

## Gender Perceptions of the Implementation of Rubbish Clean Environment Education in Susupu Village, Sahu District, West Halmahera Regency

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### ABSTRACT

Gender perceptions regarding environmental education, waste utilization and environmental prevention are efforts made to preserve the environment and prevent pollution and environmental damage caused by waste. The purpose of this research knowing and analyzing gender perceptions in society towards application Environment Education Rubbish Clean in Susupu Village, Sahu District, West Halmahera Regency. This type of quantitative descriptive research uses proportional random sampling based on the number of genders. The results of the research showed that on the environmental education socialization indicator, 8 respondents (10.26%) said it was very good, 57 respondents (73.08%) said it was good, 10 respondents (12.82%) said it was not good and 3 respondents (3.84%) said it was good. %) said it was very bad. Meanwhile, in terms of prevention indicators, 11 gender respondents said it was very good (14.10%) and 52 respondents said it was good (66.67%), 12 gender respondents (15.38%) said it was not good and 3 respondents said environmental prevention was very bad. percentage of 3.06%.

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Waste-free environmental education is a strategy for cultivating environmental concepts and character education which is given to the community in recognizing and understanding environmental conditions and implementing attitudes related to environmental ethics. Hasbullah, (2015) stated that education is a process towards the formation of fundamental skills and abilities intellectually and emotionally towards nature and fellow humans. Education can also be interpreted as a comprehensive and systematic process of human self-maturation to be prepared to live life responsibly through a courageous attitude in making wise decisions and actions regarding environmental issues.

According to Rumanta et al., (2018) suggests that environmental education is an effort to encourage and provide opportunities for the community to acquire knowledge, skills and attitudes so that later they can have awareness and commitment to protect, improve and utilize environment. Environmental education is also an effort to provide awareness to the public of the importance of the concept of protecting and maintaining environmental balance through a clean environment. Clean environment can be seen through clean and healthy living behavior (Jayadinata, 2017). Clean and healthy living behavior is a conscious effort by the community towards the importance of clean and healthy behavior to be able to help themselves (independently) in maintaining health and playing an active role in creating a community environment that is clean of waste (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2012).

Currently, environmental issues have become a main topic and have even become a global discussion regarding waste information (Sulistiyorini et al., 2020). Likewise, Suryanti et al., (2022) said that environmental issues are global issues and are problems for all communities. This is caused by rapid population growth, the development of industry everywhere, advances in technology, and the human tendency to use consumables which results in increased waste production (Sulasminingsih et al., 2017) thus causing an economic, social and environmental crisis. which is very high, (Hemmati et al., 2016). Therefore, qualified human resources are needed to manage and handle waste properly so as not to cause dangerous changes in the ecological balance and not cause pollution of water, land and air (Ray, 2017).

Susupu Village is one of the villages in the administrative area of Sahu District, West Halmahera Regency, North Maluku Province, which is also the administrative center of Sahu District. The location of Susupu Village is flanked by mountains and coastal areas which are very strategic for everyone who comes to West Halmahera Regency to visit. Susupu Village has a population of more than 300 heads of families and a population of more than 1,187 people, with an area of 1.42 km<sup>2</sup> (BPS West Halmahera, 2021), and has a beautiful natural panorama. This village is always visited by local people and outsiders because of its position as the capital of Sahu District, and also has a variety of community work activities, namely as farmers, traders and small industry players as well as school, market and office activities. The high level of

community activity in the village shows that the environmental condition is always unstable due to the presence of rubbish.

Garbage is a natural object which is currently a global problem because the existence and presence of waste is never absent from people's lives. According to Ilham et al., (2023) changes in people's consumption patterns have caused the amount of household plastic waste to increase. Therefore, waste needs to be addressed because it can damage the face of the environment due to the shape and form of the waste produced varies and is mostly the result of human activities that do not have good environmental characteristics (Cecep et al., 2012). Besides that, waste is also generated from house hold activities, markets, offices, accommodation, hotels, restaurants, industry, building material debris and scrap metal used from motor vehicles (Sucipto, 2012). To keep the environment clean from waste, gender perception and understanding of implementation is needed *Environment Education Rubbish Clean* in Susupu Village, Sahu District, West Halmahera Regency. The aim of this research is to determine and analyze gender perceptions in society towards application *Environment Education Rubbish Clean* in Susupu Village, Sahu District, West Halmahera Regency.

## **THEORETICAL REVIEW**

### **Gender**

Gender is the difference in character between men and women based on socio-cultural norms, which relate to their nature, status, position and role in society. Gender roles are roles carried out by women and men according to their status, environment, culture and societal structure (Rahayu, 2016). Gender and the people of Susupu Village have long implemented a trash clean program, but not all genders are capable and have full awareness of a trash-free environment. Until now, there are still people who do not have full awareness of managing the environment by disposing of rubbish in the right place, using used goods and the importance of clean waste behavior.

### **Definition of Waste**

Waste is solid waste material from household activities, markets, offices, accommodation, hotels, restaurants, industry, debris from building materials and scrap metal from motor vehicles. Waste is a by-product of human activities that has been used (Sucipto, 2012). As for According to the World Health Organization (WHO), waste is something that is not used, is not used, is not liked or is something that is thrown away which comes from human activities and does not occur by itself (Gischa, 2023). Furthermore, according to Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning waste processing, it is explained that waste is a national problem so that its processing needs to be carried out in a comprehensive and integrated manner from upstream to downstream in order to provide economic benefits, be healthy for the community and safe for the environment, and can change community behavior.

## METHODOLOGY

When conducting research, it is important to use the method. This method is a basis or method used to achieve previously planned research objectives (Yumame et al., 2020). Therefore, this research utilizes quantitative descriptive research. Apart from that, a literature review was also carried out to obtain data relevant to the research topic (Ilham et al., 2021). As for this research was carried out for two months, namely from August to September 2023 at Susupu Village, Sahu District, West Halmahera Regency. The location of Susupu Village can be shown on the following map.



Figure 1. The Location of Susupu Village  
Source: Google Earth, (2023)

The variable in this research is gender perception in society regarding the implementation of Environment Education Rubbish Clean, which includes indicators: a. Gender perceptions of understanding environmental education with indicators of environmental socialization. b. Gender perceptions of waste utilization. c. Gender perceptions of environmental control with prevention indicators. Operational Definition of the Variable Gender perception towards the implementation of Environment Education Rubbish Clean, namely gender assessment in society regarding the rubbish clean environmental education program which was launched to create a clean environment and to prevent pollution and environmental damage in Susupu Village, Sahu District, West Halmahera Regency.

The population in this study was all genders in Susupu Village, Sahu District, West Halmahera Regency. Meanwhile, the sample was carried out randomly from three Neighborhood Units (RT) with a sample size of 78 people. This type of research is descriptive qualitative using proportional random sampling based on the number of genders. Sampling used observation and interview methods, interview data was processed using the Slovin formula according to Kusmayadi and Endar Sugiarto, (2000) with a significance level of 10%.

Primary data and secondary data are the data sources in this research. Primary data is data taken directly from respondents or objects studied using

questionnaires. Meanwhile, secondary data is data sourced from related agencies in the form of village offices, sub-district offices, environmental offices, health offices, journals, books and mass media information. The method of collecting data in this research is:

1. *Observation*

Observation is a technique for collecting data directly at the research location regarding symptoms or phenomena of the research object which is carried out through systematic observation and recording related to a general description of the research location.

2. *Interview using a questionnaire*

The questionnaire is a tool used to collect data which is carried out through direct interviews with respondents (Sugiyono, 2012), to determine the community's perception of the implementation of Environment Education Rubbish Clean in Susupu Village.

Data tabulation is the creation of a table containing research data that is listed according to the results of the analysis carried out to obtain valid data tabulation. The research data obtained can be analyzed descriptively and then presented in the form of frequency and percentage tables, and described.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Gender perceptions of the implementation of Environment Education Rubbish Clean in Susupu Village. is a gender opinion regarding the waste clean environmental education program which was launched to create a clean environment and to prevent pollution and environmental damage in Susupu Village, Sahu District, West Halmahera Regency. Indicators for implementing Rubbish Clean Environment Education include: a. Gender perceptions of environmental education dissemination. b. Gender perceptions of waste utilization. c. Gender perceptions of environmental control with prevention indicators.

**Gender Perceptions of Environmental Education Socialization**

The results of gender perceptions regarding environmental education are an understanding of the community's assessment of environmental aspects of efforts in implementing education and implementing environmental concepts in Susupu Village, as shown in table 1 below.

Table 1. Gender Perceptions Of Environmental Education Dissemination

No	Perception	Respondent Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Very good	8	10.26
2	Good	57	73.08
3	Not good	10	12.82
4	Very not good	3	3.84
Amount		78	100

Source: Primary Data 2023

Table 1 shows that there are 8 respondents' frequencies reaching 10.26% who stated that environmental education socialization was very good, 57 respondents (73.08%) said it was good, 10 respondents (12.82%) said it was not good and 3 respondents (3.84%) said it was good. %) said it was very bad. Gender with 53 respondents had the highest percentage in the good category, namely 73.08%. It can be stated that the gender response to environmental education outreach activities is absorbed and has a good impact on gender knowledge about managing a clean waste environment. Furthermore, the perception category data, the total frequency of respondents and the total percentage can be shown in the following diagram.

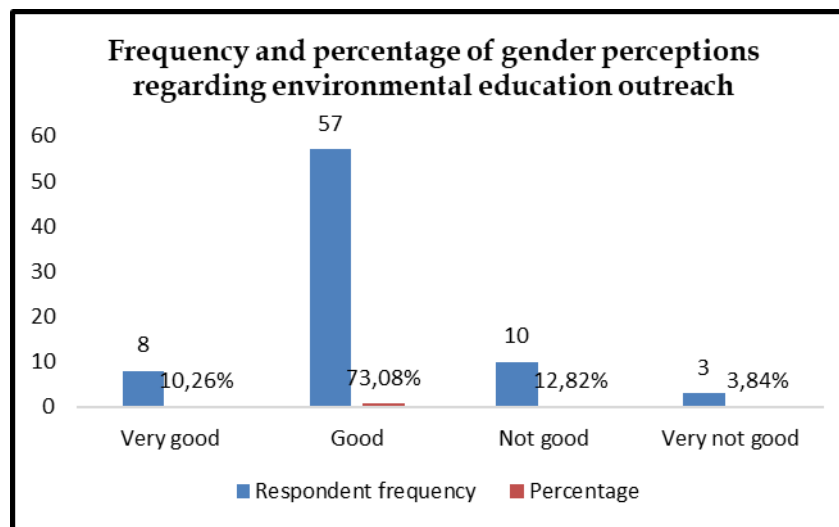


Figure 2. Frequency Diagram and Percentage of Gender Perceptions Regarding Environmental Education Outreach

Based on Figure 2, it states that gender perception is in the good category at 73.08%, this is shown by gender understanding and awareness of the importance of understanding the concept of environmental education for management, protection and prevention of environmental damage (Government Regulation No. 22 of 2021). Apart from that, managing a clean waste environment is also a priority program for the government, through the West Halmahera Regency environmental service, implementing a program to socialize environmentally conscious communities, training, guidance, and environmental appreciation for the community, which is carried out in stages. Sutrisno (2013) states that regional governments have authority in the form of rights and obligations related to environmental protection and management, which is regulated in Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management (UUPPLH). Environmental documents, environmental permits and other administration based on regional authority for environmental protection and management (Sabardi, 2014). Environmental management can be carried out through waste using the 3R principle to make it easier for people to sort and utilize it (Yolarita, 2011).

### Gender Perceptions about Waste Utilization

The results of the analysis of gender perceptions regarding waste utilization are a gender assessment of the implementation of waste utilization into marketable products which can be expressed through the perception categories of very good, good, not good and very bad as well as respondent frequencies and percentages, as shown in table 2.

Table 2. Gender Perceptions Of Waste Utilization

No	Perception	Respondent Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Very good	7	8.97
2	Good	35	44.87
3	Not good	26	33.33
4	Very not good	10	12.82
Amount		78	100

Source: Primary Data 2023

Based on Table 2, it shows that 8.97% of respondents said waste utilization was very good and 44.87% of respondents said it was good, while 33.33% of respondents said waste utilization was not good and 12.82% of respondents said it was very bad. Furthermore, the perception category data, the total frequency of respondents and the total percentage can be shown in the following diagram.

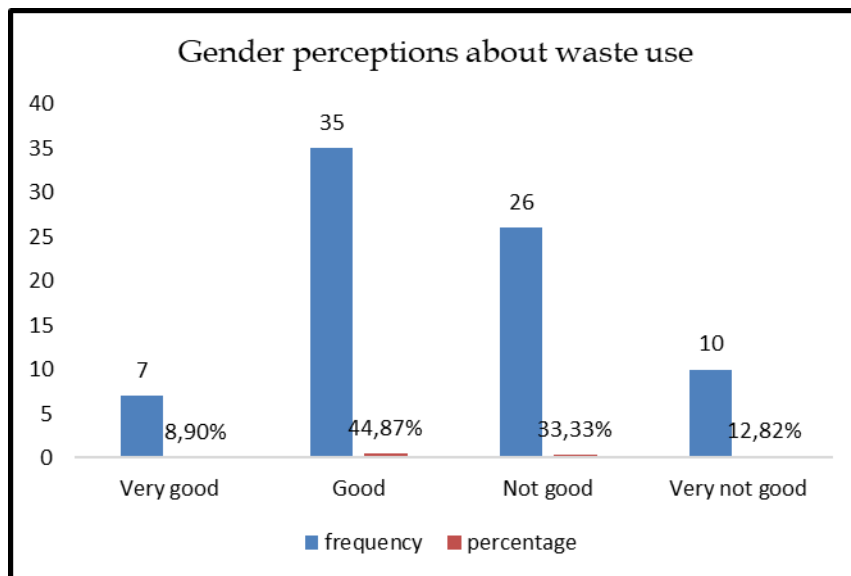


Figure 3. Frequency and Percentage Diagram of Gender Perceptions of Waste Utilization

Figure 3 shows that the highest percentage of gender perception is in the good category, namely 44.87% with a total of 35 respondents. Based on this data, it can be said that gender in Susupu Village has been able to process and utilize waste using simple methods but produces economically valuable

products, namely making trash cans from bamboo, making flower pots from trash/used goods, and making doormats from used cloth. although not optimal. So it is necessary to carry out further socialization, mentoring and training to increase gender knowledge and skills in waste utilization. According to Government Regulation Number 81 of 2012) states that household waste is waste originating from daily activities in the household which does not include feces and specific waste. Waste similar to household waste is household waste originating from 12 commercial areas, industrial areas, special areas, social facilities, public facilities, and/or other facilities. Apart from waste produced by households, waste is also divided into types of agricultural waste, namely waste produced from plants or animals in agricultural areas, for example waste from gardens, stables, fields or rice fields which is produced in the form of food, fertilizer or plant insect repellent (Siahaan, 2013).

Gender perception regarding the use of waste is an effort made to preserve the function of the environment and prevent pollution or environmental damage caused by waste (Iiswadianto, 2018). Waste is something that is no longer used, that cannot be used again, that is not liked and must be thrown away, so waste must of course be managed as well as possible, in such a way, so that things that are negative for life do not happen where waste is the result. a byproduct of urban activities or the life cycle of humans, animals and plants (Suryani, 2014).

Waste management systems in narrow areas such as rural and urban areas must be implemented precisely and systematically and must involve many components such as facilities and infrastructure, which include collection, sorting, processing and utilization (Sahil, 2016). Therefore, processing, handling and utilization of waste requires gender participation as part of society at large. The role of gender in maintaining the environment in the village can be done by managing waste, and even inviting families and other people to manage waste, sorting waste into the form of organic and inorganic waste (Widjanarko, 2019).

### Gender Perceptions of Environmental Prevention

The results of the analysis of gender perceptions of environmental control are a gender assessment of environmental control efforts with environmental prevention indicators in Susupu Village, as shown in the following table.

Table 3. Gender Perceptions of Environmental Control Prevention

No	Perception	Respondent Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Very good	11	14,10
2	Good	52	66.67
3	Not good	12	15.38
4	Very not good	3	3.84
Amount		78	100

Source: Primary Data 2023

Based on Table 3, it is known that there were 11 gender respondents who said environmental prevention was very good (14.10%) and 52 respondents said it was good (66.67%), 12 gender respondents (15.38%) said it was not good and 3 Respondents stated that environmental prevention was very poor with a percentage of 3.06%. This shows that the level of gender awareness regarding the importance of preventing environmental damage is getting better. The preventive role is carried out by carrying out periodic community service in the surrounding environment. Others think gender roles are not good, some even think they are very bad. This can be caused by low gender awareness and understanding of environmental prevention measures.

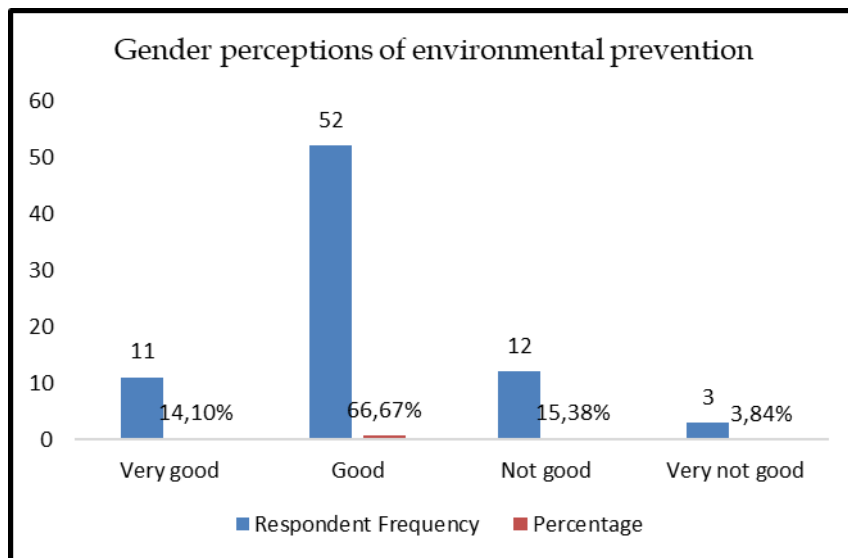


Figure 4. Graph of Frequency and Percentage of Gender Perceptions of Environmental Prevention

Based on Figure 4, it states that the percentage of gender perception in the good category is 66.67%. This percentage is the highest percentage of perception in environmental prevention indicators. It can be stated that gender in Susupu Village has a high level of concern for efforts to prevent environmental damage. Positive things done by gender to prevent environmental damage in Susupu Village are making rubbish bins from natural bamboo materials, making information boards about the prohibition of littering and carrying out community service in their respective families as well as cleaning the village environment regularly every week. The Susupu Village Government makes environmental cleanliness a Village program and involves gender to participate in making the program a success.

Environmental prevention requires gender roles and responsibilities regarding the use, management and conservation of the environment (Istiqomah DN. 2018). Therefore, gender needs to have knowledge, experience, awareness, needs, risks and vulnerabilities as well as decision-making power (Soma Chakrabarti,2020). Besides that gender education level, family income level, behavior towards environmental cleanliness, knowledge of waste

regulations are also determinants of successful waste management (Riswan et al, 2011).

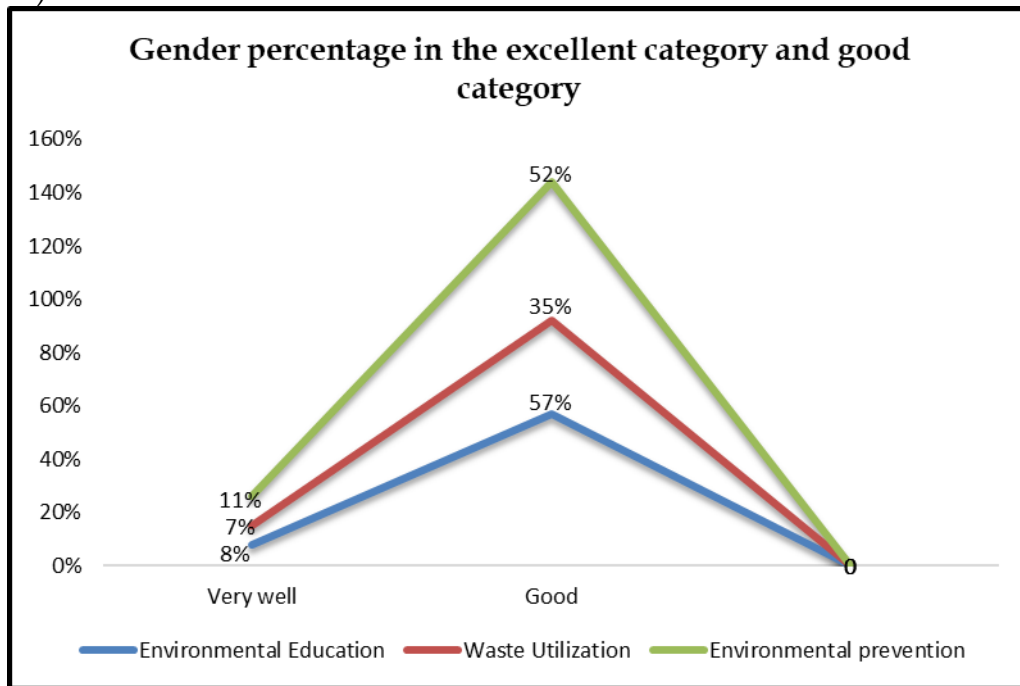


Figure 5. Graph of Gender Percentage in the Very Good Category and the Good Category

The percentage value of gender perception in the very good category and the good category obtained in this research is a benchmark for decision making for sustainable environmental management, as seen in the graph above. Research dayIt is hoped that it can motivate gender to have awareness and knowledge about a clean waste environment and can shape gender attitudes, skills and abilities in environmental prevention and waste utilization.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Gender perception in the very good category is found in the environmental prevention indicator with a percentage of 14.10%. Gender perception for the good category is found in the environmental education socialization indicator with a percentage of 73.08% and the environmental prevention indicator at 66.67%. As a recommendation, further socialization regarding environmental education, mentoring and training for gender needs to be carried out to increase gender understanding, knowledge and skills in using waste that has more value for innovation. Environmental education outreach It is hoped that it can motivate gender to have awareness and knowledge about a clean waste environment and can shape gender attitudes, skills and abilities in environmental prevention and waste utilization.

## FURTHER STUDY

This research was only conducted in one village, namely Susupu Village. So in the future, it is hoped that there will be research covering similar topics in other villages in West Halmahera Regency.

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