



## ABSTRACT

This thesis aims to examine the extent to which normative traditions, which may include religious or cultural system of norms, is understood as influencing people's worldview on nature, especially on how they deal with the problem of waste in the context of urban poor community. It is based on one month long ethnographic research among urban poor community in Tambora, West Jakarta, which observed the relationship between people and place, based on Brian G. Campbell's theory of place. It investigates the possibility of the construction of a new kind of tradition among them. The focus of this analysis is place in everyday practice, through which the researcher observes the people's behavior, what they think, and how they see the environment. While previous studies mostly discuss homogeneous society with strong cultural roots, the subject of this study is more ethnically hybrid community, who live in a densely populated area in Tambora.

This thesis argues that, in such a context, traditional normative traditions no longer have a major influence on the people's worldview towards nature, especially with regard to the waste problem. Economic vulnerability, urbanization, and other various limitations, seemed to have eroded the traditional worldview of the people. The normative tradition may not be effective to deal with environmental problems in the midst of the urban poor community, which no longer have strong traditional roots. The way they deal with the problems is by resilience formed through the process of adaptation to the environment, which then turns into a new tradition that occurs vividly in their everyday practice.

*Keywords : Urban Poor, Traditions, Waste Problem*