



**Community Behavior Relationship With The Quality Of Household Waste Management
(Case Study In Jabungan Village)**

Ratnawati¹, Suhartono², Mursid Rahardjo³

Master in Environmental Health, Faculty of Public Health, Diponegoro University

Email: ratnawatinana11@yahoo.co.id¹

Article details:

Published: 29 October 2021



Waste management is an effort to reduce and manage waste. Population growth affects the generation of waste produced. Data on waste generation in Semarang City in 2020 reached 466,010.79 tons. The purpose of the study was to determine the behavior of the community with the quality of waste management in Jabungan Village. Quantitative research with cross sectional study design. A sample of 92 people using Simple Random Sampling and chi-square test analysis. The results showed that knowledge with poor waste management quality was 50.9% in low and moderate knowledge communities. Negative attitudes with poor waste management quality are 76.5% and bad actions with poor waste management quality are 66.04%. The results of the analysis

showed that there was a relationship between the knowledge variable $pvalue = 0.072$ and the action $pvalue = 0.00$ with the quality of waste management in Jabungan Village, while attitude $pvalue = 0.69$ had no relationship with the quality of waste management in Jabungan Village. due to the lack of good and correct waste management information. Information greatly affects one's knowledge. The more people get information about good waste management, the better their knowledge will be. Information or knowledge is an important requirement for attitude, so attitude is not only a feeling of support or not supporting but also regarding the estimation of results in household waste management. Community behavior has something to do with the quality of household waste management in Jabungan Village.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Action, Quality of Waste Management

To cite this article :

Ratnawati, Suhartono, M. R. (2021). Community Behavior Relationship With The Quality Of Household Waste Management (Case Study In Jabungan Village). *International Journal of Health, Education and Social (IJHES)*, 4(10), 1–8.



INTRODUCTION

One of the biggest problems being faced by the world apart from controlling Covid-19, is waste management, including at the household level. Statistical data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry shows the amount of waste generated in 2020 is around 67.8 million tons, and will continue to increase as the population grows. Various programs launched to address the waste problem have yet to show results.(Media Indonesia, 2020)

The amount of waste generated will certainly continue to increase along with population growth and the improvement in the level of community welfare. Waste generated from individuals and households is increasing day by day in line with increasing community activities, but it is not accompanied by increased knowledge about waste and the lack of community participation in creating a clean and healthy environment. Household waste is usually related to the number of family members, income level and educational status of family members. Households are the largest contributor, namely 62% followed by traditional markets 13%, commercial centers 7%, offices 5%, areas 4%, public facilities 3%, and the remaining 6% comes from others.(Environment Indonesia Center, 2020)

Semarang, which is the capital of the province of Central Java, has a fairly rapid population and economic development as well as a variety of economic activities that have the potential to generate waste. Problems that often arise in waste management are financing problems and the increasingly difficult to find land that is used for final waste processing. For this reason, waste management in this case is reuse to get a high level of effectiveness and efficiency and is expected to provide benefits in the form of added value.

While data from the Semarang City Environment Service, Semarang City's waste generation in 2020 reached 466,010.79 tons, this does not rule out the possibility that in the near future the Jatibarang Final Disposal Site will be full of garbage. Semarang city ranges from 1000 – 1200 tons/day. The condition of the Jatibarang Final Disposal Site which has a land area of approximately 46 hectares, in the next few years (2 years) will experience difficulties, because the amount of waste is increasing every day. Garbage that originally came from households, offices, restaurants (culinary), hospitals, markets and other public activity centers, has not yet been managed properly. Meanwhile, the proper waste disposal site is a location to reduce the amount of waste entering the Final Disposal Site which has not been managed properly. The types of waste produced by the people of the city of Semarang, both organic and inorganic, should have been separated according to their type, which can be started from households, offices, and other sources of waste, so that after being collected by field officers, the waste no longer mixes into one of which can still be processed and one that cannot be processed anymore. Looking at the Jatibarang Final



Disposal Site, it can be estimated that plastic or inorganic waste is more dominant when compared to organic waste. (Tribunnews, 2019)

The key here is that RT and RW must make people aware not to throw garbage but to collect waste to be reprocessed so that nothing interferes with the drainage system in the city of Semarang. People's behavior in littering and burning it is not wrong, because it is a common thing in social life. This behavior usually cannot be separated from the influence of the surrounding environment. Disposing of garbage and burning it will continue if there are not enough trash bins to accommodate it.

Most of the people in Jabungan Village, Banyumanik District, in the management of waste is done by throwing it carelessly, burning it in the yard of the house and some even piling it up in the yard and garden. This is considered a practical way of managing waste. In Jabungan Village which consists of six Pillars of Citizens, where there is only one Garbage Disposal Site which is located in RW 6 (in Bintang Regency housing) and is located far from other RWs. Only in housing, the waste management has been coordinated, that is, it is taken by the cleaning staff to be taken to the Waste Disposal Site. However, there are also residents who still burn garbage. The lack of waste management facilities, lack of awareness of waste and the lack of attention from the local government in waste management are the driving factors for the emergence of waste problems in these places. Considering that the people of Jabungan Village are mostly village people who still have a fairly large home yard. The habit of littering and burning garbage is what is still difficult to change, the location of Jabungan Village is still far from the center of Semarang city. Waste management by the people of Jabungan Village is still lacking because there are still many people who throw garbage and burn it in their yards

Waste management is a systematic, comprehensive and sustainable activity that includes waste reduction and handling. If waste management is not carried out by reducing it, but only by littering in the yard, dumping it in the river and burning it, this will have an impact on the occurrence of pollution because burning this waste is very bad for the environment and health. Burning garbage will produce chemicals that can interfere with human health. As did the people of Jabungan Village. People who have bad behavior in waste management will have a bad impact on the environment. Burning garbage also contributes to the number of pollution that is no less dangerous to health. In terms of quantity and type, waste is a problem that is increasing day by day in line with the development of population, activity level, socio-economic level and technological progress. Jabungan Village.



METHOD

This type of research is an analytic study using a cross sectional design. It will be held in June 2021 in Jabungan Village, Banyunanik District, Semarang City. The population of this study were all housewives in Jabungan Village, totaling 1118 housewives. The sampling technique used is Proportional Random Sampling. The research sample amounted to 92 housewives. The instrument used is a questionnaire. The research variables consisted of independent variables, namely attitudes, education and actions of housewives in managing waste in Jabungan Village. And the dependent variable is the quality of household waste management in Jabungan Village. The type of data used in this study is quantitative data obtained from a questionnaire which includes scoring the level of knowledge, attitudes and behavior. How to collect data by interview method using questionnaires and observation sheets

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Waste Management Analysis

The results of the study with a total of 92 respondents in Jabungan Village are presented in Table 1

Table 1. Characteristics of Research Subjects

Variable		Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Age (year) :			
a.	20 - 25	1	1
b.	26 - 30	16	17,4
c.	31 - 35	17	18,5
d.	36 - 40	22	23,9
e.	41 - 45	14	15,2
f.	46 - 50	11	12
g.	51 - 55	11	12
Std. Dev		8,086	
Mean		38,86	
Min		23	
Max		55	
Pendidikan			
a.	Did not finish elementary school	5	5,4
b.	Elementary School	22	24



c.	Junior high school	20	21,7
d.	Senior High School	36	39,1
e.	Diploma	2	2,2
f.	Bachelor	7	7,6
Work			
a.	Housewife	79	85,87
b.	Trader	13	14,13
Knowledge			
a.	Well	38	41,3
b.	Enough	28	30,4
c.	Not enough	26	28,3
Sikap			
a.	Positive	17	18,5
b.	Negative	75	81,5
Tindakan			
a.	Well	26	28,3
b.	Bad	66	71,7
Waste Management Quality			
a.	Well	39	42,39
b.	Bad	53	57,61

Housewives who became respondents in this study the most, namely in the age group 36-40 years as many as 22 people (23.9%). Most of the respondents have a high school education level of 36 people (39.1%). Respondents work as housewives as many as 79 people (85.87%), good knowledge as many as 38 people (41.3%), negative attitudes as many as 75 people (81.5%), bad waste management actions as many as 66 people (71.7%), the quality of waste management is bad as many as 53 people (57.61%).

Community Behavior Analysis with Waste Management

Table 2. Relationship of Knowledge, Attitudes, Actions with Quality of Waste Management

Variable		Waste Management Quality				Total		α	p value	CC
		Well		Bad						
		f	%	f	%	f	%			
1	Knowledge									



	Low & Enough	28	71,8	27	50,9	55	59,8	0,1	0,072	0,206
	Tall	11	28,2	26	49,1	37	40,2			
	Total	39	100	53	100	92	100			
2	Sikap									
	Positive	8	20,5	8	15,1	16	17,4	0,1	0,69	0,070
	Negative	31	79,5	45	84,9	76	82,6			
	Total	39	100	53	100	92	100			
3	Action/Practice									
	Well	34	87,18	18	33,96	52	56,52	0,1	0,00	0,469
	Bad	5	12,82	35	66,04	40	43,48			
	Total	39	100	53	100	92	100			

Based on table 2 the results of the analysis of the relationship between knowledge and the quality of good waste management in respondents with low and sufficient knowledge as many as 28 people (71.8%) more than respondents with high knowledge 11 people (28.2%), while the relationship between knowledge with poor quality of waste management in respondents with low and sufficient knowledge 27 people (50.9%) more than 26 people with high knowledge (49.1%). The results of the analysis obtained p-value = 0.072 meaning that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and the quality of household waste management.

The results of the analysis of the relationship between attitudes and the quality of good waste management on respondents who have a negative attitude are 31 people (79.5%) more than respondents who are positive with good management quality 8 people (20.5%) while the relationship between respondents is negative attitude and quality 45 people (84.9%) of bad waste management were more than passive attitude respondents with poor waste management quality of 8 people (15.1%). The results of statistical analysis obtained p-value = 0.69, which means that there is no significant relationship between attitudes and the quality of waste management.

The results of the analysis of the relationship between good actions/practices with good waste management quality are 34 people (87.18%), more than respondents who have bad actions with good waste management quality are 5 people (12.82%). Meanwhile, the relationship between good actions/practices with poor waste management quality is 18 people (33.96%), less than respondents who have bad actions with poor waste management quality 35 people (66.04%). 0.00 means that there is a significant relationship between actions/practices and the quality of waste management

This could also be due to the lack of information on how to properly manage household waste so that a person cannot act effectively in managing waste. Information is a factor that greatly



affects one's knowledge. The more people get information about good waste management, the better their knowledge will be. In this case, the context is household waste management. Another factor that affects the quality of waste management is the action/practice. Actions are influenced by supporting factors or a condition that allows, among others, there are facilities that allow.

CONCLUSION

People who have poor knowledge of waste management are 28.3%, people's attitudes in waste management are negative 81.5%, while people's actions are bad 71.7%. Quality in waste management is bad 57.61%. There is a relationship between knowledge and the quality of waste management in Jabungan Village (pvalue = 0, 072) and there is also a relationship between actions on the quality of waste management in Jabungan Village (pvalue = 0,00). There is no relationship between attitude and the quality of household waste management in the village pvalue = 0.69 (pvalue > 0.1).

REFERENCES

- Adventus MRL, SKM., M.Kes, I Mde Merta Jaya, M.Kes, Ns. Donny Mahendra, S.Kep. *Buku Ajar Promosi Kesehatan*. Jakarta. Program Studi D3 Keperawatan Fakultas Vokasi Universitas Kristen Indonesia. 2019
- BadanPengembangandanPemberdayaanSumberDayaManusiaKesehatan. *Modul Bahan Ajar Cetak Kebidanan, Kesehatan Masyarakat*. BPPSDK Kemenkes. 2016
- Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan. *Modul Pengolahan Sampah Berbasis 3R*. Jakarta : Kementrian Pekerjaan Umum. 2010
- Ciptakarya. *Masterplan Persampahan Kota Semarang*. Available From : https://sipppa.ciptakarya.pu.go.id/sipppa_online/ws_file/dokumen_usulan/sampah/SAMPAH_040966bb4c0e2021cafb47f9a0c34eeb7362a82.pdf
- DBS Indonesia. *Manfaat Pengelolaan Sampah Efektif*. DBS. 2019. Available From : https://www.dbs.com/spark/index/id_id/site/hacks/3-manfaat-pengelolaan-sampah-efektif.html
- Damanhuri, Enri& Tri Padmi. Institut Teknologi Bandung. Bandung. *Diktat Kuliah TL-3104 PengelolaanSampah*. Program StudiTeknikLingkungan ITB, Bandung.
- Dinas Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. *Pengelolaan Sampah Rumah Tangga*. DLHK Provinsi DI Yogyakarta. 2019 Available From : <https://dlhk.jogjaprov.go.id/pengelolaan-sampah-rumah-tangga>



- Environment Indonesia Center. *Indonesia Darurat Sampah : Pengelolaan Sampah jadi kewajiban*. EIC. 2020. Available From : <https://environment-indonesia.com/indonesia-darurat-sampah-pengelolaan-sampah-rumah-tangga-jadi-kewajiban>
- Ira Nurmala, Fauzie Rahman, Adi Nugroho, Neka Erlyani, Nur Laily, Vina Yulia Anhar. *Promosi Kesehatan*. Surabaya. Pusat penerbitan dan percetakan Universitas airangga. 2018
- Kementrian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan RI. *Pedoman Pengelolaan sampah rumah tangga*. KLHK RI. 2018.
- Media Indonesia. *Timbulan Sampah Capai 67,8 juta ton*. Media Indonesia. 2020. AvailableFrom : <https://mediaindonesia.com/read/detail/321097-timbulan-sampah-capai-678-juta-ton>
- Moh Khory Alfarizi. Zacharias Wuragil. Tempo.Co. *Sampah terbesar di Indonesia : Sisa Makanan dari Rumah Tangga*.Tempo.Co. 2020 AvailableFrom : <https://tekno.tempo.co/read/1316095/sampah-terbesar-di-indonesia-sisa-makanan-dari-rumah-tangga/full&view=ok>
- Saifuddin Azwar. *Sikap Manusia Teori Dan Pengukurannya* Yogyakarta Edisi Kedua. PT Pustaka Pelajar, 2012
- Sandu Siyoto., Ali Sodik. *Dasar Metodologi Penelitian*. Yogyakarta. Literasi Media Publishing. 2015
- Sri Budiarti. Kumparan. *Pengelolaan Sampah Rumah Tangga : Sebuah Solusi?* Kumparan. 2020. AvailableFrom : <https://kumparan.com/sribudiarti1968/pengelolaan-sampah-rumah-tangga-sebuah-solusi-1tv4CO8hcgM/full>
- Tribunnews.com. Jateng. *Produksi Sampah Kota Semarang 1200 ton per hari 46 hektar TPA Jatibarang Bakal Penuh* 2019. Available From : <https://jateng.tribunnews.com/2019/04/05/produksi-sampah-kota-semarang-1200-ton-per-hari-46-hektar-tpa-jatibarang-bakal-penuh>
- Undang – Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 32 tahun 2009 tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup
- Undang – Undang Nomor 18 tahun 2008 tentang Pengelolaan Sampah.
- Universitas Indonesia. *Pencemaran dan Kerusakan Lingkungan*. Available From : [http://file.upi.edu/Direktori/FPIPS/JUR. PEND. GEOGRAFI/197106041999031-IWAN SETIAWAN/Pencemaran dan Kerusakan Lingkungan.pdf](http://file.upi.edu/Direktori/FPIPS/JUR._PEND._GEOGRAFI/197106041999031-IWAN_SETIAWAN/Pencemaran%20dan%20Kerusakan%20Lingkungan.pdf)