

Relationship between Infrastructure Availability with Waste Management at Gunasari Village in 2024

Rifa Alifah Halifany¹, Gita Arisara², Uu Sunarya³

¹Student of Public Health Study Program, Faculty of Health Sciences, Sebelas April University

^{2,3}Department of Public Health, Faculty of Health Sciences, Sebelas April University

Article Info

Article history:

Received Jun 12, 2024

Revised Aug 20, 2024

Accepted Aug 26, 2024

Keywords:

Waste management

Education

Income

Infrastructure

ABSTRACT

Management rubbish is a aspect critical in effort guard sustainability environment and health society, waste that is not managed with Good can become source various problems , including distribution disease . One of the factor important influential in determine quality healthy environment especially in matter management rubbish is awareness and participation society. Research objectives This is For analyze factors that influence characteristics individual to management rubbish in Gunasari Village . Method used in study This is survey analytic with cross sectional approach . The population taken that is all over residents of Gunasari Village as many as 6,219 people . And taken sample as many as 98 with taker sample use simple random sampling technique . Data collection techniques using questionnaire , and data processing was carried out with Chi-Square method . Based on results study show that as many as 66 people (67.3%) residents of Gunasari Village do management rubbish with good . There is no influence between management rubbish with Education level , with p- value 0.231. There is significant influence between management rubbish with availability facilities and infrastructure, with p- value 0.035. Therefore that, society expected for increase knowledge and participation in management good trash



Copyright © 2024 PHSAJ. All rights reserved.

Corresponding Author:

Rifa Alifah Halifany
Public Health Study Program
Faculty of Health Sciences, Sebelas April University
Jalan Cipadung No. 54 Sumedang Utara
Email: rifaalifah3@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the developing countries facing problem sanitation environment. Management rubbish is one of room scope from sanitation environment. Management waste in developing countries , still dominated by the method open dumping . In addition , the method collection trash also not yet can implemented with well , as shown with existence a number of garbage on the land open and gutters . This is give impact negative to humans and the environment .

This matter still found in Gunasari Village Subdistrict South Sumedang . Undergoing pattern life clean and healthy Still Not yet maximum , one of them is in management trash . Based on information from a number of people living in Gunasari Village , still Lots society that throws away rubbish to river and to land that is not worthy For made into as place disposal garbage . The land is also adjacent with access frequent road passed many people, so bother aesthetics environment The results of the observation also show that Not yet availability Place Disposal Meanwhile (TPS) in the village so that make public disposal rubbish in the river .

Poor behavior Good in management waste in rural communities can influenced by several factor like lack of knowledge society , low education community , available or whether or not facility support management trash , and employment status public . Lack of facilities and infrastructure that support the management process waste produced by the community , becomes one of the other reasons society throw away rubbish carelessly

around settlement . So that cause environment around settlement become dirty and not Healthy consequence the amount scattered garbage Because No managed with good .

One of factor important influential in determine quality healthy environment especially in matter management rubbish is awareness and participation society . The more low level awareness public For guard quality the environment , then the more big risk happen decline and damage environment . As , from activity daily public will produce trash and if No done management rubbish with Good so result in the decline quality environment.

Processing waste by the community need initiative and awareness from public said , the condition social and economic public rated one of determinant initiative public in processing trash . Attitude somebody in processing rubbish There is the relationship with level education and size income as well as knowledge . Level education in the form of formal education can influence attitude somebody to management trash . The more tall level education somebody so will the more high attitude his concern to processing garbage . On the contrary, the more low level education somebody so the more low attitude too his concern to processing rubbish.

2. METHOD

The research design used in study This method survey analytic with approach cross sectional. Sampling technique sample in research This is simple random sampling of Gunasari Village community Regency Sumedang with amount sample as many as 98 respondents . Instruments used For data collection namely questionnaire and sheets observation accompanied by with observation environment around. Data analysis techniques using analysis univariate for see description characteristics individual and way management garbage. Analysis bivariate in study This is analyze influence infrastructure availability with management good trash.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Results

Table 1. Distribution Frequency Respondents Based on Education Level, Socio- Economic (Income), Facilities and Infrastructure , and Management Garbage in Gunasari Village

No.	Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Infrastructure		
	Not available	14	14.3%
	Available	84	85.7%
2.	Management rubbish		
	Bad	32	32.7%
	Good	66	67.3%

Table 1 shows that Respondent with level education secondary school (SMA) as many as 61 respondents (62.2%), social economy (income) below the minimum wage as many as 71 respondents (72.4%), availability facilities and infrastructure management rubbish as many as 84 respondents (85.7%), and management good trash as many as 66 respondents (67.3%).

Table 2. Influence Availability of Facilities and Infrastructure To Management Garbage in Gunasari Village

Infrastructure	Management Rubbish						P value
	Good		Bad		Total		0.035
	F	%	F	%	F	%	
Available	60	61.2	24	24.5	84	85.7	
Not available	6	6.1	8	8.2	14	14.3	
Amount	66	67.3	32	32.7	98	100	

Based on table 2 above can concluded that Respondent with management good trash there are 61.2% with Category facility facilities and infrastructure available , and 6.1% with category facility facilities and infrastructure No available . Meanwhile, 24.5% of respondents who did management bad trash with category facility facilities and infrastructure available , and 8.2% with category facility facilities and infrastructure No available .

3.2. Discussion

From the results analysis bivariate on show that level education No own significant influence to management good trash , even most of it management good trash done by the community with level education medium . Although level education low and high tend do management less trash okay , will but No all society that has education low do management rubbish with bad . The results in line with research conducted by Istiqomah , in matter this , generally someone who has level higher education will own good behavior in management trash . However , the behavior somebody Not yet Of course influenced by higher education . (4) This is can assumed that the more tall education someone Not yet ensure behavior management rubbish somebody will more good . Based on results observations made part society that has education low and also high not enough painstaking do management good trash . So that education No be one of the most influential factor in management waste produced by the community .

From the results analysis bivariate variable social economy (income) shows that income public No own significant influence to management good trash . It means the more tall or low income public No will influence behavior management rubbish For become more good . This is due to Because public more choose throw away rubbish without do sorting rubbish moreover formerly as well as direct throw away , burn , even hoard trash in a disposal trash that is not place . This result is also in line with research conducted by M. Agung , the results the reject The theory put forward by Hardi (2017) explains that variable income have significant influence to management garbage . Income level related with level participation public to management trash . With low income will hinder progress development among others education of course just will impact to other things included understanding public to management trash . (5)

Based on results analysis bivariate variable means infrastructure show that there is significant influence between availability facilities and infrastructure with management good trash . Availability means infrastructure is tool support For do container rubbish in accordance the type before thrown away to the TPS. Like as it is rubbish public consists of of 2 types rubbish that is organic and inorganic . Facilities and infrastructure influential to behavior somebody or group society . Influence means infrastructure management rubbish to management rubbish can nature positive and also negative . With adequate facilities and infrastructure , then would be very helpful in activity management rubbish . However , in Gunasari Village Alone Not yet available Place Disposal Rubbish While (TPS) which causes public Still there are some who haven't manage rubbish with Good like Still someone threw it away to the river or to land empty which causes pollution environment and loss mark aesthetics in place The results of the analysis This is also in line with with research conducted by Ranti, which states that There is connection between means infrastructure with management rubbish House stairs . Facilities and infrastructure is facilities provided government in environment place stay public For support implementation management garbage . The means in question can in the form of inorganic , waste bank , and service transportation rubbish to place disposal temporary . Infrastructure influential to behavior somebody or group society . Influence means infrastructure management rubbish to behavior disposal rubbish can nature positive and also negative . With adequate facilities and infrastructure , then would be very helpful activity implementation task cleanliness . (6)

4. CONCLUSION

Research conclusion there is significant influence between availability means infrastructure to management good trash in Gunasari Village Regency Sumedang . In addition , to Gunasari Village community especially expected For increase knowledge and also improve participation in management proper and correct waste management . Providing facilities and infrastructure use support the management process good trash as well as follow activities education, training about management garbage in Gunasari Village.

REFERENCES

- Adreyan, MAA (2024). SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFLUENCE ON HOUSEHOLD WASTE MANAGEMENT BEHAVIOR IN MUARA BULIAN DISTRICT .
- Agustin, AF, Nurlailia, A., & Sulistyorini, L. (2022). Analysis of Knowledge, Attitudes, and Availability of Facilities with Household Waste Management Actions and Their Impact on Society. Scientific Journal of Permas: Scientific Journal of STIKES Kendal , 12 (2), 335–346.
- Agyustia, R. (2022). FACTORS RELATED TO HOUSEHOLD WASTE MANAGEMENT IN THE WORK AREA OF THE KURANJI COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER .
- Istiqomah, N. (2020). THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND EDUCATION TOWARDS HOUSEWIVES' BEHAVIOR IN MANAGING HOUSEHOLD WASTE IN SIGEMPOL HALL,

RANDUSANGA KULON VILLAGE, BREBES DISTRICT . 2507 (1), 1–9. <http://journal.um-surabaya.ac.id/index.php/JKM/article/view/2203>

Maqfiroh, S. (2022). FACTORS RELATED TO HOUSEHOLD WASTE MANAGEMENT BEHAVIOR WITH THE 3R CONCEPT (REDUCE REUSE RECYCLE) IN PUNCUK DORO PLAOSAN VILLAGE, MAGETAN REGENCY .

Prajati, G., & Suhenra Maulana. (2023). Analysis of the Relationship between Waste Management and Diarrhea Incidents in East Kalimantan Province. *Jurnal Serambi Engineering* , 9 (1), 7830–7837. <https://doi.org/10.32672/jse.v9i1.765>