

## **Factors Related To The Conduct Of Personnel Hygiene Garbage Management In Sub Tps Kramat Pela Kebayoran Baru Jakarta**

**Ikhwan Rida Wilti**

Lecturer Public Health Muhammadiyah Prof. Dr. Hamka University, Indonesia

### **Abstract**

Based on Law No. 18 of 2008 on Garbage Management, the public and private mandatory garbage sorting, while the government is obliged to manage Garbage. In the Act, the public and employers who do not are penalized garbage sorting and sorting of garbage will be compensated. The scope of this study only describes the factors relating to the behavior of managing Garbage TPS janitor at Kramat Pela, District Kebayoran Baru, South Jakarta. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors associated with the behavior of managing Garbage in a janitor at TPS Kramat Pela, Kebayoran Baru subdistrict Year. This type of research digunakan in this research is quantitative descriptive cross sectional research design where all the variables are set studied at the same time without any intervention on the respondents. This study measured using questionnaires. The results showed that the distribution of respondents by Behavior Managing garbage janitor is as much as 46 respondents (73.0%) were less good Behavior, higher than the Good Conduct as many as 17 respondents (27.0%). Thus, researchers can recommend some suggestions need for guidance directly to the clerk Hygiene.

### **Introduction**

The global issue of the environment continues to be a reference for movement and development in various sectors. The milestone that became momentum was the convening of the Stockholm Conference in 1972. For the advanced industrial countries, especially continents in America and Europe increasingly increasing concern for environmental conditions in all parts of the world. The exploration of large-scale natural resources and economic activities that do not take sides with the environment have resulted in environmental degradation for decades. On the other hand, developing countries are also increasingly aware of the issue of environmental damage if economic exploration conditions are not based on improvements in maintaining, maintaining and improving the quality of the environment in their respective countries.

Currently, world population has increased. This happens because of the growth of world population increased significantly over time. The increase in world population is a natural thing going from the first. The increase was directly proportional to the geometric progression. The world population continues to grow possible because the birthrate figures are always greater than the mortality rate. The development of the cities in the world are increasingly irregular occurs not only because of the large population growth, but also the tendency of urbanization that is greater than the number reurbanisasi. This happens because people prefer to migrate to the city than to the village. One of the reasons that emerged was their view that the city provides a better life than the village. It can not be denied that all the facilities available in the city life. The result was a variety of effects memadatnya the city. Cities are becoming increasingly irregular, in terms of physical and social life happens.

In Indonesia, the term is also used as local city or state administrative units under the province with the mayor as its leader. The largest city in Indonesia of course is the Special Capital Region (DKI) Jakarta, which is also the capital of the Republic of Indonesia. In contrast to other cities in Indonesia, Jakarta is a provincial-level Metropolitan City headed by a governor. The total area of Jakarta that only 664.01 km<sup>2</sup> is inhabited by a population of 9,603,417 inhabitants. Jakarta Population is almost equal to the population of Lampung Province which has an area of 34623.80 km<sup>2</sup>.

Population growth and socio-economic activities in Jakarta rapid, with regard to increasing the number and types of Garbage. Various social and economic activities in Jakarta, raises a number of non conventional solid Garbage which in turn leads to a threat to the ecosystem sustainability.

As a Garbage product produced from a wide variety of activities, garbage if not managed properly will lead to pollution and environmental damage, both physically and biologically. Garbage can be derived from domestic activities, trade, agriculture, as well as a production process of industrial activity. Garbage generated each has different characteristics depending on the origin of Garbage generated. One source of diverse garbage is garbage dirty. Trash consists of the results of the activities of households, commerce, public facilities, educational facilities, offices, and others.

Currently, Garbage is one of the serious problems in the environment throughout the world and is closely related to people's lives everyday. Everyone can not be separated from the problem of Garbage, as the parties produce Garbage. Then it may be said that the problem of Garbage is a matter of public perception itself. To achieve the conditions of people who live a healthy and prosperous in the future, it will be necessary to have a healthy living environment. From the aspect of Garbage management, the healthy word would mean a condition that would be achieved if the Garbage can be managed well so that clean of neighborhoods where human activities in it.

Waste management in Jakarta starting from production until the end of a production process can be avoided waste production or minimized the occurrence of waste. Zero Waste concept is one of them by applying the principle of 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle). Zero waste concept is the approach and application of system and technology of urban waste management of individual scale and scale of the region in an integrated manner to reduce the volume of waste as little as possible. The 3R concept is the basis for various efforts to reduce waste and optimize waste production processes.

The 3R concept is aligned with Community Based Solid Waste Management, a waste management approach based on community needs and demand, planned, implemented, controlled and evaluated with the community (DKI Environmental Services Program, 2006). This program is called community-based because the main producers are the people, so they must be responsible for the waste they produce. Community Based Solid Waste Management is the goal is community independence in maintaining environmental hygiene through environmentally friendly waste management.

In the context of the problem, the Center for Research and Development of Social, Economic, and Environmental Affairs Sector has conducted a series of research and development since 2008-2010. The series of activities has resulted in a model of public, private, and community cooperation in the management of the Regional Final Disposal (TPA) as the Joint Service Agreement (JSA) model. With this cooperation model is expected to improve the effectiveness of waste management

in order to improve the quality of urban environment. To see the performance of cooperation model is needed a model test of cooperation of government, private and society in management of regional TPA. With this model test is expected to know the performance of the model of cooperation in a scalable manner. The results of the model test are expected to be proven materials in the preparation of the concept of guidelines for government, private, and community cooperation in regional landfill management.

Government through the Ministry of Public Works of the Directorate General of Human Settlements follow up the mandate of Law no. 18 of 2008 on Waste Management by issuing policies on landfill management in urban areas implemented by using the Regional TPA. In addition, the Government also encourages cooperation between local governments, private and community in waste management.

Facilitation efforts undertaken by the Directorate General of Human Settlements in raising cooperation between local governments, private and community in the field experienced several obstacles. Obstacles are quite prominent, among others, the difficulty of establishing agreements in regional landfill management cooperation and not yet the establishment of the Regional Public Service Agency (BLUD). Though both of these things become a prerequisite to establish a wider cooperation, especially with the private sector and society.

The position of the city as the Capital of the State and the Metropolitan City on the other hand, requires the provision of a wide range of facilities and accommodation. This has led to urbanization are quite heavy to town. Population mobility are increasingly tight and the effects of fishing flow of people and goods from outside the city as a result of terangsangnya area by the development of the city. Progress is indeed beneficial economically, but in terms of hygiene pose a problem quite complicated. Growth and development of street vendors in various places is an indicator of the disorder progresses town with cleanliness and beauty of the city.

In order to implement the national development in all sectors including the health sector, it is necessary to take measures in order to achieve the expected results to achieve optimal health status. One of the activities to achieve the level of health can be done through environmental sanitation. Environmental health will be achieved when everyone join and participate in it, because of maintenance or environmental damage depends on human effort itself.

With a clean environment, we will be healthier life. One way to create a clean environment is to process the Garbage properly. Garbage is a solid material discharges from household activities, markets, offices, lodging houses, hotels, restaurants, industrial, or other human aktifitas. Banhkan, garbage can be derived from the rubble of the building materials and iron-scrap metal former motor vehicle. Garbage is a byproduct of human The activation which is already in use.

Based on Law No. 18 of 2008 on Garbage Management, the public and private mandatory garbage sorting, while the government is obliged to manage Garbage. In the Act, the public dang employers who do not are penalized garbage sorting and sorting trash will get those things today kompensasi. Dalam Garbage is a challenge and a very fundamental problem in human life. In theory, the rubbish is very easy in management but in practice it is very difficult. Garbage can be produced through natural processes as well as the production process is done in human lif. The production process is not a means only in the company or industry but within the scope of all the activities and our daily lives. Its production process may result in the presence of a pembaharuan of the materials used, which in turn can result in products

and Garbage. Solid Garbage in his form, then it is called as trash that we find every day.

Source litter arising from their activities and the activities carried out by humans in order memenuhal, hotei necessities of life. For example, in a city, it can be from the Garbage from households, markets, commercial activities, hotels and restaurants, public areas, drainage and other installation-instakasi. Based on the source of garbage bins divided to domestic and non-domestic rubbish. Domestic Garbage means Garbage generated from activities originating from households or the like, while the non-domestic derived from activities other than households.

Garbage is a common problem in big cities like Jakarta, Surabaya, Medan, Bandung, Yogyakarta and Semarang. Trash was identified as one of the factors negative impacts on city life. DiIndonesia Garbage management is still using the old paradigm that is gathering, transportation, Garbage.

Head of DKI Jakarta sanitation department said conditions DKI generation volume reached 6594.72 tons per day perjanuari 2009. By definition, the number of city dwellers, 8.7 million people (night) plus a commuter population of 1.2 million liters per day 2,97 , Whereas in Kramat Pela Village area has a 10 RW and 83 RT. With a population of 15 772 inhabitants (Source: The results of data analysis in the district of Kebayoran Baru December 2010). Of the total number of existing life dikelurahan Kramat Pela almost all landfills centered in Kramat Pela income TPS Garbage production per day 46.84m<sup>3</sup>.Kramat TPS pela are tanks with a length of 16m and 10marea,<sup>2</sup>with its daily capacity to accommodate Garbage 81,00m<sup>3</sup>.Garbage from the houses of citizens is collected and brought to the polling station by a janitor since morning and during the day the garbage was in Kramat Pela TPS to kemudian put garbage trucks to be taken to the landfill.

In the Garbage management janitor perform garbage collection efforts from taking place, namely from the houses of citizens and bins are where most of the garbage there is raised with carts and cars pick'up to be brought to the polling station, the officers managed to use some means and infrastructure to support their performance.

Garbage collection done in the morning by the janitor, where refuse is transported from the houses directly to the polling station, on the way trash looks neat and not splattered on the streets and when he arrived at the polling station accommodated in the bins are large, but not adanya separation of dry Garbage and wet, so water-Garbagewater so stagnant around polling stations.

The behavior of individuals often appear in public life in which there is a process of interaction, both interpersonal interaction among community members, as well as inividu interaction with the natural environment. In the process of interaction a mutual relationship that is usually characterized by the stimulus and response between the two parties interact. Skinner argued that behavior is a reaction or responses to internal stimuli experienced by an individual. Individual behavior is influenced by various factors including attitudes, beliefs, opinions, desires, and other forms of self-knowledge more.<sup>[1]</sup>

The behavior is defined as acts committed by humans. Seseorang behavior can determine whether he succeeds ataugagal, ultimately behavior is how one acts toward others and the environment.<sup>[2]</sup>

The behavior can be defined as the way in which an individual behaves or acts. Behavior is the way an individual do dirinya.Perilaku be seen in reference to a phenomenon, object or orang.Hal can be seen in reference to the norms of society, or the way in which a person treats another person or handling objects.<sup>[3]</sup>

At the time of interaction with the environment, instinctively sensing the individual process on the environment that is around. Environmental sensing process to produce meanings that can be understood by the individual. The study of behavior was addressed by Weber. In entering into the analysis of the mental processes and meaningful actions caused, Weber said that the act a big mistake looking at psychology as the basis for the interpretation of sociological action. Weber argued essentially the same thing with the proposed Durkheim, at least when he discusses social fact nonmaterial. Sociology is interested in mental processes, but tidaksama with interest the psychology of the mind, personality, and so forth.<sup>[4]</sup>

In theory tidakannya, Weber purpose is none other than focusing on the individual, patterns and regularities of action, not on the collectivity. Measures in a subjective sense only present as one or more individual behavior of humans. Weber conceded that for some purposes must be treated as an individual collectivity. But to interpret subjective measures in the work of sociology, collectivities must be treated merely as the resultant maa and organizational mode of a certain action, because it can be treated as an agent in the actions that can be understood subjectively.<sup>[5]</sup>

Weber's ideal type methodology to explain the eating action by identifying four types of basic actions, namely:

- a. Rational means interest; which is the action specified by the expectations of the behavior of objects in the environment and other human behaviors. Hope this is a means of individuals to achieve goals through effort and rational calculation.
- b. Rationality value; action and an assurance the full awareness of the value of ethical behavior, aesthetic, *religious*, or other forms of behavior, regardless of the prospects of success.
- c. Afektual action; the action is determined by the emotional state of individuals.
- d. Traditional action; determined by the way the individual acts that have been prevalent and can be done.

The theory underlying structure of social action Weber outlook further developed by Parson. Through the structural-functional theory, Parson emphasized the importance of the structural functionalism and social systems. Conceptually, the social action by individuals in a society are part of the social system in which individuals own in society. This cultural value is very deeply ingrained in the individual considering planting cultural values occurred throughout the culture is still recognized and guided by the whole community supporters. Someone may decide to damage the environment because they feel very positive attitude and he feels that it is important to be encouraging them to like it.

Behavior according to Kerch et al, that individual behavior can be seen from the trend-response trends interpersonal traits consisting of: 1) the tendency of roles (*Role Disposition*); namely the tendency refers to the duties, obligations and position that an individual; 2) the tendency Sosiometrik (*Sociometric Disposition*); namely the tendency mesh with joy, trust in other people, and 3) Expressions (*Ekspression Disposition*); namely the tendency that link to yourself by displaying typical habits (*Particullar Fashion*).<sup>[6]</sup>

Furthermore it is said that the behavior stem from situations where humans live, divided two ways, namely: 1) external and 2) internally. Can be observed externally, internally divided into two: internal measurable physiological and mental internally can not be measured.

Garbage may be interpreted as unused, unwanted and discarded or unused, unused, unpopular or discarded items derived from human activities and not occurring by itself. Merriam-Webster defines Garbage as refuse from places of human or animal habitation. "The World Book Dictionary defines, Garbage as useless or worthless material; stuff to be thrown away. Both definitions reflect the broad stance that does not Recognize garbage as a resource so Zero Garbage Americadefines,"Garbage as a resource that is not safely recycled back into the environment or the marketplace.

"The word 'garbage' and 'throw' action is a human invention. Garbage does not exist in nature. In nature, everything has a purpose. Garbage is created by humans for short-term comfort and short-term benefits. Trash in the long term is harmful to human, natural and economic consequences. Thus, garbage can be understood as the following: (1) garbage, the which requires rapid management. (2) garbage that can not (refuse) , consists of plastic Garbage, metal, rubber cups and others. (3) Garbage in the form of dust / ash from combustion of fuel or Garbage. (4) Hazardous Garbage to health, ie B3 Garbage (Hazardous and Toxic Substances) is Garbage due to its nature, amount, concentration or due to its chemical, physical and microbiological properties can significantly increase of mortality and mobility or cause Potentially reversible or irreversible or ill illness (5) Garbage presents current or future harm to health or the environment if not treated properly.

According to the Basel Convention (2014), "garbages' are substances or objects, the which are disposed of or are intended to be disposed of or are required to be disposed of by the provisions of national law." More complete restrictions submitted by the United Nations Statistics Division Glossary of Environment Statistics, as follows: garbages are materials that are not prime products (that is products produced for the market) for the which the initial user has no further use in terms of his / her own purposes of production, transformation or consumption, and of the which he / she wants to dispose. Garbages may be generated during the extraction of raw materials, the processing of raw materials into intermediate and final products, the consumption of final products, and other human activities. Residuals recycled or reused at the place of generation are excluded. Garbage can be generated during the extraction of raw materials, processing of raw materials into intermediate and final products, the final product consumption, and other human activities. Residuals are recycled or reused except at manufacturing sites.<sup>[7]</sup>

Similarly the US The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) defines garbage as follows: Garbage as any garbage or refuse, sludge from a garbage water treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility and other discarded material, including solid , liquid, semi-solid, or contained gaseous material the resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations, and from community activities.

Thus, garbage is garbage, sludge from garbage water treatment plants, water treatment plants, or of water pollution control facilities and of disposed materials, including solid, liquid, semi-solid or gaseous materials produced from industrial, commercial, mining, Agricultural processing, and community activities.

Garbage classification based on their characteristics according to *the American Public Work Association (APWA)* can be divided into: "(1) Garbage;(2) rubbish;(3) ashes;(4) streetsweeping;(5) dead animal; (6) Abandoned vehicles; (7) industrial Garbages; (8) demolition Garbages; (9) hazardous Garbages; (10) water treatment residues." More can be explained as follows: (1) Garbage (wet Garbage) is wet garbage generated in the processing of this type of junk food can be produced in the

settlements, restaurants or cafes, hospitals, markets, and so on. (2) *Rubbish* (dry Garbage) is a type of Garbage that can burn or not to burn the dihasilan by households, offices, trades such as paper, plastics, textiles, rubber, leather, wood, dried leaves, glass, cans. (3) The *Ashes* (gray bins) are objects left over from burning wood, charcoal, and other objects on fire. (4) *Street Sweeping* (street litter) is sewage coming from the street, usually in the form of leaf litter and wrapping. (5) *Dead animal* (animal carcasses litter) is a form of biological garbage carcasses of small animals and pets. (6) *Abandoned vehicles* (vehicle wrecks) are marks of public property and private vehicles, such as cars tub, tricycles, and others. (7) *Industrial Garbages* (industrial Garbage) is a solid Garbage as a result of industrial Garbage. (8) *Demolition Garbages* (garbage from the building) is Garbage that occurs because of destruction or construction of a building. Often classified in dry Garbage, such as: stone, concrete, bricks, boards, the rest of the pipes and so on. (9) *Hazardous Garbages* (special garbage or hazardous) is a toxic chemical Garbage, pesticides, fertilizers radioactive biology, danrumah pain that can harm humans. (10) *Water treatment residues* (garbage processing drinking water or dirty water) is garbage in the form of sludge from the water company or Garbagewater treatment, can be classified into distinct types.

Garbage sources is the origin of Garbage. Adalahsetiap the Garbage generator and / or as a result of natural processes that produce Garbage generation. According to the source, Garbage can be distinguished as follows: (1) Household or residential areas. Type of Garbage generated in the form of leftovers, bahansisa materials from food processing or wet Garbage, dry Garbage and ash. (2) The public and trade center. A gathering place for a lot of people and melakukankegiatan including trade. This kind of Garbage is generated dapatberupa leftovers, leftover building materials and others. (3) heavy and light industry. Industry in this regard include industrial use of natural materials, such as: energy chemical companies, wood, metal, dirty water treatment facilities, or water. Garbage generated is usually a wet Garbage, dry, special garbage, and dangerous. (4) Agriculture and livestock. Garbage generated comes from plants or animals may be leftover perishable foods as well as insect repellent material.

Therefore, based on the source, the garbage comes from: household or residential areas, public places and trade center, heavy and light industry, as well as agriculture and livestock.

## Methods

The study design digunakan in this research is quantitative descriptive. This study menggunakan approach *cross sectional* where all variables are set studied at the same time without any intervention on the respondents. study *Cross-sectional* was also called prevalence studies or surveys, and a study of the simplest and often do. Cross sectional study used to determine the relationship of the relationship between a disease or variables or characteristics that are in society at a particular time, for example, to determine the relationship between diseases and certain conditions contained in the community.

The population in this study is the entire amount of Garbage management officers who were at the polling stations Kramat Pela. With a total number of managers on duty officer to manage Garbage in TPS as many as 63 people. The sample in this study is the total number of units of the population that Garbage management officer in charge of managing garbage in Kramat Pela TPS totaling 63 people, District Kebayoran Baru, South Jakarta.

**Result:**

The results of a study of 63 people at the polling station janitor Kramat Pela, Kebayoran Baru, South Jakarta. by means of prasaranan show srana attendant infrastructure provided as many as 51 people (81.0%) compared with the attendant infrastructure is not available as many as 12 people (19.0%). The results showed that the variables bivariate infrastructure, respondents are less good behavior levels are higher on the unavailability of infrastructure (91.7%) compared with the availability of infrastructure (68.7%).results *Chi-square test* showed that no significant relationship between the behavior of the officer managing Garbage with attendant infrastructure (p.value 0.155). This may be because the infrastructure is very supportive to the smooth work of a petugasa cleanliness.

These results are not in line with research conducted by Dara (2009) and Rohmat (2003), this is because the infrastructure is very supportive of someone in good behavior when managing Garbage. Results of a study of 63 people at the polling station janitor Kramat Pela, Kebayoran Baru, South Jakarta. based on the perception of coaching shows coaching perception that there were 56 (88.9%) higher compared to the perception that there is no guidance as many as 7 people (11.1%).

In the research, respondents who answered Nothing is as much as 7 janitor (11.1%). While respondents who answered There are as many as 56 Officers Hygiene (88.9%). The results showed that the variables bivariate infrastructure, respondents are less good behavior level higher there is the perception that there is no staff development (100%) compared with the existing perceptions of staff development (69.6%).results *Chi-square test* showed that no significant relationship between the behavior of the officer managing Garbage with attendant infrastructure (p.value 0.175).

These results concur with those of Jaka (2009) which states that there is no significant relationship between the development of the Garbage sorting behavior (p.value 0.117).

**Perception rules to manage Garbage janitor**

results of a study of 63 people at the polling station janitor Kramat Pela, Kebayoran Baru, South Jakarta. based on the perception of the rules shows the perception of the existing rules to manage Garbage as many as 57 people (90.5%) higher than the perception of rules to manage Garbage janitor there are as many as six people (9.5%).

In the research, respondents who answered Nothing is as much as 6 janitor (9.5%). While respondents who answered There are as many as 57 Officers Hygiene (90.5%). The results showed that the variables bivariate perception of regulations to manage Garbage, respondents are less good behavior level higher there is the perception of regulations to manage Garbage that does not exist (100%) compared to the perception of managing Garbage regulations existing officers (70.2%).results *Chi-square test* showed that no significant relationship between the behavior of the officer managing Garbage with attendant infrastructure (p.value 0.178)

The study states that there is no significant relationship between level of education and Garbage sorting behavior (p.value 0.127).

**Bivariate Analysis of**

**Relationship Between Age clerk with garbage Managing Behavior in clerk Hygiene.**

AgeOfficer	Behaviorto manage the Garbage in a janitor		Total	P Value
	Less Good	Good		

		N%		N%		N%	1.000
Unproductive	3	75.0	1	25.0	59	100	
Earning	43	72.9	16	27.1		4100	

Relationship Between Education Officers to Conduct Cleanliness manage Garbage at the clerk.

Education Officer	Behaviorto manage the Garbage in a janitor				Total		P Value	OR
	Poor Good		Good			N%		
		N%		N%				
Low							43 71.7 17 28.3 60 100 0.557 0.717% CI 0.611 to 0.840)	
High	3	100.0	0	0	3	100		

Relationship Between Knowledge Officers to Conduct Officer Managing Garbage in Hygiene.

Knowledge Officer	Behaviorto manage the Garbage in a janitor				Total		P Value	OR
	Poor Good		Good			N%		
		N%		N%				
Less Good							20 66.7 10 33.3 30 100 0.279 0.279% CI 0.621 to 1.152)	
Good	26	78.8	7	21, 2	33	100		

Relationship Between Attitudes Behavior Managing Officer with garbage on Cleanliness Officer.

Attitude Officer	Behaviorto manage the Garbage in a janitor				Total		P Value	OR
	Poor Good		Good			N%		
		N%		N%				
Less Good	31	93.9	2	61.1	33	100	0,000 1,879 (95% CI 1.300 to 2.751)	
Good	15	50.0	15	50, 0	30	100		

Relationship Between Infrastructures Managing Behavior Officer with trash on the clerk Hygiene.

of facilities and infrastructure Officer	Behaviorto manage the Garbage in a janitor				Total		P Value	OR
	Poor Good		Good			N%		
		N%		N%				
Not available	11	91.7	1	8.3	12	100	0.155 1.366 (95% CI 1.038 to 1.719)	
Available	35	68.6	16	31.4	51	100		

Relationship Between Development Officers to Conduct Officer Managing Garbage in Hygiene.

Coaching Officer	Behavior to manage the Garbage in a janitor				Total		P Value	OR
	Poor		Good					
		N%		N%		N%		
No	7	100.0	0	0		7100	0.175	1.436 (95% CI 1.208 to 1.707)
There were	39	69.6	17	30.4	56	100		

Relationship Between Regulation of managing Garbage bins Managing Behavior Officer with the clerk Hygiene.

Regulation managing Garbage Officer	Perilaku mengelolabins on the janitor				Total		P Value	OR
	Poor		Good					
		N%		N%		N%		
No	6	100,0	0	0		6100	0.178	1.425 (95% CI 1.203 to 1.688)
There were	40	70.2	17	29 8	57	100		

**CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion conducted in the study of the behavior of managing Garbage in the janitor of predisposing factors (age, education, knowledge, and attitudes), enabling factors (infrastructure), and reinforcing factors (perceptions of coaching sanitary service districts and perception against the rules to manage Garbage and rules to manage Garbage) in TPS Kramat Pela, Kebayoran Baru, South Jakarta, it can be concluded as follows:

1. the results showed janitor who misbehave in Garbage management **higher** than the janitors who behaved in managing garbage.
2. The results showed the age of the respondents **is higher** which is included in the group Productive compared with unproductive, education level of **higher** contained low levels of education compared to those of higher education, knowledge of respondents **higher** contained good knowledge compared to those of the knowledge is not good and attitude of respondents **a higher** found the attitude less favorable than that there is a good attitude.
3. The results showed janitor **higher** afacilities and infrastructure are compared with the janitor that facilities and infrastructure is not available.
4. The results showed Perceptions of coaching cleanliness subdistrict **higher** janitor there is a perception There is compared with the clerk Cleanliness that there is a perception does not exist, and perceptions of the rules to manage Garbage **is higher** janitor there is a perception There is compared with the janitor that there is a perception None.
5. The results showed that the variables **contained significant association** with the behavior of managing Garbage in a janitor is variable Attitude While the variables that **there are no significant association** with the behavior of managing Garbage in a janitor is age, education, facilities and infrastructure, Perception coaching janitor and Perception rules to manage Garbage

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