

Household Waste Management is Reviewed from the Aspects of Knowledge, Attitudes and the Role of Officers in the City of Banjarmasin

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ARTICLE INFO

IAKMI IPHJI use only:

Received date : 20 November 2021

Revised date : 17 December 2021

Accepted date : 14 January 2022

Keywords:

Management
household waste
knowledge
attitude
the role of the officer
the Island Bromo Village Mantuil

ABSTRACT

One of the environmental problems today and in the future is garbage problem in which each individual produces garbage. With the increasingly growing number of the population of the human race, then the amount of waste production is likely to continue to mounting di region of the Island Bromo does not have the waste disposal site (TPS) and the waste hauler. This study aims to find out how waste management whether there is a relationship with the knowledge and attitude of mothers of the household and how much the role of the officer in pemanagement of garbage. This type of research is analytic survey with the study design *cross-sectional* Population in this research is the Mother of the Household on the Island of Bromo Village Mantuil as much as 265 in the two RT namely, RT. 06 and RT. 07/RW. 02. The sample of this study is the mother of the household in the territory of the Island Bromo Village Mantuil which amounted to 100 respondents with the method of data collection ,the variables of this study are the knowledge,attitudes and the role of the officer with the household waste management. The results showed there is a relationship between knowledge housewife with household waste management ($P=0,019$), there is a relationship between attitude housewife with household waste management ($P=0.003$) and there is no relationship between the role of the officer with the household waste management ($P=1.000$). It is recommended agar schedule a counseling activity to encourage people to do mutual aid clean up a pile of garbage.

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INTRODUCTION

According to the Decision of the Director general of Cipta Karya, no. 07/KPTS/CK/1999: Guidelines for the Planning, Development and Management of the Field of the PLP-an Urban and Rural areas, waste is waste that is solid consisting of organic substances and inorganic substances that are considered no longer useful and should be managed so as not to harm the environment and protect the investment development (Hasibuan, 2016).

National Data for 2018 showed that 62 percent of all the waste in this country is produced from the household sector. Refer to the Statistical data of Environment of Indonesia

issued the Central bureau of Statistics (BPS), so far only 1.2 percent of households that recycle the garbage. About 66,8 percent of households still handle waste with fire. In fact, this way can cause pollution that harm our health and environment (Wulandari, 2020)

This research was conducted on the Island of Bromo Village Mantuil Kecamatan Banjarmasin Selatan in May - July 2021. Island Bromo Village Mantuil Kecamatan Banjarmasin Selatan which amounted to 265 K. at RT. 06-07 RW. 02 is one of the regions in the Village Mantuil with access to the region using the bridge and the water boat (boats) because the territory of the island bromo surrounded with rivers and oceans. In the region of the Island Bromo does not have the waste disposal site (TPS) and the waste hauler. In addition, the

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environmental conditions and factors of the habits of the local people which most of them dispose of waste directly into the river. The reason the researchers do research on just because the housewife housewives who often stay at home and manage the environment of the house and around the house.

METHOD

This study uses survey research method analytic approach using *Cross-Sectional* (Notoatmodjo, 2002). Study is to analyze the relationship of knowledge, attitudes and the role of the officer with the household waste management (studies in housewife on the Island of Bromo Village Mantuil Kecamatan Banjarmasin Selatan). The population in this study is the Mother of the Household on the Island of Bromo Village Mantuil as much as 265 KK. Large samples that want to study amounted to 100 respondents by using the method of technique *Accidental Sampling*. Univariate analysis was conducted to get an overview on each variable. Bivariate analysis is the analysis that connects the two variables, namely the independent variable and the dependent variable (Knowledge, Attitudes and the Role of the Officer with the management of household waste) by using the test *chi square*.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

General Characteristics Of The Study Respondents

a. Age Responden

Table 1. Distribution Of The Characteristics Of The Age Of Respondents

No	Age Group	Frequency (%)	Percentage (%)
	25-30 Years		
1	31-40 Years	22	22,0
2	41-50 Years	29	29,0
3	41-50 Years	32	32,0
4	>50 Years Old	17	17,0
	Total	100	100

Table 1 it can be seen that the proportion of age was greatest in the age group 41 - 50 years by 32% while it has the lowest

proportion was in the age group >50 years by 17%.

b. Work

Table 2. Distribution Of Job Characteristics Of Respondents

No	Work	Frequency (%)	Percentage (%)
1	PNS	-	-
2	Private	1	1,0
3	Self-employed	10	10,0
4	Housewife	89	89,0
	Total	100	100

Table 2. is a job with the proportion of the work of the largest is the Mother of the Household as much as 89%, while those with the lowest proportion of Private jobs as much as 1% of people.

c. Education

Table 3. Distribution Characteristics Of Education Of The Respondents

No	No Education	Frequency (%)	Percentage (%)
1	No School	15	15,0
2	Completed Primary School	18	18,0
3	Completed Junior High School	29	29,0
4	Completed High School	29	29,0
5	College	9	9,0
	Total	100	100,00

Table 3 is the distribution of education with the highest proportion in the education Graduating from JUNIOR high school as much as 29%, and the lowest proportion of College education as much as 9%.

d. Number of families

Table 4. Distribution Characteristics Number Of Family Members In Each Of The Respondents

No	Number of Families	Frequency (%)	Percentage (%)
1	One	3	3,0
2	Two	19	19,0
3	Three	24	24,0
4	Four	39	29,0
5	Five	15	15,0
6	Others	-	-
	Total	100	100

Table 4 is the distribution of the number of family members with the highest proportion amounted to Four people as much as 39%, and the Proportion of the number of family members the lowest numbered One person sebanyak 3%.

e. Waste Management

Table 5. Distribution Of Characteristic Way Of Waste Management Conducted By The Respondents

No	Waste Management Method	Frequency (%)	Percentage (%)
1	Laystall	7	7,0
2	Cleaning Officer	-	-
3	Burned	20	20,0
4	Thrown into the river	73	73,0
Total		100	100,0

Table 5 is the distribution of how waste management with the proportion of the value of the highest way of managing the garbage into the river as much as 73% and the value of the lowest proportion with waste management to the POLLS as much as 7%.

Univariate Analysis

a. Household Waste Management

Table 6. Results Data Frequency Level of Management Waste

No	Waste Management	Frequency (%)	Percentage (%)
1	Good	20	20,0
2	Bad	80	80,0
Total		100	100,0

Table 6 shows the proportion based on the criteria of waste management poor have the largest presentation of the 80%, and waste management better by 20%.

b. Knowledge housewife with Waste Management

Table 7. Results Data Frequency Level Of Knowledge Housewife On Waste Management

No	Knowledge	Frequency (%)	Percentage (%)
1	Good	52	52,0
2	Enough	28	28,0
3	Bad	20	20,0
Total		100	100,0

Table 7 Shows the proportion of criterion level of knowledge of the good as much as 52%, quite as much as 28% and the proportion of less as much as 20%.

c. Attitude Housewife With Waste Management

Table 8. Data the Results of the Measurement of the Attitude of the Respondents To the Waste Management

No	Waste Management	Frequency (%)	Percentage (%)
1	Positive	34	34,0
2	Negative	66	66,0
Total		100	100,0

Table 8 Shows the proportion of the level of measurement of the attitude of a positive nature as much as 34% and a negative attitude as much as 66%.

d. The Role Of The Officer With The Waste Management

Table 9. Measurement Data Officer Role To The Community In Waste Management

No	Officer Role	Frequency (%)	Percentage (%)
1	Good	12	12,0
2	Bad	88	88,0
Total		100	100,0

Table 9 Shows the proportion of the role of the officer on the management of waste that are good as much as 12% and that is bad as much as 88%.

Bivariate Analysis

a. The Relationship Of Knowledge Housewife With Household Waste Management

Table 10. Data Distribution Of Level Of Knowledge With Household Waste Management

Knowledge Housewif	Waste Management					
	Good		Bad		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Good	16	30,8	36	69,2	52	100
Enough	2	7,1	26	92,9	28	100
Less	2	10,0	18	90,0	20	100
Total	21	21,0	79	79,0	100	100

P Value: 0,019 < 0,05

Table 10 results of the statistical test showed P significant 0,019 (< 0,05) so that Ho is rejected, which means that there is a relationship between knowledge of waste management at home mom. Most respondents with good knowledge and how waste management is bad as much as 36 respondents (69,2%), and respondents least a ber less knowledge to the management of waste as much as 2 respondents (10,0).

b. The Relationship Of Attitude Housewife With Household Waste Management

Table 11. Distribution Data Relationship Attitude Housewife With Household Waste Management

Attitude Housewife	Waste Management					
	Good		Bad		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Positive	13	38,2	21	61,8	34	100
Negative	7	10,6	59	89,4	66	100
Total	20	20	80	80,0	100	100

P Value: 0,003 < 0,05

Table 11 results of the statistical test showed P significant to 0.003 (<0.05) so Ho is rejected, which means that there is a relationship between attitude with pengelolaam the largest number on a positive attitude with management to bad rubbish as much as 21 (the 61.8%) of the respondents and the smallest on attitude is negative with the management of waste as much as 7 (10,6%).

c. Relationship Officer Role With Waste Management household

Table 12. Distribution Officer Role with Waste Management household

Role Officers	Waste Management					
	Good		Bad		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Good	2	16,7	10	83,3	12	12,0
Bad	18	20,5	70	79,5	88	88,0
Total	20	20	80	80,0	100	100

P Value: 0,003 < 0,05

Table 12 results of the statistical test showed P not significant with a value of 1,000 (>0,05) so that Ha is rejected which means that there is no relationship between the role of the officer with waste management. The amount of the highest on the Role of an officer of poor waste management bad as much as 70 (of 79.5%) of the respondents and the smallest number on the Role of an officer either with the management of waste as much as 2 (16,7%) respondents.

Discussion

1. Management of Household Waste in the Territory of the Island Bromo Village Mantuil

Based on table 4.6 shows that the management of waste in the territory of the Island Bromo dominant bad because there are still many people in there doing the management by way of throwing garbage into the river and burned and only a few managing to throw it to the POLLING station. According to Chandra (2005) factors that affect the amount of waste that is by the activity and density of population. The more dense the population, the garbage piling up because the place and the space to accommodate less waste.

2. The Relationship Of Knowledge Housewife With Household Waste Management

The results of the test *Chisquare* obtained a significant value on test *Pearson chisquare* value 0,011 and the number of *cell* < 20% then it can be ensured that there is a relationship between knowledge housewife with household waste management on the Island of Bromo village Mantuil.

This research is in line with research conducted by Sakinah et al. Entitled the Relationship of Knowledge, Attitude and Education of the Mother Household With

Household Waste Management in the Hamlet of Semambu Bunting Village Jambi Small District Muaro Sebo 2014. values obtained p value=0.008, it can be concluded that statistically at α (0.05), there is A Meaningful Relationship Between Knowledge housewife With Household Waste Management.

According to (Donsu, 2017) Knowledge is a result of a sense of curiosity through the process of sensory, particularly on the eyes and ears against the specified object. Knowledge is the domain which is important in the formation of the behavior of the open or open behavior.

3. The Relationship Of Attitude Housewife With Household Waste Management

The results of the test of *Chi-Square* On the attitude gained significant value on the test *Continuity Chi-Square* value *P Value* of 0.001 because there is no *cell* in the table *Chisquare* can be concluded that there is a relationship between attitudes housewife with household waste management in the territory of the Island Bromo Village Mantuil.

This is in line with research conducted by Viona E. of the Relationship of Knowledge, Attitude, With the Actions of the Community In the Management of Household Waste In Rw 01 Kelurahan Johar Baru 2019 results obtained P value = 0.002 means there is a relationship between attitude housewife with household waste management.

A person's attitude toward an object is a feeling of support or siding and feelings does not support or is not impartial on the object (Azwar. S 2013).

4. Relationship Officer Role With The Management Of Household Waste

From the results of research on the role of officer the Results of the test of *Chi-Square* with 95% confidence level obtained significant value on the test , *fisher's exact test* obtained p -value of 1,000 where $p > \alpha$ ($\alpha = 0.05$) due to nili *expected* in the table of *chi-square* $> 20\%$ then it means there is no relationship between the role of the officer with the management of household waste in the territory of the Island Bromo Village Mantuil.

This is in line with research conducted by Norfitria that of the Relationship of Attitudes

and the Role of the Officer With the Management of Household Waste in the territory of the health center Kuin Raya Banjarmasin 2020. the obtained p -value 0,197 where $p > \alpha$ ($\alpha = 0.05$) means that there is no relationship between the role of the officer with the management of household waste in the Working Area of Puskesmas Kuin Raya Banjarmasin.

Understanding the role according to Soerjono Soekanto (2002), namely the role is a dynamic aspect of the position (status), if the person exercising the rights and obligations in accordance with his position, he runs a role.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of research and discussion can be diperolan the following conclusion :

1. A large part of household waste management in housewives in the territory of the Island Bromo Village Mantuil bad as much as 80%.
2. Some of the housewives in the territory of the Island Bromo Village Mantuil good knowledgeable as much as 52%.
3. The attitude of the housewives in the management of household waste in the territory of the Island Bromo Village Mantuil be negative as much as 66%.
4. There is a relationship between knowledge housewife with household waste management with a value P value 0,019.
5. There is a relationship between attitude housewife with household waste management with the value of P value of 0.003.
6. There is no relationship between the role of the officer with the management of household waste in the territory of the Island Bromo Village Mantuil.

Suggestions

As for the suggestions proposed in this study as follows :

1. For The Community
For the community so that more can pay attention to the condition of the environment by reducing habit of throwing garbage into the river and burned so that the pile of junk that welled up in the flow of the river and around

the home community not grow and be a source of disease.

2. For The Related Agencies.

It is expected that can provide education about waste management to the community, schedule a counseling activity to encourage people to do gotong royong cleaning up the piles of trash and provides a means of transporting trash to people not to throw garbage into the river and burned.

3. For Further Research

It is advisable to do research more in-depth and involving the local RT with education or an instance of waste management to the community to not only determine the level of knowledge and attitudes of society but also provide learning.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

On this Occasion the author would like to thank profusely to :

1. Prof. Abd. Malik, S. pt, M. Si., p.h.D, As The Rector Of Universitas Islam Kalimantan Muhammad Arsyad Al Banjari Banjarmasin.
2. Meilya Farika Beautiful, SKM., M. Sc., Dean Of The Faculty Of Public Health Universitas Islam Kalimantan Muhammad Arsyad Al Banjari Banjarmasin.
3. Chandra, SKM., M. Kes As The Chairman Of The Study Program Of The Faculty Of Public Health Universitas Islam Kalimantan Muhammad Arsyad Al Banjari Banjarmasin.
4. Meilya Farika Beautiful, SKM., M. Sc Selaku Dosen Pembimbing I and Examiner I Faculty of Public Health Universitas Islam Kalimantan Muhammad Arsyad Al Banjari Banjarmasin.
5. M. Febriza Aquarista, SKM., M. Kes Selaku Dosen Pembimbing II and Examiner II Faculty of Public Health Universitas Islam Kalimantan Muhammad Arsyad Al Banjari Banjarmasin.
6. Yeni Riza, S. KM.,M. Kes Selaku Dosen Penguji III Faculty of Public Health Universitas Islam Kalimantan Muhammad Arsyad Al Banjari Banjarmasin.
7. All the Lecturers at the Faculty of Public Health Universitas Islam Kalimantan Muhammad Arsyad Al Banjari

Banjarmasin.

8. To the Parents who always give support and give encouragement and prayers during this.
9. The whole Family who always support and give advice and prayer.
10. My older brother who already provide direction and input in the preparation of this thesis.
11. Around the arms of friends who have helped a lot and gave the spirit and togetherness in the making of this thesis. Universitas Islam Kalimantan Muhammad Arsyad Al Banjari Banjarmasin.

The end of the word, the Authors say thank you to all those who have been instrumental in the preparation of this Thesis from the beginning to the end.

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