



Relationship between attitudes, role of government / community leaders and availability of facilities with student behavior in managing household / dormitory in State University of Malang

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Abstract

This research aims to know about the relationship between attitudes, the role of government / public figures and the availability of facilities with the behavior of students in managing household waste / dormitory around the state university of Malang. This research was conducted in October 2017 at State University of Malang. In this study the population is a student of State University of Malang who live around the campus. The sample is a partial or representative of the population under study (Arikunto, 2006). The sampling technique used in this research is purposive sampling. The research instruments used include attitude instruments (15 numbers), role instruments of community leaders (12 numbers), instruments of availability of facilities (6 numbers) and behavior instruments (7 numbers). Based on the results of the analysis and discussion can be concluded that there is no relationship between attitude and behavior of students in managing waste, there is a relationship between the role of government / community leaders with the behavior of students in managing waste, and there is no relationship between the availability of facilities with the behavior of students in managing waste.

Keywords: relationship, attitudes, role of government/community leaders, availability of facilities, student behavior in managing household

Introduction

Today the issue of population explosions continues to increase. It affects the widespread use of natural resources and development in the world. It also brings about changes in the natural resources we depend on. The natural resources of our land, plants, animals and organisms little use in meeting the needs of life, due to the explosion of our population exploit all-out natural resources.

Without us knowing it, it creates an imbalance in our lives. We live with polluted environments, the world is in jeopardy, and there are many more impacts we have caused by the use of natural resources without regard to environmental balance.

The high rate of population growth in some parts of the world causes the population to increase so fast. Beginning in 1650 the rate of world population growth is increasing rapidly. In 1650 the number of people in the European country of 113 million people, in 1750 to 152.4 million people, and then in 1850 to 325 million inhabitants. So in two centuries the number is threefold, while for the Asian-African continent in the same period the population has changed only twice as much (mantra, 2010).

Garbage is something solid material or thing that is no longer used by humans, or solid objects that are no longer used in a human activity and discarded (notoatmojo, 2003). Many people think that all rubbish is dirty, disgusting and useless so it must be thrown away or burned. The government has begun the difficulty of finding the final waste disposal site because many people do not want it if the area is used as a garbage dump. This is understandable because the accumulated garbage is very disturbing to comfort and health, especially

from the smell and the presence of flies.

Waste management is a systematic, thorough, and continuous activity that includes waste reduction and handling. Broadly speaking, activities in waste management include waste control, waste collection, transportation, processing and final disposal (law number 18 of 2008 on waste management).

Settlement areas around the university campus malang is a densely populated area both indigenous and college students who are studying at the university poor country. Behavior of people who care about the environment can be seen from the garbage disposed of and often still scattered in front of the house / boarding. If you see the area around the university of the poor country that the characteristics of the community is heterogeneous, the waste management is very important to be in line with the development and growth of the population that may be there are some residents who have not realized the meaning of environmental cleanliness. In addition, the potential for flooding will increase if the waste inhibits the flow of water. The role of the community in improving and improving the quality of the environment is already there, but the role is very minimal and can not develop optimally, because the attitude of society and environmental hygiene awareness is still low. Waste management is closely related to the behavior of the community that produces the waste itself. For example, the lack of good behavior in the maintenance of environmental hygiene, so that its actions have negative impact on the environment. For example, garbage is stacked away, can result in mosquito breeding grounds and this is a result of low awareness of waste dangers.

Human attitudes are defined in various versions by experts.

Various definitions and meanings can be incorporated into 3 (three) frameworks of thought: the frame of attitudinal thinking is a form of evaluation or reaction of feelings, an attitude is a kind of readiness to react to an object with certain ways, and is oriented to a triadick scheme (triadick scheme) (azwar, 2007). Therefore, researchers want to know about the relationship between attitudes, the role of government / public figures and the availability of facilities with the behavior of students in managing household waste / kosan around the university of the poor country

Literature Review

Relationship is derived from the basic word "relationship" which according to Big Indonesian Dictionary means "concatenated or sequential (one with another), related, barkaitan, concerned". So from that sense the relationship is two things that are related to each other. Relationship is the continuity of interaction between two or more people that facilitate the process of introducing one to another. Broadly speaking, the relationship is divided into positive and negative relationships. A positive relationship occurs when the two interacting parties feel mutually benefited from each other and are characterized by mutual reciprocity. Meanwhile, a negative relationship occurs when a party feels strongly benefited and the other feels disadvantaged. In this case, there is no mutual alignment between the parties that interact. Furthermore, relationships can determine the degree of closeness and comfort between the parties that interact. The closer the parties, the relationship will be brought to a higher level.

According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, behavior is the response or individual reaction to stimuli or the environment. Behavior will occur when there is something necessary to cause a reaction (Notoatmodjo 1997, in Eko Wibowo 2010: 26) [4]. Individual behaviors or activities in a broader sense include overt behavior and invisible behavior. Human behavior does not appear by itself without the influence of stimulus received, both external and internal stimulus. However, most human behavior is due to the response to external stimuli received (Bimo 1999, in Eko Wibowo 2010) [4]. Human behavior is very complex and has a very wide scope.

From a biological point of view, behavior is an activity or activity of the living organism (being). Therefore, from the biological point of view of living things ranging from plants, animals to humans behave, because they have their own activities. So what is meant by human behavior, is essentially the action or activity of the man himself who has a very wide range include: walking, talking, crying, laughing, writing, reading, and so forth. From this description it can be concluded that what is meant by behavior (human) is all human activity or activity, either directly observed or can not be observed by outsiders. The form of human behavior consists of invisible or hidden behavior (Covert behavior) and visible behavior (Overt behavior). Invisible behaviors can include: thinking, responses, attitudes, perceptions, emotions, knowledge, and so on. While the behavior is visible, For example: walking, talking, acting, dressing, and so forth. Behavior and behavioral symptoms that appear in the activities of these organisms are influenced by both internal

and external factors. Including internal factors namely: knowledge, intelligence, perception, emotion, motivation, and so forth, which serves to cultivate stimuli from the outside. While external factors include the physical and non physical environment, such as: climate,

Human, socio-economic, cultural, and so forth. In general it can be said that these internal and external factors are the determinants of human behavior. Internal factors are the basic conception and capital for the development of the behavior of sentient beings to the next.

While external factors or environment is a condition or land for further behavioral development. (Asmar YZ, Eko S. 2005) [2]

A person behaves or acts because of his knowledge, beliefs and attitudes he possesses (Soekidjo Notoatmodjo, 2003) [8]. An attitude has not been automatically manifested in an action (Overt behavior), to realize the attitude into a real action required supporting factors or a condition that allows among other facilities, in addition it also needed support factors (support) from other parties (Soekidjo Notoatmodjo, 2003) [8]. Action has 4 levels, among others:

1. Perception (perceptual), which is to know and choose various objects that is about waste management in connection with the action to be taken.
2. Guided response, which can do things in the correct order and in accordance with the waste management example.
3. Mechanism (mechanisms), that is, a person has been able to properly manage garbage automatically or something is already a habit.
4. Adaptation (adaptation), which is a well-developed waste management action. This means that the action has been modified itself without reducing the truth (Soekidjo Notoatmodjo, 2003) [8].

According to Soekidjo Notoatmodjo (2003: 127) [8], in Lawrence Green theory the behavior is determined or formed from 3 factors namely predisposing factors (which manifest in knowledge, attitude, belief, education, socioeconomic, culture, etc.), supporting factors (availability or unavailability of health facilities), drivers (attitudes and behaviors of health workers, attitudes and behavior of RT heads, attitudes and behavior of RW chairmen) are as follows:

1. Knowledge

Knowledge is gained from one's own experience or the experience of others. In this case the experience is the experience of waste management.

2. Attitude

Attitude is a reaction or response that describes the likes or dislikes, agree or disagree a person to waste management. Attitude is often gained from one's own experience or another. Attitude to make someone approach or away from other people or other objects.

3. Education Level

The level of education can affect a person's behavior in waste management. In Lawrence Green's theory it is also said that health education plays an important role in changing and reinforcing behavior so Raises positive behavior from housewives. Because through

education, people are increasingly aware and aware of the dangers of waste to the environment, especially the danger of pollution to human health.

4. Social Economy

The socio-economic level of a person can affect a person's behavior, this is because someone with a high socioeconomic level must be able to meet all the necessities of his life including to do waste management.

5. Culture

This culture was formed for a long time as a result of the life of a society together with respect to waste management. Culture is constantly changing, both slow and fast, according to human confrontations. Culture or lifestyle Society here is a combination of all the above mentioned. Normal behavior is one aspect of culture, and culture subsequently has a profound effect on this behavior.

6. Availability of Facilities

The availability of facilities affects the behavior of a person or group of people. The effect of the availability of waste management facilities on waste disposal behavior can be positive or negative.

7. Attitudes and behavior of health workers

Attitudes and behavior of health workers are very influential in supporting the community to organize a good waste management.

8. Attitude and behavior of RT Head

The behavior of people, especially the behavior of small children is influenced by people who are considered important. When a person is important to him, then what he says or does tends to be a role model for their behavior. In this case the behavior of citizens

Around the banyan river is influenced by the behavior of the RT chairman in carrying out waste management.

9. Attitude and behavior of Chairman of RW

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Around the banyan river is influenced by the behavior of RW chairman in doing waste management.

Environmental cares are also influenced by the family environment, the media, and even the development of environmental education regulations in a country (Z.Aminrad, 2013) ^[16]

Waste Management According to Law No. 18 of 2008 on Waste Management, waste management is a systematic, comprehensive, and continuous activity that includes waste reduction and handling. Waste management aims to improve public health and environmental quality and make waste as a resource. Household waste management and similar household waste consists of two things: waste reduction and waste management.

Waste reduction includes activities

1. Limitations of waste piles.
2. Recycling of waste.
3. Utilization of waste.

While the waste handling activities include:

1. Selection in the form of grouping and segregation of waste according to type, quantity, and / or trash nature.
2. Collection in the form of removal and removal of waste from waste sources to temporary shelters (TPS) or integrated waste management sites (TPST). Waste management includes collection, transport, processing, recycling, or disposal of waste materials.

There are 3 easy and safe ways to solve the waste problem, known as 3R, namely:

1. Reduce (R1) Reduce or waste reduction is an effort to reduce waste generation in the source environment and can even be done since before the waste is generated, each source can make efforts to reduce waste 29 by changing the consumptive lifestyle, that is changing the habit of the wasteful and generating a lot of waste to be efficient / less efficient and less wasteful, but it requires awareness and the willingness of the community to change the behavior.
2. Reuse (R2) Reuse means reusing materials or materials so as not to become waste (without going through the management process) such as using paper back and forth, using used drink bottles for water containers, filling milk cans with refill milk, other.
3. Recycle (R3) Recycle means to recycle a useless material (waste) into another material after going through the processing process such as treating the remnants of patchwork into blankets, duster, doormat, etc. Or processing bottles / plastic used to be plastic seeds to be reprinted into buckets, hanger, pots, etc. Or processing waste paper into pulp and re-printed into paper with slightly lower quality and others.

Research Methods

This research was conducted in October 2017 at State University of Malang. According Suharsimi Arikunto (2006) ^[1], the population is the whole object of research. In this study the population is a student of State University of Malang who live around the campus. The sample is a partial or representative of the population under study (Arikunto, 2006) ^[1]. According to Frankel and Wallen suggested a minimum sample size for correlational research of 50. For that reason the number of respondents selected as many as 50 people. The sampling technique used in this research is purposive sampling. The research instruments used include attitude instruments (15 numbers), role instruments of community leaders (12 numbers), instruments of availability of facilities (6 numbers) and behavior instruments (7 numbers).

In the attitude instrument, the positive question (no. 1-15 except number 8) was given a score of 4, 3, 2, 1 while the negative question form (number 8) was scored 1, 2, 3 and 4. The form of Likert scale answer used consisted strongly agree, agree, disagree, and strongly disagree. In the role instrument of public figures and the availability of facilities, Guttman Scale is used which is a scale that wants a firm answer like

yes-no. Score 1 for highest score and score 0 for lowest. As for the behavioral instruments, used multiple options with a score of 1 for the highest score and score 0 for the lowest. The instrument used was modified from Rifka research (2016) [3]. Data Collection Procedure is done by visiting one by one respondent in class or outside class. Analysis of attitude relationship data, role of government / public figure, and availability of facilities to student behavior in managing waste, using product moment correlation test using SPSS

16.00 program.

Results

Relationships of attitudes, the role of government / community leaders and the availability of facilities on the behavior of managing waste

Normality test results using one - sample kolmogorof - smirnov using spss 16.00. The test results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

| One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| | | Unstandardized Residual |
| N | | 50 |
| Normal Parameters ^a | Mean | .0000000 |
| | Std. Deviation | .92266984 |
| Most Extreme Differences | Absolute | .131 |
| | Positive | .131 |
| | Negative | -.089 |
| Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z | | .929 |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) | | .354 |
| a. Test distribution is Normal. | | |

Results of analysis using product moment correlation using spss 16.00. The analysis results are shown in Table. 2.

Table 2

| Correlations | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| | | Attitude | Government role | Avaibility of facilities | Behaviour |
| Attitude | Pearson Correlation | 1 | 0,235 | 0,145 | 0,077 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | | 0,1 | 0,316 | 0,595 |
| | N | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Government role | Pearson Correlation | 0,235 | 1 | .312* | .320* |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | 0,1 | | 0,027 | 0,024 |
| | N | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Avaibility of facilities | Pearson Correlation | 0,145 | .312* | 1 | 0,276 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | 0,316 | 0,027 | | 0,053 |
| | N | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Behaviour | Pearson Correlation | 0,077 | .320* | 0,276 | 1 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | 0,595 | 0,024 | 0,053 | |
| | N | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Based on the above table with sig 0.05 then the variable x (attitude, role of government / community leaders and the availability of facilities) and variable y (behavior of managing waste) are related as follows:

1. Attitude does not correlate to waste management behavior (sig 0.595)
2. The role of government / community leaders correlates to the behavior of managing waste (sig. 024)
3. Availability of facilities not correlated to waste management behavior (sig 0.053)

Discussion

Based on correlation analysis test with value of significance 0,05 obtained result that hence attitude variable have no relation to student behavior in managing garbage. It is known from its significance value less than 0.05 ie 0,595. This result

is the same as the result of research of Sri Wahyuningsih (2008) [14] entitled Knowledge relationship, attitude and practice of housewife in segregation of garbage that there is no relation between attitude and practice of housewife in waste sorting. The result is different from the research of Fitrul Kamal (2009) [5] that there is a relationship between attitude about waste management with garbage disposal behavior in the community around Beringin river in RW 07 Wonosari Village Ngaliyan Subdistrict Semarang City.

In addition to discussing the correlation of attitudes and behaviors, it is also known that the correlation between the role of government / community leaders toward the behavior in managing waste. The role of government / community leaders correlates to the behavior of managing the waste shown by the sig value of 0.024 > 0.05. A person correlation of 0.320 also shows a moderate degree of relationship. The

role of government or community leaders is related to the dissemination and dissemination of information on waste management. This socialization will provide understanding to the community that waste management should be done by every individual so that the problem of waste can be overcome starting from the root, that is the source of waste generator. In addition, the role of government / community leaders is also related to the monitoring of waste management measures at the household level. Similar results were also obtained in a study conducted by Mulyadi *et al.* (2010) ^[6] proving that the participation of local government has a strong relationship with waste management in Tembilahan City. In addition, Yolarita (2011) ^[15] research also shows that community leaders also play a role in providing information and motivation in applying 3R principles in waste management. In addition to the correlation of attitudes and behaviors, as well as the correlation of the role of community leaders and behaviors, there is also a correlation between the variables of the availability of facilities on the behavior in managing waste. The availability of means not correlated to the behavior of managing the waste is shown with a sig value of 0.053 > 0.05. This is not appropriate when compared with research conducted by Yolarita (2011) ^[15] which shows that there is a relationship between the means and the behavior of the lack of facilities and infrastructure waste management is one factor that makes the participation of the community is less.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion can be concluded that

1. There is no relationship between attitude and behavior of students in managing waste
2. There is a relationship between the role of government / community leaders with the behavior of students in managing waste
3. There is no relationship between the availability of facilities with the behavior of students in managing waste

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