COMMUNITY CULTURE IMPROVISATION REGARDING WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS AND PER CAPITA INCOME INCREASE

关于废物管理系统和人均收入增加的社区文化改进

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Abstract

The contributions of micro, small, and medium enterprises concerning the formation of small and medium enterprise gross regional domestic product are instrumental to achieve a country's sustainability development goals. Malang is the second-largest city in East Java and the biggest contributor to Indonesia's provincial gross regional domestic product, with 65% of its food and beverage sector producing an ever-increasing amount of waste. Indeed, its enhancement is not balanced by appropriate waste management, owing to the inhibiting factors stated in the form of variables, to increase the competitiveness of a community and improve its culture with respect to waste management, leading to an increase in the per capita income. This paper adopts a quantitative and descriptive approach to describe the phenomena and conditions pertaining to the research objective, accompanied by quantitative data processing. The primary data collected via surveys is processed, including data on the availability of waste treatment regulations and facilities, along with infrastructure and statistical analyses (as output from the survey results) to provide solutions for increasing the productivity of micro, small, and medium enterprises in Malang.

Keywords: Per Capita Income, Community Culture, Waste Management, Competitiveness

摘要 微型，小型和中型企业对形成中小企业本地生产总值的贡献有助于实现一个国家的可持续发展目标。玛琅是东爪哇省的第二大城市，也是印尼省内地区生产总值的最大贡献者，其食品和饮料行业的 65％产生的废物量不断增加。的确，由于变量形式的抑制因素，不能通过适当的废物管理来平衡其增强，以增加社区的竞争力并改善其在废物管理方面的文化，从而导致人均收入的增加。。本文采用定量和描述性的方法来描述与研究目标有关的现象和条件，并进行定量数据处理。处理通过调查收集的主要数据，包括有关废物处理法规和设施的可用性的数据，以及基础设施和统计分析（作为调查结果的输出），以提供提高微型，小型和中型企业生产率的解决方案在玛

I.   INTRODUCTION

The influence of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector on Indonesia's economy cannot be ignored. The said sector has, at the very least, contributed to employment and the formation of the determinants of gross regional domestic product (GRDP) in the country [1], [2]. SMEs have also played a major role in the achievement of sustainability development goals (SDGs) by expanding open and sustainable economic growth, providing jobs for all communities, developing innovations and reducing income inequalities.

The MSMEs operational in Malang are spread almost evenly across five of its districts. Moreover, when viewed from the business sector's perspective, the existing food and beverage business units (including culinary ones) still dominate (i.e. 65%). Based on these data, the MSMEs in Malang are deemed to be extremely instrumental pertaining to the formation and development of its GRDP. On the other hand, Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) face many problems, ranging from creation to business sustainability [3], [4], [28]. Thus the government needs to pay attention to this sector to improve their competitiveness so that these businesses can develop and be sustainable. The problems faced by MSMEs in Malang City are similar to MSMEs in other regions or countries [5], [6].

First, MSMEs have played an important role in economic growth in Malang city, however, MSMEs still face many obstacles in the market. Second, the MSMEs biggest obstacle has been limitations in accessing resources, especially raw materials. Third, to improve MSMEs competitiveness, government needs to step in and provide guidance and facilitation. One way can be through government facilitation to increase MSMEs access to raw materials, especially electricity and gas [7], [8], [9].

II.   LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Regulation

The increasing problem of solid waste management and disposal is dangerous for the environment and health. The governing bodies for integrated waste management need a sustainable approach to receive feedback to inform their waste management strategy [30], [31], [33]. Rules of the local government, or the smallest government entity in a community such as the Neighbourhood Association, are needed in order to minimize waste [10], [11]. One way to implement this could be regulations regarding the proper separation and utilization of waste. In addition, the pre-management of organic waste needs attention and regulation. The other component is the portion of waste that is flammable and must be handled well. The regulatory effort not only manages waste but also produces products such as compost and renewable energy.

The Indonesian Government itself issued a regulation about handling waste in the 1945 Constitution Article 28 H Paragraph (1), which states "Giving the right to everyone to get a good and healthy environment". In implementing the law, it is the government's responsibility to manage waste with or without cooperation from business entities [12], [13].

B. Facilities and Infrastructure

Facilities and Infrastructure in the Gading Kasri Village ran a Pilot Project in the first year that collected field observations and interviews with officials and residents of Gading Kasri Village [14], [15]. The data collected in the provided facilities and infrastructure are as follows:

Table 1.
Solid waste data of Gading Kasri Urban Village, Klojen Subdistrict, Malang City in 2019

Location (in the village)	Waste volume (ton/day)	Amount of cleanliness (persons)
01	1,5	3
02	2,5	4
03	2,5	6
04	2	4
05	2	4
06	2	3
Total	12,5	24

Observations were made in order to understand the real picture on the ground and arrange the most efficient distribution channel. The location mapping that has been done includes the location of the Gading Kasri Village Office as the planned facility for plastic waste

conversion and the Waste Bank Unit as the temporary place for waste collection and storage [16].

C. The Role of College

College education serves as a catalyst and plays a central role in the development of the country. It can make big contributions to the problems that occur in society [17]. Creative, innovative, and visionary strategic thinkers are needed to solve big problems, one of which is waste treatment. Almost all colleges in Indonesia conducted research on waste and its handling.

D. Society Culture

The culture of the Indonesian people is still far from being aware of waste. Some efforts to cultivate waste awareness are by campaigning in the community to manage waste through the 3R's: Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle. However, a lifestyle that has become a routine is still difficult to change [18], [19]. The current ongoing education and campaign about waste reduction involves inviting the community to aim for zero waste (No waste) has not shown any significant results yet. Most of the Indonesian people still collect waste in one place without sorting it. This makes it difficult to handle this rubbish.

E. MSMEs Productivity

To design a policy, mapping to potential areas and regions should be done first. This is necessary so that the policy that will be applied is truly in accordance with the conditions of the community so that at the time of implementation, there is no need for any adjustments [20], [21]. Then, the expected outputs can be achieved. Based on the data collection in area of Gading Kasri village, the community potential associated with this research model are as follows:

Table 2.
The community potential associated with the research model

Location	Number of population (person)	Number Of IkmMamin (unit)	Number Of Ikm Crafts (unit)	Amount of workshop and motor vehicle repair (unit)
01	1.795	16	2	4
02	2.463	19	3	3
03	2.367	26	2	2
04	712	10	0	0
05	435	6	0	0
06	1.123	12	1	1
TOTAL	8.895	89	8	10

III. METHODOLOGY

This research is quantitative descriptive research that describes the phenomenon and condition of research objects followed by processing and managing the quantitative data. The processed data is primary data collected through a survey, including the data of the availability of waste management regulation, the availability of waste management facilities and infrastructure, the college's role in assisting waste management, community culture in waste management, and the productivity level of MSME [22], [23]. Meanwhile, per capita, community income data is secondary data that is processed based on the data of the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of Malang city. The primary data was collected from the 150 Neighborhood Association (NA) in Klojen Subdistrict, Malang city during 2019. The data will be processed using SPSS. The parameter used is:

Table 3.
The used parameters

No	Variabele	Indicator	Parameter
1.	Regulation	Availability of waste management regulations	Exist = 1, not Exist = 0
2.	Facilities and infrastructure	Amount / type of waste management infrastructure	As per the type available
3.	The role of higher education	The exist / not exist of the role of tertiary institutions in assisting waste management	Exist = 1, not Exist = 0
4.	Community culture	Culture / habits of the community in managing waste	No discipline and no election = 0, Orderly but no sorting = 1, no sorting = 2, there is sorting and a garbage

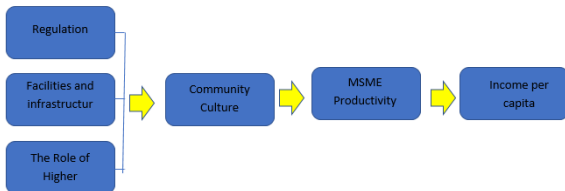| No	Variabele	Indicator	Parameter
			bank unit = 3
5.	MSME productivity	MSME output / turnover per worker per year	1 = < Rp 12 million 2 = Rp 12 million – 65 million 3 = Rp 66 million – 310 million
6.	Per capita income	Income / population per year	1 = < Rp 52 million 2 = Rp 52 million – 120 million 3 = > 120 million

The model developed in this research is:

Figure 1. The model developed in the research

A. Hypothesis

1) Regulation, facilities, and infrastructure, as well as the role of the college, had a significant impact on the community culture.

2) Community culture significantly affected the productivity of MSME.

3) The productivity of MSME significantly affected income per capita.

4) Regulation, facilities, and infrastructure, as well as the role of the college, had a significant effect on income per capita through community culture and MSME productivity.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Hypothesis test 1. To test hypothesis 1, linear regression analysis was conducted using SPSS. The test result is:

a) Predictors: (Constant), Ac Part, RG, INFR

Table 4.

Model	R	R square	Adjusted R square	Std. error of the estimate
1	.871[a]	759	.754	.477228

Table 5.

Model	Sum of squares	df	Mean square	F	Sig.
Regression	104.622	3	34.874	153.127	.000[a]
Residual	33.251	146	.228		
Total	137.873	149			

b) Dependent Variable: CC

Table 6.

Model		Unstandardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-.392	.075		-5.250	.000
	RG	1.005	.089	.460	11.308	.000
	INFR	.615	.055	.451	11.073	.000
	Ac part	1.032	.076	.552	13.547	.000

Based on Tables 4-6, it can be seen that the variable of regulation, facilities, and infrastructure, as well as the role of the college, had a significant effect on the community culture. The effect of the variable of regulation, facilities, and infrastructure, as well as the role of the college, on community culture combined with 75.9% and 24.1% by other variables. Partially, the effect of the variable of regulation, facilities, and infrastructure, as well as the role of the college, is also significant. The magnitude of the effect of the regulation on the community culture is 46%, facilities and infrastructure is 45.1%, while the effect of the role of the college is 55.2%.

The community culture in waste management in Klojen Subdistrict is strongly influenced by three dominant factors, namely: the availability of the regulation of waste management, the availability of facilities and infrastructure for waste management, and the role of the college in assisting the community to process waste. The role of the college gives the biggest contribution, meaning that the community still needs assistance in utilizing waste management facilities and infrastructure [24], [25].

The equation for the first hypothesis is:

$$Y1 = -0.392 + 0.46X1 + 0.451X2 + 0.552X3 \quad (1)$$

$$Y_1 = 0.392 - 0.46X_1 - 0.451X_2 - 0.522X_3 \quad (2)$$

The test result of the second hypothesis, which concerns the community culture, has a significant effect on the MSME productivity, which is:

Table 7.

Model	R	R square	Adjusted R square	Std. error of the estimate
1	.776 a	.603	.600	.608410

a. Predictors: (constant), SME prod

Table 8.

Model		Sum of squares	df	Mean square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	83.089	1	83.089	224.467	.000a
	Residual	54.784	148	.370		
	Total	137.873	149			

a. Predictors: (constant), SME prod
b. Dependent variable: CC

Table 9.

	Model	Unstandardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients		
		B	Std. error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-.727	.120		-6.045	.000
	SME prod	1.065	.071	.776	14.982	.000

a. Dependent variable: CC

Based on Tables 7-9, it can be seen that the variable of community culture significantly affected the MSME productivity. The variable effect of community culture on MSME productivity is 60.3%, and 39.7% by other variables.

The community culture in managing waste can increase MSME productivity through increased access to raw material or reducing production cost [29], [32]. For example, MSME that runs in the field of handicraft can utilize the result of sorted waste by the community as raw material. The activities of sorting and processing waste for fuel also can reduce production costs for MSME that runs in the field of beverages [26]. The equation for the second hypothesis is:

$$Y_2 = -0.727 + 0.776Y_1 \quad (3)$$

$$Y_2 = 0.727 - 0.776Y_1 \quad (4)$$

The result of the third hypothesis test, namely the MSME productivity, significantly affected income per capita as follows:

Table 10.

Model	R	R square	Adjusted R square	Std. error of the estimate
1	.876a	.768	.767	.338814

a. Predictors: (constant), PCI

Table 11.

Model		Sum of squares	df	Mean square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	56.270	1	56.270	490.181	000a
	Residual	16.990	148	.115		
	Total	73.260	149			

a. Predictors: (constant), PCI

b.   Dependent variable: SME prod

Table 12.

Model		Unstandardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients		
		B	Std. error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.166	.068		2.448	.016
	PCI	.963	.043	.876	22.140	.000

a.   Dependent variable: SME prod

Based on Tables 10-12, it can be seen that the variable of the MSME productivity significantly affected the income per capita. The effect of the community culture variable on MSME productivity is 76.8%, and 23.2% by another variable. The very large effect of MSME productivity on income per capita is caused by the structure of the community income in the Klojen Subdistrict being dominated by the informal sector, including MSME. Therefore, the higher the MSME productivity, the higher the gross income in the area, which also means a higher community income per capita [27].

The equation for the third hypothesis is:

$$Y_3 = 0.166 + 0.876Y_2 \qquad (5)$$

The result of the fourth hypothesis test, namely the regulation, facilities, and infrastructure, as well as the role of the college, significantly affected income per capita through the community culture and the MSME productivity as follows:

Table 13.

Model	R	R square	Adjusted R square	Std. error of the estimate
1	.884[a]	.781	.774	.303600

a.   Predictors: (constant), SME prod, RG, Ac Part, INFR, CC

Table 14.

Model		Sum of squares	df	Mean square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	47.420	5	9.484	102.894	.000[a]
	Residual	13.273	144	.092		
	Total	60.693	149			

a.   Predictors: (constant), SME prod, RG, Ac Part, INFR, CC
b.   Dependent variable: PCI

Table 15.

Model		Unstandardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients		
		B	Std. error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.228	.072		3.180	.002
	RG	.091	.077	.063	1.179	.240
	INFR	.043	.051	.048	.854	.395
	Ac part	.128	.074	.103	1.728	.086
	CC	.030	.058	.045	.520	.604
	SME prod	.680	.060	.747	11.311	.000

a.   Dependent variable: PCI

Based on Table 14, it is known that this regression model is feasible and correct. Regulation, facilities, and infrastructure, as well as the role of the college, has a significant effect on income per capita through the community culture and MSME productivity. The magnitude of the effect is 78.1% (Table 13). Meanwhile, Table 15 showed that, with a significant level of 5%, only MSME productivity has a linear relationship with income per capita. It means that regulation, facilities, and infrastructure, the role of college, and the community culture don't have direct relationships with income per capita.

V. CONCLUSION

Some facts that can be stated in this research are: First, MSME plays an important role in the economic growth of Malang City, but, on the other hand, the fact is that MSMEs still encounter many obstacles in the field and the most highlighted are energy sources and waste management. Second, the biggest obstacle for MSMEs is the limitations in accessing resources, especially raw material sources and waste management information-management systems. Third, to improve the competitiveness of MSMEs, the government needs to step in to provide guidance and facilitation. One facilitation that the government can provide is increasing MSME access to raw material sources, especially energy sources and appropriate waste management.

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