



# SOCIOLOGICAL AND ANTHROPOCENTRISM PERSPECTIVES ON RECYCLING (STUDY CASE IN BENDUNGAN VILLAGE, INDONESIA)

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# INTRODUCTION

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- Bachelor of Social and Politics Science from Parahyangan Catholic University, Bandung
- Master of Science on Bio-resources (Sustainable Social and Economics) from Mie University
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- Currently studying for Ph.D degree at Regional Innovation Studies, Social Innovation at Mie University

# PUBLISHED JOURNAL

- Dafi Dinansyah Wiradimadja and Hisatsuna Mori

“Ethical Dilemmas on Tofu Industry Environmental Management in Cibuntu Tofu Industry Center in Bandung City, West Java, Indonesia”

The 14th International Workshop on Regional Innovation Studies. (IWRIS2022). Regional Innovation Hall, Mie University, Japan.

- Dinansyah Wiradimadja, D., Mori, H., & Rizkiah, R. (2023).

“Cultural Influences on Waste Dump and Separation Behaviors in Future Capital of Indonesia (Study Case in Sepaku Regency, Indonesia)”

Technium Education and Humanities, 4, 18–29. <https://doi.org/10.47577/teh.v4i.8300>

- Dafi Dinansyah Wiradimadja, Hisatsuna Mori and Riza Rizkiah. (2023).

“Changes on Recycling Behaviors Based on Governmental Programs (Study Case in Bendungan Village, Indonesia”

Sainteks Journal in Vol. 5 No.1 March 2023, e-ISSN 2685-8304

# UNDER REVIEW JOURNALS

- Dafi Dinansyah Wiradimadja, Hisatsuna Mori and Riza Rizkiah  
“Six Years Evaluation in Recycling Behaviors Based on Governmental Programs (Study Case in Bendungan Village, Indonesia)”, will be published in The Social Sciences Journal (ISSN : 2668-7798)
- Dafi Dinansyah Wiradimadja and Hisatsuna Mori  
“Comparison between Scavengers Activities in Galuga Dump Site, Bogor with Sarimukti Dump Site, Bandung according to their Scavenging Habits”, will be published in Green and Low Carbon Economy (ISSN : 2972-3787)



# CONDUCTED RESEARCH IN 2023

BANDUNG AND BOGOR CITY

# CONDUCTED RESEARCH IN 2023

- Visiting Sarimukti Final Dump Site (FDS)



# CONDUCTED RESEARCH IN 2023

- Visiting the Recycling Factory for PET Bottles (PT. Namasindo Plas)



# CONDUCTED RESEARCH IN 2023

- Visiting Community Based Recycling Center (Rumah Pengolahan Sampah Citra (RPSC) /The Citra Garbage Processing House)





# CONDUCTED RESEARCH IN 2023

- Visiting Galuga Final Dump Site in Bogor



# CONDUCTED RESEARCH IN 2023

- Visiting Main Waste Bank in Bogor



# TEMPORARY RESEARCH RESULTS

- The first research result showed that most of the respondents are ignorant on piles of waste.
- The reason of those ignorant results even though most of the respondents have adequate knowledge on recycling showed that, it can be said that an action is not always influenced by awareness and adherence to rules, but habitus also provides direction (driver and obstacle) for individuals to act. Thus, habitus gives flexibility to actors to improvise, be free, and be autonomous.(Ritzer and Goodman, 2004: 524).

# RESEARCH METHODS

- The study design is a summary of the framework that contains the variables to be studied and the relationship between these variables which are presented in the form of a diagram or other form. The research design used in this study is mixed methods (quantitative and qualitative) (Creswell, 2010 ).
- Calculations were performed using the formula of Taro Yamane or Slovin as follows (in Stephanie, E: Slovin's Formula Sampling Techniques. Houghton-Mifflin, New York, USA):

$$n = \frac{N}{Nd^2 + 1}$$

Where :

*n* = Sample

*N* = Total Population of Bendungan Village in Ciawi Sub district,  
Bogor Regency (10,741 people)

*d* = Deviation / Sampling Error (10%) with level of confidence in the data is 90%

# RESEARCH METHODS

- Three sets of questionnaire was spread to 99 people.
- The questionnaires are as follow:
  1. General Background questionnaire which consist of 55 questions.
  2. Locus of Control (which dictate how much people believe they have control of their lives), consist of 45 questions
  3. Theory of planned behavior (TPB) (is a cognitive theory by Azjen (1985) that proposes that an individual's decision to engage in a specific behavior) questionnaire, consist of 42 questions

# RESEARCH LOCATIONS

- Bendungan Village, Bogor Regency, West Java, Indonesia. The object to be studied is the environment around the village, both the physical environment and the social environment.
- Reasons to choose Bendungan Village as research location:
  1. Bogor, which this village is located have an emergency state for waste problems
  2. This village has won various awards for their waste management and environmentally friendly programs in 2017-2019
  3. This village is one of the pioneer in West Java government for its environmental edycation programs
  4. Most waste in this area is generated by household, around 70 percent of the waste generated by the people of Bogor City comes from households. While the remaining 30 is waste from business premises such as traders, service providers, commercial and offices (Bogor Regency Government, 2022).
  5. Most waste management activities are done by scavengers (the percentage of reduction in plastic waste and used bottles is 80% per day for each scavenger, RS Indarmawan, 2020), so better household waste management is needed to stop social problems caused by scavengers.



# INTRODUCTION

ANTHROPOCENTRISM AND SOCIOLOGY

# INTRODUCTION: ANTHROPOCENTRISM

- Anthropocentrism meaning is human-centered
- L. Goralnik stated that its most relevant form it is the ethical belief that humans alone possess intrinsic value. From an anthropocentric position, humans possess direct moral standing because they are ends in and of themselves; other things (individual living beings, systems) are means to human ends (Goralnik, 2012)
- topic of anthropocentrism by focusing on the concept of 'culture' as it has been shaped within the humanities and anthropological thought (by scholars such as Herder, Tylor, Boas, Kroeber, and Geertz)
- The tools use to study human (its culture and background) is by using anthropology
- "What we do about ecology depends on our ideas of the man-nature relationship," (White, 1967: 1205)



# INTRODUCTION: BACKGROUND

- UN report urges a new approach to social science that is bold enough to reframe and reinterpret global environmental change as a fundamentally social process; better in terms of incorporating social science insights into problem-solving; and bigger in terms of the need for more social scientists to address the challenges of global environmental change.
- UNESCO stated that social scientists need to collaborate more effectively with colleagues from the natural, human and engineering sciences to deliver knowledge that can help address the most pressing of today's environmental problems and sustainability challenges
- Statistics show that over 90% of waste in low-income countries (compared to 66% for low-middle-income and 30% for upper-middle-income) is disposed of at open dumps or landfills, which are the most adopted waste disposal method (Payne, J.; McKeown, P.; Jones, M.D. A Circular Economy Approach to Plastic Waste. *Polym. Degrad. Stab.* 2019, 165, 170–181)

# INTRODUCTION

## SOCIOLOGY FUNCTION

- Beyond every act of discarding, there are myriad networks, norms, morals, structures, ideologies, politics, assumptions, interests, power relationships, values, and systems that affect what becomes waste and how it is handled so that it ends up in the bin (Rathje and Murphy 1992).
- Therefore, environmental pollution is considered as part of a social problem..
- Also, solving environmental problems cannot be separated from the role of sociology.
- To make waste visible we need to open up the bin and reconsider those things that initially appear so logical and natural. We can do this by using social science and humanities perspectives that pose questions about how waste actually comes into being, through relationships, language, politics, practices, and structures (Gregson and Crang 2010).

# WHY SOCIAL AND ANTHROPOLOGY APPROACHES IN POLICIES INNOVATION IS NEEDED



## WHY INNOVATION IN POLICIES ADAPTATION IS NEEDED

Prior on sociology, anthropology aspects research is needed before implementation of foreign policies.

For example, JICA cooperation and project with Indonesia through various development need to considering local cultures, behavior, social systems.

Development and policies need to considering each areas specific human and social conditions, and modify it to adjust the condition.

By doing so, the rate of success rate and/or whether the policies or the project should be done or not can be decided.

Thus, JICA or any foreign bodies or organization need to do prior anthropology and socio-cultural study before implementation.



## WHY INNOVATION IN POLICIES ADAPTATION IS NEEDED

Next, the existence of cross-cultural adaptation, where there are 2 things.

- First, acculturation which means that this process occurs at the time of the local has faced a communication or social process with new culture that is new or foreign to the individual. Over time, the individuals will slowly understand the new culture/policies.
- Second, deculturation, where the old culture that was contra or against the new policies will be need to change.
- Then, there are influence that occurs as psychological and individual social behavior. This creates resistance to new culture, prior study will be needed to tackling this issues.

