

Analysis of Community Behavior Factors in Waste Disposal at Margamukti Village, North Sumedang District in 2023

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ABSTRACT

The problem of waste in various countries in the world is still an unresolved polemic, including in Indonesia. Waste can cause various problems both in terms of health and the environment. Moreover, the behavior of people or individuals who disposed waste on the side of the road, in addition to having an impact on health and polluting the environment, also causes a bad smell and spoils the view of motorists. This study aims to explore people's behavior of throwing garbage to the side of the Sukajadi Dam Road. This research uses descriptive research with a qualitative approach. Data collection techniques are interviews, observation and documentation with five research subjects. The results of the study were; 1) the community already has knowledge about the impact of the environment; 2) the community's concern for the environment is quite good; 3) as for the actions taken by the community and the Village government in minimizing pollution from waste by working together to hold cleaning activity day on Friday; 4) in Margamukti Village, facilities such as TPS have not been provided, due to space permits, funding, as well as the effects of holding temporary dump; 5) lack of public awareness and not yet provided cleaning facilities, so that the habit of littering continues; 6) the weak role of the village government in implementing regulations and providing socialization to the community related to environmental cleanliness.



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A. INTRODUCTION

The problem of waste in various countries in the world is still an unresolved polemic, including in Indonesia. Waste can cause various problems both in terms of health and the environment. Moreover, the increase in waste volume continues to occur every year, especially in Indonesia itself as a developing country. The waste problem is a problem that must receive more attention, as the population growth rate continues to increase every year and automatically has an impact on soil quality.

Limited landfills are not an excuse for residents not to keep the environment clean, at least by not littering. However, in fact there are points that are made illegal trash bins as seen on Jalan Dam, Sukajdi Hamlet, Margamukti Village, North Sumedang District. On this road, there were piles of garbage dumped by irresponsible people. The presence of garbage, in addition to emitting unpleasant odors, also disturbs the view.

The garbage on the side of the highway is dominated by plastic waste. Then, there are also various household waste and waste from food and beverage wrappers. Dam Road in North Sumedang Subdistrict is one of the alternative roads in Sukajadi Hamlet. This Dam Road can also be the main road of several rural transportation, one of which is public transportation 37. Disposing of garbage on the side of the road is considered an easy place to reach and has become a habit of the community without regard to its negative impact. People's irresponsible behavior towards waste can cause problems and damage. If people's behavior is

solely directed more towards their personal interests, and less or not considering the public or common interests, it can be predicted that the carrying capacity of the natural environment will be increasingly depleted and as a result environmental losses and damage are inevitable. Currently, the roadside has become a dumping ground for garbage even though a sign is posted prohibiting dumping, and if it continues to be left unchecked, it could become a serious problem.

Based on the problem, the focus of this research is to analyze the behavior of the community around the edge of the Dam Road in disposing of garbage. Through this research, it is hoped that the community will better understand the problems that arise due to littering on the side of the Sumedang Regency Dam Road. From this description, the researcher is interested in finding out more about "Analysis of Factors of Community Behavior in Disposing of Garbage Around Dam Road, Margamukti Village, North Sumedang District in 2023".

B. METHOD

In this research, the method used is descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative descriptive research methods, according to Moleong (2021), are procedures in researchers that produce descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from the behavior of people who can be observed. This type of research uses a Qualitative approach with the type of research Case study is one type of research in social science that is used to study a particular case in depth and detail. In case study research, researchers choose one case or several cases that are considered important to study and analyze carefully. A single case study refers to research conducted on one case only, such as an individual, family, organization, or specific event (Hasan et al., 2022). Researchers will study the case in depth and detail to understand the phenomena that occur. The in-depth interview used in this research is an unstructured method that involves the use of a list of questions that are predetermined but not followed in the same order in each interview. The researcher will develop a list of questions based on the research topic and then ask questions freely in each interview. This allows the researcher to adapt the questions to the respondent's background, experience, and views with open-ended questions in the unstructured question method, the researcher has the freedom to add additional questions to deepen the answers that have been given by the respondent, thus allowing the researcher to obtain richer and more complex information on the Analysis of Community Behavior Factors in Disposing of Waste Around Dam Road, Margamukti Village, North Sumedang District in 2023 (Seidman, I. 2013).

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Results

The results of the study, namely; 1) the community already has knowledge about the impact of the environment but there are still piles of garbage on the side of the road; 2) public concern for the environment is quite good, as evidenced when the community provides their own trash cans and is also seen from the management of waste in their homes; 3) as for the actions taken by the community and the village government in minimizing pollution from waste by working together to hold cleaning activity day; 4) in Margamukti Village, facilities such as TPS have not been provided, due to space permits, funding, as well as the effects of holding TPS; 5) lack of public awareness and not yet provided cleaning facilities, so that the habit of littering continues; 6) the weak role of the village government in implementing regulations and providing socialization to the community related to environmental cleanliness.

3.2. Discussion

Each individual has a behavior that is different from the others, this behavior can be influenced by the environment that the individual lives in (Hardiana, 2018). Behavior is an action or action that can be directly observed, described, and recorded by others or the person doing it. Behavior is a form of response and reaction from individuals to stimuli / stimuli from within and outside themselves. It is concluded that behavior is an action that starts from a stimulus from inside or outside of an individual, for example when parents tell their children to get an item (stimulus) from this will result in a positive action in the form of the child will help to get the item, the negative action is that the child will refuse the order for a certain reason. The following is a theory according to experts and also a discussion of the research results.

a) Community Knowledge

Knowledge is gained from one's own experience and the experience of others (Rusmiati, 2019). Knowledge is a process from not knowing to knowing or from not understanding to understanding. For example, in the world of education a child who does not understand about reading, writing and counting then parents send their children to school so that children have the knowledge to read, write and count. Many factors

cause a decline in the quality of the environment. The lack of public knowledge of the environment, so that their response in obtaining information that is useful for them is low. Knowledge is very important for every human being because environmental damage can be reduced if humans as processors can apply their knowledge to save the environment (Husin, 2012).

The knowledge of the people of Margamukti Village consists of environmental cleanliness, that a clean environment is an environment that is spared or free from things that are dirty, especially garbage. Furthermore, related to the types of waste, biodegradable waste is organic waste or waste that is easily destroyed and integrated with the soil, for example waste from food scraps or from plants. Meanwhile, non-degradable waste is inorganic waste or waste that is difficult to disintegrate even over a long period of time. Examples of this type of waste include plastic baby diapers, sacks, drink bottles and others. Furthermore, knowledge related to the environmental impact of throwing garbage, the impact is such as the environment becomes dirty so it is unpleasant to see, the emergence of unpleasant odors and will also damage the environmental ecosystem. During the rainy season, the impact will be more severe. Garbage that accumulates on the sides of the road will absorb into the soil, which will have an impact on polluted water and much more.

b) Margamukti Village Community concern for the environment

The environment has an influence on its environment, community participation determines the success in maintaining environmental cleanliness (Yazid, 2017). When people see or commit acts of littering, a caring attitude will arise in the form of guilt or a sense of responsibility for their actions. Concern states the quality of the environment which is manifested in self-willingness to show actions that can improve and maintain environmental quality in every behavior related to the environment. Joint awareness is needed to protect the environment, thus more serious efforts are needed in building and increasing human concern for the environment so that damage to the environment does not continue to occur.

Based on the theory above and the data obtained from the results of research in Margamukti Village. Research related to the concern of the people of Margamukti Village, basically the people of Margamukti Village already have concern for the environment, especially in the home environment where in every house the community has provided a trash can and also the community has an attitude of responsibility for the actions of others who throw garbage in places that have been prohibited by the village government, namely by giving reprimands and advice to that person. The community thinks that cleanliness is very important, considering that the impact caused by the garbage is very bad for the community itself. But for the final disposal process of the waste, the community is still confused.

c) Community and Village Government Actions

Action is an ongoing period of time or in other words, action is a series of experiences that are formed through the real awareness and individual awareness of the perpetrator. According to Notoatmodjo (2012) action is a real response from individuals to stimuli / stimuli from within and outside themselves. Action is a factor that influences behavior.

Based on the explanation above and the data obtained from the results of research conducted in Margamukti Village related to community and village government actions consisting of government and community efforts to overcome environmental problems. There is already a plan from the village government to make temporary trash bins on the side of the dam road, this can minimize the garbage on the side of the dam road, but the plan has not been implemented because it is hampered in the funding process. Efforts that can be made by the community to minimize environmental pollution can start from themselves, by not littering and also the village as much as possible working with the DLHK or with local health workers to conduct counseling about waste.

The forms of responsibility that have been carried out by the Margamukti Village government related to efforts to provide awareness to the community include giving directions and providing prohibitions to the community so as not to litter and carrying out environmental care movements that involve part of the community such as mutual cooperation to clean up garbage in certain places such as near the railroad track, the edge of the highway and also around public cemeteries. However, the various forms of responsibility carried out by the village government and also the community have not been able to maximize in overcoming or minimizing pollution caused by waste because the responsibilities carried out are not balanced with the habit of littering carried out by the community continuously.

d) Physical and Social Environment

Physical and social environment can be interpreted as what is around humans which includes places and conditions in the individual's environment. In line with Tamara's (2016) opinion, the physical and social environment is all the people and places that can affect us directly or indirectly. Individual behavior is obtained

from two possibilities, from heredity and also obtained from everything in the physical and social environment around the individual.

Based on the theory and data obtained from the results of research in Margamukti Village related to the availability of garbage bins, landfills and garbage trucks in Margamukti Village. The government and community of Margamukti Village think that it is important to provide proper trash bins, garbage trucks and landfills in Margamukti Village, with the hope that the provision of these facilities can support environmental cleanliness in Margamukti Village.

However, some people have taken the initiative to process their waste by selling it, burning it and also making it into handicrafts. However, for waste that cannot be processed by the community such as food waste, cans, plastic bags and others, it is usually disposed of in their respective private gardens. In this environmental problem, the village government should play a greater role in efforts to overcome environmental problems, especially on the roadside of the dam, significant efforts and strong commitment, in order to realize a clean and healthy environment.

e) **Community Habits**

Nurfirdaus (2019) explains that the meaning of habit comes from the word ordinary, which means repetition or often done even in different times and places. Furthermore, according to Syamaun (2019) habits or culture are defined as an art, customs and human civilization, the results of human habits will shape, strengthen and change human attitudes and behavior itself. Habit is something that is usually done, behavior that is often repeated so that over time it becomes a permanent trait.

Based on the theory above and the results of research conducted in Margamukti Village related to the causes of the ongoing habit of littering by the people of Margamukti Village. What causes people's habit of littering to continue to occur is due to the lack of awareness of each community in Margamukti Village and is also supported by the fact that no trash bins have been provided. Even if the previous village government had provided trash bins, these bins were not sufficient to accommodate all the waste produced by the community. This is because the number of bins is too small and the size of the bins is too small, and the location of the bins in question is located some distance from the residential areas of Margamukti Village. Due to these conditions, there was a sense of laziness from the community to maintain the cleanliness of the environment in Margamukti Village.

Some of the community members have made efforts to change the habit of littering by teaching their children from an early age to care about the environment. Giving warnings, prohibitions, and also suggesting to other communities to burn their garbage rather than dispose of it carelessly. The efforts that can be made by the government to change the habits of people who often litter are by implementing regulations, but this has not been done optimally because the government itself has not been able to provide solutions to the community.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the factors that influence the behavior of the people of Margamukti Village to throw garbage to the side of the Sukajadi Hamlet Dam road include:

1. The hygiene facility factor, the lack of adequate hygiene facilities such as TPS or garbage trucks in the Margamukti Village environment, has triggered the community to litter in the roadside area of the Dam.
2. The closest government factor, the lack of attention from the government, especially the lack of socialization or counseling programs from related government and health workers that discuss the prohibition of littering or the dangers posed by garbage, and the absence of solutions for people who throw garbage on the side of the road from the village.
3. Physical and social factors, have an influence on the environment, community participation determines the success in maintaining environmental cleanliness, when people see or commit acts of littering, a caring attitude will arise in the form of guilt or a sense of responsibility for their actions, and vice versa, if some people do litter and there is no firm action from the people who see or from the village, automatically other people will also feel like doing the same thing.
4. The community awareness factor, basically the people of Margamukti Village already have knowledge about the environmental impact of littering and the community also has concern for the environment. However, due to the lack of public awareness in environmental cleanliness, as well as the weak role of the Margamukti Village government in implementing regulations and providing socialization to the community related to environmental cleanliness, so that the habit of people littering continues.

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