scavenger 2) settled in near a large landfill. For the location of research selected 3 large landfills in West Java namely TPA Bantar Gebang, TPA Cikolotok dan TPA Subang.

Instruments used for qualitative research is in the form of a questionnaire with open questions and observation guides. Observation guide includes a setting that is within the scope of the home and the environment. Participant i.e. the scavengers living around the landfill. The variables examined, i.e. the orientation of the future scavenger. In addition, interviews were conducted in the health service to know the health condition of the scavenger in West Java.

Data collection techniques using multi-source evidence (triangulation) that means the technique of data collection that is combining the various

techniques of data collection and data sources. Triangulation techniques mean researchers using different data collection techniques to get data from the same source. Researchers will use participatory observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation to the same data source simultaneously.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of data collected from the field, there are several known reasons, related to the interviewees expressed their reasons for assuming that the profession as a scavenger is not a job to be performed permanently, but only temporary jobs, which will hopefully be changed and replaced by more prospectus job, both from the aspect of income, the comfort of work, and prestige.

The arguments expressed by the interviewees, among others, caused by a safety factor, Dadun, TPA Bekasi Dadun, from TPA Bekasi, said that: *“Jobs like this are at great risks, such as being crushed by piles of garbage, bitten by venomous small animals, because in the trash there are various venomous animals”*. The job as a scavenger is not the only work with the high enough risk of endangering the safety, other jobs with similar risks experienced by sand miners workers, such as the results from the research of Riswan & Arifika, (2012).

In addition to the safety, health factors are also a consideration for a scavenger to changing jobs, one of them raised by Ani, from TPA Subang is: *“If there is another job I also want another job because the work here often makes me had a shortness of breath, hives, because I work with trash, but luckily I gradually become immune, rarely ill, unlike the initial time working here, I often get sick”*. There is research that shows results regarding the type of scavenger, concerned with his health and the environment, namely 1. Scavenger aware of self-health and the environment, and 2. Scavenger was unaware of self-health and the environment. The way they get information about health and the environment are derived from they fellow scavenger, neighbors, television, radio, and newspapers (Nurtyasrini & Hafiar, 2016).

In contrast to the previous interviewees, security reasons, thus expressed as a reason for looking for another job, Yayat, from TPA Bekasi namely: *“this place is less security becomes a burden for me, the income earned only a few, then often there are people who ask money for them, if I do not give then I am in trouble, become hard to find money again, therefore I want to get more secure jobs”*. The desire for regardless of the pressure of the other party asking by means of force, leading to a sense of insecurity within a scavenger, it is associated with biological motives as human beings. According to Rahmat, (2007:301), there is a motif that includes biological aspects of safety, health, security, and peace (Subekti, Hafiar, Damayanti, & Prastowo, 2014).

Factor of safety, health, and security, are the reason for scavenger to changing their jobs, but there is also the factor of age, which is realized by

scavenger that will not fit again with a job as a scavenger, Asep, from TPA Purwakarta expressed as follows: *“age will continue to grow, when I’m old, I will no longer afford to work like this, because of the weight, if I can before I get old I already get another job which is not as severe as this job”*.

The reason of closeness with family also becomes the background to the emergence of desire scavenger for changing jobs: *“for the sake of my family willing to work like this, I want to work in the village so close to my wife and child, but for the moment it is not possible, so I go through this job”*. The desire to work, however, remains close to the family, it is the hope of many individuals, but there are various reasons that informing the occurrence of long distance marriage including employment, education, adaptation due to difficulty adjusting in place of her partner, special needs, health, and security. Economic factors causing married couples had to accept to live separately for the sake of meeting the needs of everyday life (Rubiyasih, 2016).

As for the economic improvement factor being one of the reasons which give rise to desire a scavenger for changing jobs, as revealed in interviews with Eno, from TPA Purwakarta: *“actually, the income is not enough, but it’s okay if it’s just to eat, but if it’s not enough to send my children to school, hopefully later have sufficient money so that I could make businesses that generate more fairly”*.

Different reasons also expressed by Sarwin, from TPA Subang: *“I didn’t work like this before, I actually often embarrassed, but that’s ok, when my money is enough, I want to redeem my bike, so I can at least become ojek again like before, before my motor was withdrawn”*. The reason want to find another job, because of the prestige or feel not appreciated, not only experienced by the scavenger, but also by some youths who become farmers, as in the following research results: the reason a lot of young people out of the area for work, a farmer declares that most of the youth from Dukuh Sambi area found prestige to work in the agricultural sector. They chose to leave the area to work rather than remain in the land of birth. (Sudarmadji & Darmanto, 2014).

Based on a variety of data that has been collected and analyzed, it can be presented the core essence of the answers on the reasons behind the motif resource scavenger for changing jobs, mostly due to the orientation of the better future. The things that lie behind them are:



Figure 1 Factors behind scavenger desire for job changes
(Source : Research data)

As for the results that showed a future orientation, presented the interviewees based on the results of the following interview:

1) **Work in a field that is relatively still related**

There is a desire in some scavenger who expect can improve lives but still struggled on the field not far from the world of the scavenger, Dadun, from TPA Bekasi as collector, as reflected in the results for the following interview: *“Now, first I become a scavenger, gradually I want to be like the others, turned into collectors, bigger profits, but there must be a path to become a collector”*.

Furthermore, following interviewees also spoke of his desire to be able to cope in the field of used goods that still concerned with the profession that they do now, namely a junkman. As for the results of the interview with Asep, from TPA Purwakarta as follows:

“actually I was a junkman, buying and selling used goods, but now my money is gone because my child was sick, now I’m looking for a loan for capital, if I can, I will be a junkman again, because my knowledge is from goods like this, buy scrap or goods that still can be recycled”.

2) **Entrepreneurship**

Different from the previous interviewees, the scavenger here is hoping to be able to start a business for entrepreneurship. Kao et al. (in Saiman, 2009) says that:

entrepreneurship is an effort to create value through the business opportunity management, risk taking and communication skills and management through to mobilize human, money and raw materials or other resources required to produce the project in order to be implemented properly. To carry out the project with both the required characteristics and attitudes which support entrepreneurship so that work is done running smoothly (Setyawati, Nugraha & Ainuddin, 2013).

The expectations fostered by way of attempting to save and accumulate capital, as Eno, from TPA Purwakarta expressed that is: *“I have a plan, if I have capital, I want to open a shop, sell cigarettes, or boiled noodle stalls, because if go back to work as construction laborers like before I had been deterrent, wages are often not paid or cut by the foreman”*.

The profession of a scavenger now being lived, apparently not fully chosen profession is based on the desire, but also because of other factors forced, so some interviewees declared to be able to change his job if

the opportunity comes. The statement, among other things: *“I become a scavenger since my husband died, so have to make money, if I have enough capital I want to open a shop at home, to be close to my children, they can also help me”*.

Entrepreneurship is also considered as an option to eliminate the problems encountered while undergoing job as a scavenger, as revealed by the following interview with Anih, from TPA Subang: *“Later when I have money, my ideals want to open a shop or kiosk, small business, self-employed have a kiosk trade, so there is no risk of harm, safe, nobody disturbs”*.

Open a business and entrepreneurship is also delivered by the following interviewee, Isur, from TPA Subang: *“I used to have a tire patch business, but yes because there is a problem, so I mortgaged the tools and also the place of business, later when things are settled, I want to patch the tires again, so not to work at hot like now”*. Different expectations expressed by Sarwin, from TPA Subang, but still about a desire to try to get back to the old job, which is not yet possible to do: *“If my motorbike has been redeemed, I want to be an ojek driver again, not tired”*. The desire for entrepreneurship is one of the future orientation of the Indonesia society, which was drawn from the results of research on students who have a positive attitude towards entrepreneurship as its future orientations (Kadiyono, 2014).

3) **Work in agriculture and animal husbandry**

Working in the field of agriculture and animal husbandry, is a lot of work that is done by the people of Indonesia, consider that Indonesia has vast and fertile land, the farmers profession, however, is often associated with the profession of the votes do not require higher education. This is in line with the statement that: the agricultural sector is generally carried out by those who are educated middle to bottom (Puspitasari, Hafiar, & Anwar, 2014).

The reason it also had aspects influenced scavenger for changing jobs as farmers because it is considered a specific education requirement does not require, as does other work. However, there are obstacles still facing the scavenger, with respect to his interest, Amal, from TPA Purwakarta namely:

“I want to farm like I used to live in the village, but now I have no land, because my parents do not leave a lot of inheritance, not a knowledge heritage, I intend to save money little by little, if enough I will use to redeem my pawned land, so I will be able to farm again”.

The profession as farmers also coveted by the following scavenger who wanted can be at home, close to the family, and can work in accordance with the choice, as Ani, from TPA Subang, said:

“Let’s see ... I want to go back farming but do not have land, used to have land but now used by others, because it has not been redeemed, we are not educated, if I can farm again would be nice, in the village close to the family”

Some scavengers used to have had a plot of land that in its development experienced foreclosure because mortgaged or debt problems unresolved. Therefore, some scavengers crave to be able to work as before. As stated by Yayat, from TPA Bekasi: *“Later when my debt is paid off, want to redeem the land, in my village has a coconut plantation, family owned, but there is a problem, so here first”*.

In addition to owning the land, there are scavengers who have been farmers with good assets but went bankrupt, so the job as a scavenger is the work it undertakes to raise capital. His opinion is expressed as follows: *“I used to have a lot of chickens, but all died of disease, go bankrupt, if there is capital from the government I want to be a rancher again”*.

4) Worker / Employee / Laborer

In addition to wanting to back farming, gardening, raising, or open a new business. There is Enceng, from TPA Subang who aspire to become an employee, by reason of: *“Once I was a trip recorder, if I could back again, more healthy right, not dirty”*. The same thing that expresses the desire to become an employee mentioned by Ujang, from TPA Purwakarta, namely: *“I want to be like someone else, have a fixed income become employees, I want to be cleaning service, even though employees’ income are low but there is certainty from the company’s right, and not tired like now”*

As for expectations to be able to go back into construction laborers who were regarded as a job that suits his skills but could not continue because something cause, delivered by Ade, from TPA Subang: *“I want to work as construction laborers again, but for now I can not anymore, since sick, later if I already healthy, back again, because of my skills, and there are also acquaintances, actually in the building though tired but not insulted”*.

Indeed, working as an employee is still a goal most of Indonesia society. This is due to the influence of the information from the family or surroundings that tend to regard the work as an employee is more stable. It is in line with the opinion of Roe to the effect that:

The pattern of the development of individual work select direction determined by first impressions, acquired in infancy and early childhood, the shape can be an impression or feel accepted individuals, because the structure of the family has a particular impact emotions towards the orientation of the individual in the field of work as well as his life later on (Hafiar & Sani, 2015).

5) Housewife

A pretty simple expectation expressed by a scavenger woman who was in his early thirties, Tati, from TPA Subang said: *“I have to work this way because I do not have a husband but I have to support my children, hopefully when I have a husband I can be a housewife only”*.

Based on the findings above, future orientation can be summed up in the form of the desired job while no longer being a scavenger can be explained in the following table:

Table 1 Future Orientation

NO	FUTURE ORIENTATION	JOB ORIENTATION
1	Work in a field that is relatively still related	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collector • Junk man
2	Entrepreneurship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sell coffee / boiled noodles • Open kiosk • Tire repairs • Ojeg
3	Work in agriculture and animal husbandry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming • Gardening • Breeding
4	Worker / Employee / Laborer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trip recorder • construction laborers • employee
5	Housewife	

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion that has been described previously can be inferred several things related to the future orientation of the scavenger. Among other factors relating to the causes of the desire of each passing the job of a scavenger be someone who works in other fields. Contributing factor: safety, security, health, age, away from their families, earnings are minimal, and the work is not considered a scavenger is appreciated by the community.

In addition, another conclusion is about the future orientation depicted from other work that is expected to be lived, namely: work in the related field;

Entrepreneurship; Working in the field of agriculture and animal husbandry; Workers/Employees/Workers; Housewife. The type of work expected is a job that once lived and desired again and new jobs that are considered more promising.

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