

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE BEHAVIOR OF HOUSEWIVES ON WASTE MANAGEMENT IN CABEAN VILLAGE, SAWAHAN DISTRICT, MADIUN REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

The behavior of housewives about waste management includes the stage of collecting waste, transportation of waste, waste management, and final disposal. The purpose of this study is to analyze the factors that influence the behavior of housewives on waste management. In this research, the researcher used descriptive quantitative research as approach. The method of research is analytical survey while the type of research is cross sectional. The population of 926 KK and used samples of 139 respondent. The results of the chi-square test showed that there is a significant influence between independent variable which is knowledge (p -value = 0,014), attitude (p -value = 0,032), and infrastructure (p -value = 0,012) towards the behavior of housewives about waste management. From this study, researchers concluded that there was an influence of knowledge, attitudes, infrastructure on the behavior of housewives about waste management in Cabean Village, Sawahan District, Madiun Regency. Suggestions this research is increasing socialization to the public about waste where the community is required to carry out waste management such as waste collection, waste transportation, waste treatment and the final disposal stage. And conduct more optimal and comprehensive supervision in the community.

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Keywords:

Waste; Waste management; Housewife behavior

FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI PERILAKU IBU RUMAH TANGGA DALAM PENGELOLAAN SAMPAH DI DESA CABEAN KECAMATAN SAWAHAN KABUPATEN MADIUN

ABSTRAK

Perilaku ibu rumah tangga tentang pengelolaan sampah meliputi tahap pengumpulan sampah, pengangkutan sampah, pengolahan sampah, dan pembuangan akhir. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah menganalisis faktor yang mempengaruhi perilaku ibu rumah tangga terhadap pengelolaan sampah. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan penelitian kuantitatif sebagai pendekatan. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah survey analitik sedangkan jenis penelitiannya cross sectional. Jumlah populasi 926 KK dan menggunakan sampel sebanyak 139 responden. Hasil uji chi-square menunjukkan bahwa terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan variabel independen yaitu pengetahuan (p -value = 0,014), sikap (p -value = 0,032), dan sarana prasarana (p -value = 0,012) terhadap perilaku ibu rumah tangga tentang pengelolaan sampah. Dari penelitian ini, peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa ada pengaruh pengetahuan, sikap, sarana prasarana terhadap perilaku ibu rumah tangga tentang pengelolaan sampah di Desa Cabean Kecamatan Sawahan Kabupaten Madiun. Saran penelitian ini peningkatan sosialisasi kepada masyarakat tentang persampahan yang dimana masyarakat wajib melakukan pengelolaan sampah seperti pengumpulan sampah, pengangkutan sampah, pengolahan sampah dan tahap pembuangan akhir. Serta melakukan pengawasan yang lebih optimal dan menyeluruh di lingkungan masyarakat.

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Kata kunci:

Sampah, Pengelolaan Sampah, Perilaku Ibu Rumah Tangga.

Introduction

Health is a human right as well as an investment in human resources, and has a great contribution to improve the Human Development Index (Akbar, 2020). The degree of public health is determined by the host, agent (cause of disease) and the environment. Environmental factors are a determining element of public health. If there is a change in the environment around humans, there will be changes in the environmental health conditions of the community (Mukono, 2006)

Garbage is often an environmental problem that gets special attention from various parties. This is because the number of garbage deposits continues to increase along with the increasing number of residents (Srisantyorini, 2018). And another factor that can also cause the waste problem in Indonesia to be more complicated is the increasing standard of living of the community, which is not accompanied by sufficient knowledge alignment with waste and also less community participation to maintain cleanliness and dispose of waste in its place (Sahil, 2016)

Based on data on waste generation with the achievement of waste management performance is the achievement of reducing and handling household waste and household waste. The achievement in 2019 recorded a waste generation of 38.23% of 29,136,981.77 (tons / year) it increased in 2020 waste generation of 41.83% as much as 33,320,745.45 (tons / year). The data can be described as follows the 2019 waste reduction data of 13.47% as much as 3,199,12.48 (tons / year) 4,489,100.49 (tons / year), waste handling 45.68% as much as 11,124,874.42 (tons / year), managed waste 59.15% as much as 14,324,720.21 (tons / year), and unmanaged waste 39.09% as much as 9,194,422.27 (tons / year). Compared to waste reduction data in 2020, there was an increase of 13.61% by 4,489,100.49 (tons / year), waste handling 47.3% as much as 15,220,817.87 (tons / year), managed waste 60.91% as much as 19,709,918.36 (tons / year), and unmanaged waste 40.85% as much as 13,610,827.09 (tons / year)(Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup, 2020)

The majority of Indonesia's waste can be seen from the composition of waste which is divided into 2, namely the composition of waste based on the type of waste and the composition of waste based on waste sources. The composition of waste based on the type of waste there is food waste 40%, wood / twigs / leaves 14%, paper / cardboard 12% , plastic 17.2% , and others 6.7%. And waste based on waste sources there is household waste 38.3%, traditional market waste 17.2%, business centers 7.3%, industrial areas 15.4%, and others 13.7% (Sistem Informasi Pengelolaan Sampah Nasional, 2020).

Based on the East Java Provincial Health Office, it is located in the eastern part of Java island which has a land area of 47,799.75km², the population in East Java Province in 2020 amounted to 39,886,288 people. The population density in the city is relatively high compared to the county. This affects the amount of waste that occurs (Dinas Kesehatan Jawa Timur, 2021).

Based on waste generation in East Java Province in 2020 as much as 15,669.48 tons / day or 5,719.64 tons / year. Cities in East Java that produce the most waste generation are Surabaya City as much as 650,614.62 (tons / year), and then Sidoarjo Regency as much as 396,476.90 (tons/year), then Malang City as many as 247,388.97 (tons/year), Bojonegoro Regency as many as 190,038.71 (tons/year), Lumajang Regency as many as 183,049.02 (tons/year), Probolinggo Regency as many as 169,111.80 (tons / year), Nganjuk Regency as many as 161,491.91 (tons/year), Sumenep Regency as much as 134,116.61 (tons/year), Nganjuk Regency as much as 161,491.91 (tons/year), Ngawi Regency as many as 230,204.03 (tons/year), Trenggalek Regency 109,536.65 (tons/year), Bondowoso Regency 105,406.12 (tons/year), Pacitan Regency as much as 104,654.83 (tons/year), Pamekasan Regency as

many as 100,957.25 (tons/year), Magetan Regency as much as 97,938.55 (tons/year), Situbondo Regency as many as 93,891.73 (tons/year), Pasuruan City as much as 49,349.42 (tons/year), Madiun City as much as 43,695.25 (tons year) (Sistem Informasi Pengelolaan Sampah Nasional, 2020).

Based on Madiun Regency is one of the 29 districts in East Java Province. Until now the government center of Madiun Regency is still in Madiun City. The number of residents in Madiun Regency in 2020 was recorded at 744,350 people. The increasing number of residents will affect the volume of waste produced in each village. The number of waste generation in Madiun Regency increased from 52.7% in 2019 (99,671.28 tons/year) and in 2020 increased to 54.04% (99,900.50 tons/year). The percentage of annual managed waste is 45.96% and the rest is unmanaged waste. One way to overcome the problem of waste generation can be done by applying the concept of reuse, reduce, recycle which is expected to minimize waste (Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Madiun, 2021).

Based on a preliminary survey conducted by researchers on 15 respondents from Cabean Village, Sawahan District, Madiun Regency, there were 8 respondents with mothers who burned garbage and 7 respondents threw garbage into the river. In addition, in Cabean Village, Sawahan District, Madiun Regency, there are no Temporary Shelters (TPS).

From the problems found in Cabean Village, Sawahan District, Madiun Regency above, the lack of public knowledge in terms of waste management, the absence of landfills. Therefore, there is a need for education by socializing about good community behavior in the form of knowledge, attitudes, infrastructure in managing waste and adding facilities such as Temporary Shelters (TPS). This can minimize the incidence of waste and the surrounding community no longer throws garbage in the river so that it cannot cause flooding so that the creation of environmental cleanliness.

Public perception is still widely considered that waste management is the responsibility of the government. This makes people throw household waste on a place, both in rivers and empty yard land. The number of people who have a bad perception in the management of household waste results in the accumulation of waste. This proves that human behavior is a cause for environmental damage such as natural disasters, for example: floods, landslides, and fires.

Based on the explanation from the background above, researchers are interested in conducting research with the title "Factors That Affect The Behavior of Housewives Towards Waste Management in Cabean Village, Sawahan District, Madiun Regency".

Method

This research is quantitative analytics with a cross sectional approach, i.e. research conducted at the same time (Chandra, 2013). The research site was conducted in Cabean Village, Sawahan District, Madiun Regency. The population of this study is all housewives who live in Cabean Village, Sawahan District, Madiun Regency. Sample Number of 139 housewives. The sampling technique used is proportional random sampling (Sugiyono, 2017). Data collection uses interviews using questionnaires. With the criteria for inclusion of housewives who are willing to follow research and willing to be interviewed. The data was analyzed using univariate, bivariate (chi-square) analysis with a $\alpha=0.05$.

Results

A. Univariate Analysis

Characteristics of respondents based on age, education, occupation and behavior of housewives. Can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Distribution of Respondent Characteristics

NO	CHARACTERISTIC	Respondents	
		SUM	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	Age		
	Early Adult: 26-35 Years	29	20,9
	Late Adult: 36-45 Years	40	28,8
	Early Age: 46-55 Years	45	32,4
	Final Elderly: 56-65 Years	20	14,4
	Seniors : > 65 Years Old	5	3,6
2	Education		
	Basic Education: Elementary, Junior High School	66	47,5
	Secondary Education: High School	63	45,3
	Higher Education: DIPLOMA 3 and S1	10	7,2
3	Work		
	Private	19	13,7
	Self employed	10	7,2
	Merchant	11	7,9
	Farmer	7	5,0
	Housewife	87	62,6
	Teacher	5	3,6
4	Housewife Behavior		
	Good	85	61,2
	Bad	54	38,8

B. Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate analysis based on free variables, namely knowledge, attitudes and facilities of peer infrastructure with bound variables, namely the behavior of housewives about waste management. Can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Bivariate Analysis

No	Variable	Good		Bad		P-value	OR	95% CI
		N	%	n	%			
1	Knowledge							
	Good	51	20,0	20	28,2	0,014*	2,550	1,263-5,147
Bad	34	1,6	34	50,0				
2	Attitude							
	Positive	47	71,2	19	28,8	0,032*	2,278	1,128-4,604
Negative	38	52,1	35	47,9				
3	Infrastructure							
	Good	56	70,9	23	29,1	0,012*	2,603	1,291-

Bad	29	48,3	31	51,7	5,249
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Description: * related because P-value <0.05

Discussion

1. Univariate Analysis

A. Characteristics of Respondents By Age.

Based on table 1 above, it can be seen that the age of the respondents, the majority of the age is early elderly: 46-55 years (32.4%) while the lowest is seniors: > 65 years (3.6%).

B. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Education.

Based on table 1 above, it can be seen that the respondents' investigation, the majority of education is elementary and junior high school (47.5%) while the lowest is Diploma III and S1 (7.2%).

C. Characteristics of Respondents By Occupation

Based on table 1 above, it can be seen that the respondents' jobs, the majority of the jobs were housewives (62.6%), while the lowest were with teacher jobs (3.6%).

D. Characteristics of Respondents Based on The Behavior of Housewives

Based on table 1 above, it can be seen that the behavior of housewives of respondents, the majority of respondents behaved well in waste management (61.2%). Meanwhile, those who behave poorly in waste management (38.8%).

2. Bivariate Analysis

A. The influence of knowledge on the behavior of housewives about waste management in Cabean Village, Sawahan District.

Based on table 2. The results of variable knowledge on the behavior of housewives are known that variable knowledge is good with the behavior of housewives about waste management is good (71.8%) and variables of poor knowledge with the behavior of housewives about waste management is good (50.0%). While the variables of good knowledge with the behavior of housewives about waste management are not good (28.2%) and variables of bad knowledge with the behavior of housewives about waste management are not good (50.0%).

The data processing results showed that the *p value* of 0.014 ($p < 0.05$) which means the influence between knowledge on the behavior of housewives about waste management. The results were supported by a value of RP (95% CI) = 2,550 (1,263-5,147) which means that respondents with good knowledge have a 2,550 times greater risk of having housewife behavior about good waste management.

The results of this study are in line with Lawrence Green's theory which states that knowledge is a *predisposing* factor that can cause a person's behavior to occur. This can happen because a well-informed person will raise awareness and can cause people to behave well according to the knowledge they have.

This research is in line with the results of research conducted by Kamal which stated that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge and attitude of housewives about waste management and waste disposal behavior in the banyan river community of Semarang City (Kamal, 2019). According to research entitled "Knowledge and Behavior of Housewives in Waste Management" with knowledge variables obtained *p-value* $0.000 < 0.05$ which states that there is a relationship between knowledge and waste management behavior (Mulasari, 2016).

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that good knowledge about waste management with good household behavior is as many as 51 respondents, who stated that respondents understand and understand about waste management. Respondents can distinguish organic waste and organic waste, types of waste, the impact of waste on the environment, and how to manage waste properly and correctly. While respondents who are knowledgeable badly with the behavior of housewives are not good as many as 34 respondents, because many of the respondents have low education levels so that the knowledge they have is less, respondents do not understand enough about waste management. The knowledge that a person has can be useful to anyone, namely for themselves, others, and the environment. This can affect the actions and behavior of the community in sorting waste and how to manage waste properly and correctly.

B. The influence of attitudes on the behavior of housewives about waste management in Cabean Village, Sawahan District

Based on table 2. The results of the attitude variable towards the behavior of housewives are known that the variable of positive attitudes with the behavior of housewives about good waste management (71.2%) and negative attitude variables with the behavior of housewives about good waste management (52.1%). Meanwhile, the variable of positive attitude with the behavior of housewives about waste management is not good (28.8%) and the variable of negative attitudes with the behavior of housewives about waste management is not good (47.9%).

The results of data processing show that the *p value* is 0.032 ($p < 0.05$), which means that there is an influence between attitudes towards the behavior of housewives about waste management. These results are supported by a value of RP (95% CI) = 2,278 (1,128-4,604) which means that respondents with a positive attitude have a 2,278 times greater risk of having housewife behavior about good waste management.

This is in line with Lawrence Green's theory which says that attitude is a factor that exists in a person to behave. Attitudes are related to the motivation of an individual or group in doing something. So the better a person's attitude or view of something, the better the action taken towards it.

This research is in line with the results of research conducted by Kamal which stated that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge and attitude of housewives about waste management and waste disposal behavior in the banyan river community of Semarang City with a *p-value* of $0.037 < 0.05$ (Kamal, 2019). Based on research that states that there is a relationship between the attitude of housewives and waste management behavior *p-value* $0.014 < 0.05$ (Ramadhani Yasmin, 2019).

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the positive attitude of respondents with the behavior of housewives in waste management is good, namely as many as 47 respondents, who stated that most respondents were able to implement the action of throwing waste in its place, doing waste sorting, and doing waste utilization. This shows that attitudes affect waste management such as a fairly good knowledge of waste management.

While the negative attitude of respondents with the behavior of housewives in waste management is not good, which is as many as 35, because the respondents are knowledgeable less, respondents do not understand about waste management so that respondents are easy to dispose of waste carelessly. This can be interpreted that the more someone understands and has a good knowledge of waste management, then someone tends to behave better and positively. By knowing the negative impact of waste, housewives prefer to avoid things that can harm themselves and the surrounding environment. The positive attitude of respondents with good behavior will be related to waste management in the community in Cabean Village, Sawahan District. Attitudes can be based on habits, local environmental factors that support, and infrastructure factors that support waste management. So the better the attitude of the respondent, the better the behavior or action that the respondent will take towards it.

C. The influence of infrastructure on the behavior of housewives about waste management in Cabean Village, Sawahan District

Based on table 2 of the results of the infrastructure variable on the behavior of housewives, it is known that the infrastructure variable is good with the behavior of housewives about good waste management (70.9%) and the infrastructure variable is not good with the behavior of housewives about good waste management (48.3%). Meanwhile, the variables of infrastructure are good with the behavior of housewives about waste management is not good (29.1%) and the variables of infrastructure are not good with the behavior of housewives about waste management is not good (51.7%).

The results of data processing show that the *p value* is 0.012 ($p < 0.05$), which means that there is an influence between infrastructure facilities on the behavior of housewives about waste management. These results are supported by the value of RP (95% CI) = 2,603 (1,291-5,249) which means that respondents with good infrastructure have a risk of 2,603 times greater having housewives' behavior about good waste management.

This is in line with Lawrence Green's theory which states that facilities and infrastructure are *enabling* factors that will allow or support someone to behave well in carrying out waste management.

This research is in line with research on the act of disposing of waste with variable facilities and infrastructure with a *p-value* value of $0.001 < 0.05$ which states that there is a relationship between the availability of infrastructure and the act of disposing of waste (Napis Alfikri, Wisnu Hidayat, 2018). According to research that states that there is a meaningful relationship between facilities and infrastructure and the behavior of housewives in household waste management with a *p-value* of $0.000 < 0.05$ (Ramadhani Yasmin, 2019).

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that respondents who have infrastructure with the behavior of housewives about waste management are good, namely as many as 56 respondents, who stated that respondents have infrastructure that support waste management such as, there are garbage bins in the home environment, garbage bins with their sorting systems, and sturdy and waterproof garbage bins. Meanwhile, respondents who do not have infrastructure with the behavior of housewives about waste management are not good, namely as many as 31 respondents, due to the unavailability of trash cans in the home environment so that these respondents tend to burn garbage or dispose of garbage in the river. The availability of the trash can indirectly gives a message to the surrounding community to throw garbage in its place and the environment becomes clean. The existence of facilities and infrastructure will facilitate and assist in carrying out waste management. With the infrastructure, it can support to achieve optimal household waste management. In theory, this means that in the absence of availability of infrastructure, it can affect the act of

disposing of waste badly. This can be seen from the results of research where the majority who have a negative attitude tend to do more about the act of disposing of garbage badly.

Conclusion

Most of the age of respondents with the initial elderly category: 46-55 years (32.4%), most of the respondents had elementary and junior high school education (47.5%), most of the respondents' jobs as housewives (62.6%), most of the housewives' behavior was good about waste management (61.2%), there was a significant influence between knowledge of housewives' behavior about waste management in Cabean Village, Sawahan District with *p-value* values $0.014 < 0.05$ and RP value (95% CI) = 2.550 (1.263-5.147), there is a significant influence between the attitude towards the behavior of housewives about waste management in Cabean Village, Sawahan District with a *p-value* of $0.032 < 0.05$ and the value of RP (95% CI) = 2,278 (1,128-4,604), there is a significant influence between infrastructure on the behavior of housewives about waste management in Cabean Village, Sawahan District with a *p-value* $0.012 < 0.05$ and rp value (95% CI) = 2.603 (1.291-5.249).

Suggestion

There needs to be increased socialization to the community about waste where the community is obliged to carry out waste management such as waste collection, waste transportation, waste processing and the final disposal stage. As well as conducting more optimal and thorough supervision in the community environment. Changes in attitude can occur if there are improvements in the environment and supporting infrastructure, but followed by sanctions in accordance with applicable regulations in the form of fines such as Perda No.2 Th.2015 on Waste Management, so that the community is disciplined to carry out waste management.

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