ABSTRACT

RUDI ISKANDAR. 2010. HOUSEHOLD'S BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS DOMESTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT: (Case Study of Villages in area of Jakarta, Depok and Bogor along the Ciliwung riversides). Under supervision of Kooswardhono Mudikdjo (Chairman), Bunasor Sanim and Sunsun Saefulhakim (members)

Ciliwung river crossing seventh districts and two provinces (West Java Province and Jakarta Special Province) becomes important water sources for people of the region. Villages located along the Ciliwung riversides have an experienced urbanisation process, the changes from rural to urban characters. The most prominent characteristics are high density of building and population. The density of building and population and their connectivities to the riversides make the area have potential contribution to the garbage pollution of the river.

Besides that high activity development in the areas makes the body of the river becoming narrower, especially that of the down streams (Jakarta region). These conditions give impacts on the water debit and the flood often happen in the rainy season. In 1996 the flood occurred at precipitation of about 136 mm in the Kutilampa station. The flood was smaller compared that happening in 2001 which had precipitation of about 80 mm in the same station. It means that the increasing impact of the flood was not only caused by the water debit but also by other factors such as garbages entering to the river.

The aims of the study are examine: 1) Rural-urban typology in the region, especially the villages along riversides of the Ciliwung; and Indicators determining rural-urban typology in the region; 2) Factors influencing perception, behavior, willingness to pay (WTP) and participation of the people towards domestic waste management.

A field survey was conducted in 20 villages of Ciliwung riversides with samples propotional to configuration of the typology. Collected data was analized by using statistical analysis, like frequency, crossing tables, means, standard deviation, and path analysis. This research set up a model of relationship between perception, behaviour, WTP and participation to improve the condition of domestic waste management. The model was especially set up based on the result of the path analysis, the main analysing technique in the research.

The research resumed that: (1) There are 75 villages crossed by Ciliwung river from the upper to the down stream most of them (85.2 %) are urban areas (which c categorised into “first urban” (13.3 %) and “second urban villages” (72.1 %)), others are “rural-urban transition” (9.3 %) and “rural villages” (5.3 %). (2) Indicators determining the rural-urban typology in the region are: landuse pattern, population density, proportion of slums areas, distance from urban facilities, percentage of poor households; (3) Determining indicators are specifics intern of index of housing quality, index of environmental quality and behavioral characteristic of the people (perception, behavior, WTP and participation towards domestic waste management; (4) Rural-urban typology and village characters are two main factors influencing index of housing quality and index of environmental quality, (5) Perception, behavior, WTP and participation towards domestic waste management are specifics intern of rural-urban typology, villages characteristics, index of housing quality and index of environmental quality (6) The household behavior towards domestic waste managment has no significant causal relation with their perception, which indicate that a good perception is not always followed by a good behavior either. (7) The participation of domestic waste management have been consistence to WTP, which means that their high WTP is always followed by high participation.

Keywords: perception, behavior, willingness to pay (WTP), Participation, Domestic waste management, rural-urban typology, watershed regionalization (upper, middle & down stream), Ciliwung river.