

## Analysis Of Community Behavior Towards Household Waste Management In Cot Ba'u Village, Sukajaya District, Sabang City

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### ABSTRACT

Waste management in Cot Ba'U Village is still not in accordance with health. This is because people burn waste and rarely bury unused waste. People also do not sort organic and inorganic waste, put waste in one container and do not use separate or closed containers. There is still a lack of knowledge about household waste management due to a lack of information, counseling and community empowerment. According to observations in the environment, there are still piles of garbage piled up around so that it can damage the aesthetics of the village. Lack of supervision makes people easily throw garbage carelessly, so that it can have a bad impact on the environment and cause disease. The purpose of this research is to analyze community behavior towards household waste management in Cot Ba'u Village, Sukajaya District, Sabang City. This type of research is descriptive analytical with a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study were all heads of families with a sample of 96 respondents spread across 5 jurong with a Cluster Random Sampling sampling design. The study was conducted on July 15-21, 2024. Data were analyzed using the chi-square test at  $\alpha = 0.05$ . The results of the study showed a significant relationship between family knowledge with a value of 0.011 ( $p \leq 0.05$ ). There was a significant relationship between family attitudes with a value of 0.004 ( $p \leq 0.05$ ). There was a significant relationship between family actions and household waste management with a value of 0.003 ( $p \leq 0.05$ ). It is hoped that the community will further increase their knowledge, attitudes, and actions regarding waste management, so that they can improve good household waste management.

Keywords : Waste Management, Knowledge, Attitude, Action

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## INTRODUCTION

Health issues are one of the most important things for humans and must be prioritized to achieve a healthy public. Frequent problems are related to the accumulation of waste, both organic and inorganic. The waste problem is not only a national issue but has even become a global concern, driven by accelerated urbanization and population growth. According to the World Bank (2018-2019), annual global waste generation is expected to surge to 3.4 billion tons over the next 30 years. In 2019, the average daily waste generated per person worldwide was 0.74 kilograms, with solid waste ranging from 0.11 to 4.54 kilograms (Mintarsi, M.O.W., et al. 2021).

Indonesia ranked second in the world as the world's largest waste producer in 2017. The latest research on sustainable waste in Indonesia (SWI) revealed that 24% of waste in Indonesia remains unmanaged. The most common types of waste produced are organic waste (60%), plastic waste (14%), followed by paper waste (9%), metal waste (4.3%), and glass, wood, and other materials (12.7%). Indonesia's waste production has increased by 3 million tons this year compared to previous years. In 2019, Indonesia produced around 66-67 million tons. Most of this waste comes from households and business activities (Hikmawati, F.D.S, et al., 2021).

Aceh Province environmental data shows that the amount of waste generated each year changes. In 2014, the amount of waste generated was 14,375.77 M3 / day, in 2015 the amount of waste generated was 474,753.99 M3 / day, in 2016 the amount of waste generated was 408,815.42 M3 / day, in 2017 the amount of waste generated was 343,791.049 M3 / day, changes in the amount of waste each year are influenced by population density and community consumption patterns. (BPS, 2018).

The Sabang City Government has issued regulation (Qanun) No. 2 of 2012 concerning policies and strategies in managing household waste and household-like waste, which regulates that every person (society) is given special authority to maintain the cleanliness of the surrounding environment, actively participate in efforts to reduce and handle waste, prepare containers in accordance with regulations or standards for environmentally friendly waste bins, and reuse materials that can be reused/recycled or are easily decomposed by natural processes. (Qanun No. 2 of 2012).

Data from the Sabang City Environment shows that the amount of waste generated each year changes in 2020, the population of Sabang City is 41,197 people so that waste generation based on SNI 3242-2008 reaches 0.5 kg / person, the amount of waste produced based on the population is 20,598.5 kg / day in 2021 the population is 42,066 people with the amount of waste generated 21,033 kg / day there is another increase in the amount of waste generated in 2022 increasing by 21,604 kg / day with the population of Sabang City 43,208 people, changes in the amount of waste each year are caused by population density and community consumption patterns. Meanwhile, the amount of waste generated (m<sup>3</sup>/day) in Sabang City in 2020 was 67.00 m<sup>3</sup>/day, in 2021 it was 5.08 m<sup>3</sup>/day and in 2022 it was 26.29 m<sup>3</sup>/day (BPS, 2023).

Based on data obtained from the Cot Ba'U Health Center, Sukajaya District, Sabang City, Sabang in 2023 in the last 3 months (September, October, November) there were 10 most common diseases at the Cot Ba'U Health Center caused by garbage piles, namely diarrhea with 35 cases in toddlers and scabies with 8 cases. In throwing household waste carelessly around the house or on empty land owned by residents, it has become a habit for some people who do not have their own land to throw their waste in Cot Ba'U Village, Sukajaya District and sometimes local residents throw their waste on the side of the public road because the waste that some people throw away every day causes an unpleasant smell and also pollutes the surrounding environment.

Based on the author's observations, each household produces approximately 1-2 kg of household waste per day, comprising 35% organic waste, 25% plastic waste, 5% paper waste, and so

on. Waste management in Cot Ba'U Village has not been optimal, with local residents still managing their waste individually, particularly those with more land. Although Cot Ba'U Village already has public facilities in the form of a landfill, the basic problem in the field is that the basic behavior of the community is still very low in managing household waste.

Data from the Cot Ba'U Health Center regarding diseases caused by waste The presence of waste that always fills the roads in the village and empty land and also piles up garbage in the yard, this is caused by the behavior of people who have the habit of throwing away household waste. The behavior of people who throw garbage in the sea will have an impact on marine pollution and cause disruption to public health, such as diarrhea, malaria, Dengue Fever (DHF), typhoid/typhus, tuberculosis, skin diseases, nutritional disorders, ISPA (Upper Respiratory Tract Infection) and other digestive disorders.

A dirty and littered environment can cause stress and discomfort for those living nearby. This condition can impact people's quality of life and mental health, as well as diminish the aesthetic value of the area. Furthermore, piles of trash can diminish the quality of life and create feelings of insecurity and discomfort.

Based on a preliminary study of waste management in Cot Ba'U Village, Sukajaya District, Sabang City, the author conducted interviews with 5 residents who said that they manage waste by burning and burying unused waste, they do not sort organic and inorganic waste, put waste in one container and do not use separate or closed containers. The Cot Ba'U community still has very little knowledge about household waste management due to a lack of information, counseling and community empowerment. According to the author's observations, the environment of Cot Ba'U Village still has piles of rubbish piled up around it so that it can damage the aesthetics of the village, the lack of knowledge and firmness from the Village Head makes people easily throw rubbish carelessly, so that it can have a bad impact on the environment and cause disease.

## METHOD

This research is descriptive analytical, with a cross-sectional approach, namely the independent and dependent variables are studied at the same time when the research is conducted. The population of this study is the Head of Family in Cot Ba'U Village, Sukajaya District, Sabang City in 2024, totaling 2,128 families spread into 5 Jurong, namely; Jurong Dapu Bata 297 families, Jurong Tanoh Buju 265 families, Jurong Mulia 758 families, Jurong Bay Pas 749 families, and Jurong Cot Mancang 59 families.

The sample of this study was all 96 heads of families spread across 5 jurong in Cot Ba'U village using the total cluster random sampling technique. Data analysis begins by conducting a variability analysis on all variables, while bivariate analysis is an analysis of the results of independent variables that are suspected of being related to the dependent variable and the analysis used is Chi-Square.

## RESULTS

### **The Relationship Between Family Knowledge and Household Waste Management in Cot Ba'u Village, Sukajaya District, Sabang City**

Table 1. The Relationship Between Family Knowledge and Household Waste Management in Cot Ba'u Village, Sukajaya District, Sabang City

Family Knowledge	Household Waste Management				Total		P-Value
	There is		There isn't any		F	%	
	f	%	f	%			
Good	43	82,7	9	17,3	52	100	0,011
Not good	25	56,8	19	43,2	44	100	

Source: primary data 2024

### The Relationship between Family Attitudes and Household Waste Management in Cot Ba'u Village, Sukajaya District, Sabang City

Table 2. The Relationship between Family Attitudes and Household Waste Management in Cot Ba'u Village, Sukajaya District, Sabang City

Family Attitude	Household Waste Management				Total		P-Value
	There is		There isn't any		F	%	
	f	%	f	%			
Positive	35	86,4	5	13,6	40	100	0,004
Negative	33	57,7	23	42,3	56	100	

Source: primary data 2024

### The Relationship between Family Actions and Household Waste Management in Cot Ba'u Village, Sukajaya District, Sabang City

Table 3. The Relationship between Family Actions and Household Waste Management in Cot Ba'u Village, Sukajaya District, Sabang City

Family Action	Household Waste Management				Amount		P-Value
	There is		There isn't any		F	%	
	f	%	f	%			
Good	48	82,8	10	17,2	58	100	0,003
Not good	20	52,6	18	47,7	38	100	

Source: primary data 2024

## DISCUSSION

### The Relationship Between Family Knowledge and Household Waste Management

The results of the study showed that of the 52 respondents with good family knowledge, it was known that 43 respondents (82.7%) had carried out household waste management, then of the 52 respondents with good family knowledge, it was known that 9 respondents (17.3%) did not carry out household waste management. Meanwhile, of the 44 respondents with poor family knowledge, it was known that 25 respondents (56.8%) carried out household waste management, then of the 44 respondents with poor family knowledge, it was known that 19 respondents (43.2%) did not carry out household waste management. Based on the results of the Chi-Square statistical test, a p value of 0.011 ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) was obtained so that it can be concluded that  $H_a$  is accepted, meaning there is a significant relationship between Family Knowledge and Household Waste Management in Cot Ba'u Village, Sukajaya District, Sabang City.

This study is in line with Novitalia's (2019) study which showed that there is a relationship between knowledge and household waste management behavior with a p-value of less than  $\alpha = 0.05$ . The results showed

that 70.3% of respondents with poor knowledge did not handle waste, while only 29.7% of respondents with good knowledge did not handle waste.

Public knowledge about household waste management is important because knowledge has an impact on changing people's behavior. The formation of new behavior in a person begins with prior knowledge of an object, whether material or external, which then elicits an internal response in the form of an attitude toward that known object. Finally, the stimulus is the object that has been fully known and understood this will give rise to a further response, namely in the form of an action in relation to the stimulus or object (Notoatmodjo, 2012).

Setyowati & Mulasari (2013) explain that knowledge is related to behavior in waste management. The higher the level of knowledge, the higher the waste management behavior. Good knowledge influences good behavior. Conversely, knowledge can be enhanced through formal and informal education. Formal and informal education can be obtained from family, the community, schools, and socio-cultural sources. Knowledge gained through education can then be implemented and applied in life, just as non-formal education can be easily obtained through counseling, socialization and education. If someone understands waste management, they can think about taking action. Therefore, knowledge is needed to take action.

This is reinforced by research by Asri Yeni (2013) which found that respondents had knowledge related to household waste management, where 73% of 37 respondents had good knowledge of household waste management, while 63% of 27 respondents had poor knowledge of household waste management. This means that the more people know, the better their household waste management is, conversely, the less knowledge they have, the worse their household waste management is.

The research revealed that respondents had good knowledge, but their behavior was still lacking in regard to household waste management. Public knowledge regarding waste management remains limited. All household waste is simply dumped into a single bin without separating organic and inorganic waste, which is essentially the same. Based on the research conducted, respondents with good knowledge were found to have a higher level of knowledge than those with less knowledge. This is because the more knowledgeable a person is, the better their household waste management is, while the less knowledgeable they are, the worse their household waste management is. However, this knowledge factor is also influenced by other factors, such as people's habits regarding waste disposal and processing at home.

### **The relationship between family attitudes and household waste management**

The results of the study showed that of the 40 respondents with a positive attitude, it was known that 35 respondents (86.4%) had managed household waste, then of the 40 respondents with a positive attitude, it was known that 5 respondents (13.6%) did not manage household waste. Meanwhile, of the 56 respondents with a negative attitude, it was known that 33 respondents (57.7%) had managed household waste and of the 56 respondents with a negative attitude, it was known that 23 respondents (42.3%) also did not manage household waste. Based on the results of the Chi-square statistical test, Square obtained a p value with a value of 0.004 ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) so it can be concluded that  $H_a$  is accepted, meaning there is a significant relationship between Family Attitudes and Household Waste Management in Cot Ba'u Village, Sukajaya District, Sabang City.

This study is in line with Novitalia's (2019) study which showed that there is a relationship between attitudes and waste management with a value of  $\alpha = 0.00$  less than  $\alpha = 0.05$ . The results of the study showed that respondents with negative attitudes and did not handle waste amounted to 54 with a percentage of 71.1%, while positive attitudes and did not handle waste only 28.6%.

Attitude is a person's closed reaction or response to a stimulus or object. The manifestation of an attitude cannot be seen but can only be interpreted from the closed behavior. Attitude is an emotional reaction to a social stimulus (Notoatmodjo, 2012).

Respondents' positive attitudes toward household waste management, demonstrated through concrete actions. A willingness to actively participate in waste management efforts, even amidst their busy schedules, will significantly impact household waste management practices.

Pambudi & Sudaryantiningasih (2017) explain that the more positive a person's attitude toward waste management, the better their behavior in managing it, and vice versa. The results of this study indicate that respondents with positive attitudes do not necessarily behave well. This is due to the lack of facilities and infrastructure, including landfills (TPA), waste disposal sites (TPS), and waste authorities. Therefore, respondents do not want the hassle of disposing of waste, resulting in waste disposal by burning, burying, dumping it in rivers, and dumping it on open land.

This is reinforced by research by Fitrul Kamal (2013). From the results of the study, the percentage of respondents who had negative attitudes was 41.7%, while respondents who had positive attitudes were 58.3%. The results of the study also showed that the percentage of respondents who behaved badly was 71.7% and respondents who behaved well was 28.3%.

This is reinforced by research by Asri Yeni (2013) from the research results obtained from the research location, action is an important domain in behavior so that the research shows that action has a relationship with waste management where the results of the chi square test obtained a P Value = 0.002 and this is smaller than  $\alpha = 0.05$  so that there is a significant relationship between Action and household waste management in Gampong Darat Village, Johan Pahlawan District, West Aceh.

Based on research, respondents with positive attitudes still do not manage waste, this is because their knowledge is not aligned with their attitudes. Based on interviews, some people with good knowledge tend to be indifferent or lack awareness about waste management. Meanwhile, respondents with negative attitudes do this because some people have good knowledge and therefore are aware of the need to manage waste. To achieve good waste management, it must be supported by respondents' attitudes that are aligned with the good knowledge.

### **The Relationship between Family Actions and Household Waste Management**

The results of the study showed that of the 58 respondents with good family actions, it was known that 48 respondents (82.8%) had carried out household waste management, then of the 58 respondents with good family actions, it was known that 10 respondents (17.2%) did not carry out household waste management. Meanwhile, of the 38 respondents with less good family actions, it was known that 20 respondents (65.8%) had carried out household waste management and of the 38 respondents with less good family actions, it was known that 18 respondents (47.7%) also did not carry out household waste management. Based on the results of the Chi-Square statistical test, a p value of 0.003 ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) was obtained so that it can be concluded that  $H_a$  is accepted, meaning there is a significant relationship between Family Actions and Household Waste Management in Cot Ba'u Village, Sukajaya District, Sabang City.

This research is in line with the research of Hartono, et al (2024). Based on the results of the study, it shows that out of 68 respondents, there are 30 respondents who have good actions, with poor waste management as many as 20 respondents (66.7%), while 10 people (33.3%) have good waste management. There are 38 respondents with bad behavior, 22 people (57.9%) with poor waste management priorities and 16 people (42.1%) with good waste management. From the results of the Chi square calculation at a 95% confidence level ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ), it is known that the P-Value is 0.001 so that (P- The value is  $0.001 < \alpha 0.05$ ), there is the relationship between respondents' actions and waste management at Meranti Baru Market.

The results of previous studies showed a P-Value =  $0.002 < 0.05$  which means there is a significant difference between actions and good waste management (Andriyani and Posmaningsih, 2019). Research by Dina, Hilal and Subagiyo, (2020) added this in line with the results of the p-value of  $0.000 < 0.05$  which shows that there is a significant relationship between actions and good waste

management. The assumption of the researcher is that there is a relationship between actions and waste management at Meranti Baru Market.

Waste management is the act of collecting, moving, processing, and recycling waste, known as waste management (Agustin, Nurlailia, and Sulistyorinii, 2022). These actions have a direct impact on good waste management. Good actions result from knowledge and self-awareness of the importance of waste management (Tayeb and Daud, 2021). Therefore, there is a systematic correlation between knowledge and good waste management actions. By providing education and supervision, it is hoped that the community will carry out good waste management actions to produce a clean and healthy environment (Astuti, Adisanjaya, and Indahsari, 2019). An attitude does not automatically manifest in an action (overtbehavior). To translate an attitude into a real action, supporting factors or enabling conditions are needed, including the availability of supporting facilities (Herawati et al., 2019).

The results of the research conducted showed that many actions were categorized as good but there were still many families who were categorized as less good. Based on the results of the researcher's observations at the location, there was still a lot of organic waste found (food scraps, leaves, vegetable scraps) and inorganic waste (plastic bottles, plastic, broken glass and cans). There are still many housewives who have not reused waste such as empty bottles to fill oil, when going to the office or school, many still do not bring their own drinking water bottles, and during events or activities they still use bottled water, thus increasing the rate of waste generation. The trash bins provided in households are in the form of gardus, plastic bags, sacks and buckets that are no longer used.

The waste produced by each household is collected in one place, then some burn it directly around the house environment, and there are also households that dispose of it in a temporary shelter (TPS). Every household should have an organic and inorganic waste bin with the condition of the trash bin that is strong, waterproof, must have a lid, easy to clean and easy to lift. Waste that can be reused must be reused and waste that cannot be reused should not be thrown directly in the yard or burned without knowing the negative impacts and impacts on health or the environment caused by burning waste but directly disposed of in a temporary shelter. To overcome the above problems, it is necessary to provide counseling on waste utilization to reduce the rate of waste generation.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **CONCLUSIONS**

1. There is a significant relationship between Family Knowledge and Household Waste Management in Cot Ba'u Village, Sukajaya District, Sabang City. The Chi-Square statistical test yielded a p-value of 0.011 ( $p \leq 0.05$ ).
2. There is a significant relationship between Family Attitudes and Household Waste Management in Cot Ba'u Village, Sukajaya District, Sabang City. The Chi-Square statistical test yielded a p-value of 0.004 ( $p \leq 0.05$ ).
3. There is a significant relationship between Family Actions and Household Waste Management in Cot Ba'u Village, Sukajaya District, Sabang City. The Chi-Square statistical test yielded a p-value of 0.003 ( $p \leq 0.05$ ).

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. It is hoped that the community will increase their knowledge about waste management, thereby improving household waste management practices.
2. There is a need to increase awareness among housewives, such as by conducting outreach and adopting a more active and environmentally conscious attitude towards waste management.

3. For future researchers, the researcher recommends conducting further research on diseases caused by unmanaged waste accumulation.

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