



(MUDIMA)



The Influence of Teenagers' Perceptions and Knowledge on the Management of "SUCCESS" Waste Banks in Muaro Jambi Regency

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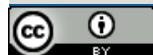
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ABSTRACT

The Waste Bank Program is a community-based waste management program which is a waste management concept that integrates the 3R principles of reduce, reuse and recycle with management as close to the source as possible. Reduce is to reduce waste generation at the beginning. Reuse is an attempt to reuse waste or items that are no longer useful, while recycling is recycling waste into other items of economic value. This research is an analytic research, namely research that emphasizes the relationship between one variable and another with a cross sectional research design. The population in this study were all teenagers in Mendalo Laut Village, and the researchers used a total sample of 56 teenagers. The results of the study revealed that there was a significant relationship between the perceptions and knowledge of adolescents regarding the management of the Waste Bank in Mendalo Laut Village, Muaro Jambi Regency in 2022. This can be seen from the statistical test results for each variable that the p-p value is <0.05. After this research, it is hoped that the village leadership will coordinate in an integrated manner with those responsible for managing the Garbage Bank and for the community, especially youth in Mendalo Laut Village, it is hoped that they can provide input so that there is a need to increase public awareness of the importance of waste management, especially through the Garbage Bank program so as to create a safe environment. clean.

INTRODUCTION

Environmental problems are problems that will continue to develop and process. One of the environmental problems that is very close to everyday life is the waste problem. Various results of human activities and increasing population have resulted in more and more waste materials (Chandra, 2016). Garbage is often a complicated problem in society, waste can also be an opportunity for environmental pollution accompanied by a decrease in environmental quality.

Garbage is the residue of human daily activities and/or natural processes in solid form. Garbage is generally in the form of food waste (kitchen waste), leaves, tree branches, cardboard, plastic, used cloth, cans, sweeping residue, and so on (UU No. 18 of 2008).

The amount of waste that exists is caused by various activities carried out by humans to fulfill their welfare by producing food, drinks, and other goods from natural resources. These activities also produce waste materials that are no longer needed, waste materials are increasing day by day due to an increase in population on the one hand, and on the other hand the relatively constant availability of human living space (Chandra, 2012).

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) states that the amount of waste generated in Indonesia reaches 175,000 tons/day or the equivalent of 64 million tons/year with the following management: 69% is transported and stockpiled in TPA, 10% is buried, composted and recycled 7% , burned 5%, and the remaining 7% was not managed. Referring to the data, it can be seen that currently waste management is still closed at the Waste Final Processing Site (TPA) without going through the 3R (reduce, recycle, reuse) process and originates by involving community participation. This condition is the main factor that causes the landfill burden to become heavier and the useful life to be shorter (Suyanto et al., 2015).

The existence of waste is still considered as something that is useless and even detrimental to society. The stench it gives off makes people stay away and don't want to handle it. The amount of

waste that is increasing due to human activities that are increasingly consumptive requires handling to reduce piles of waste. Garbage if not managed properly will become a vector of disease. One way to reduce the amount of accumulated waste is to process it into compost (Sangga, 2017).

The Waste Bank Program is a community-based waste management program which is a waste management concept that integrates the 3R principles of reduce, reuse and recycle with management as close to the source as possible. Reduce is to reduce waste generation at the beginning. Reuse is an attempt to reuse waste or items that are no longer useful, while recycling is recycling waste into other items of economic value.

The results of observations in Mendalo Laut Village, Muaro Jambi Regency, geographically this area is one of the areas located on the banks of the Batanghari river which shows that the river is an efficient waste disposal site because there is no need to throw garbage far away. and it's practical. They think that the garbage they throw away will flow with the flow of water so that there is no accumulation of garbage, so that with the low understanding of housewives about garbage banks and garbage banks managed by teenagers who still don't understand about samah banks, this is what the author wants to examine about knowledge of adolescents who manage waste banks.

Community knowledge is everything that is known and understood by the community, especially youth, about waste management, such as knowing how to manage waste, from collecting waste, moving waste, and transporting waste to final disposal.

The public's perception of throwing garbage in the river is related to community environmental literacy. Perception in relation to the environment, namely as a process in which individuals organize and interpret impressions, the five senses to give meaning to their environment. With the existence of perception, an attitude will be formed, namely a stable tendency to act in a certain way in certain situations (Robbins, 2010). This can be interpreted that a change in perception is needed to change people's behavior towards waste.

Based on the phenomena and problems above, it is known that there is still a lack of public knowledge about waste bank management, so researchers are encouraged to conduct research on "The Influence of Youth Perceptions and Knowledge on Waste Bank Management in the Muaro Jambi Region".

METHODS

This research is an analytic research, namely research that emphasizes the relationship between one variable and another with a cross sectional research design.

Location This research was conducted in Mendalo Laut Village, Muaro Jambi Regency. the

research was conducted in April 2022. The population in this study were all teenagers in Mendalo Laut Village, Muaro Jambi Regency, totaling 56 teenagers using the total sample.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The bivariate test was conducted to determine the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable under study, so for more details, see below:

a. The Effect of Teenagers' Perceptions on Waste Bank Management

Table 1. The Relationship Between Adolescent Perceptions of Management Garbage Bank in Muaro Jambi Regency

Perception	Management Garbage Bank				Total		OR 95 % CI	<i>p- value</i>
	To do		Less Doing		n	%		
	n	%	n	%				
Good	18	81,8	4	18,2	22	100	4,000 (1,117- 14,324)	0,045
Not good	18	52,9	16	47,1	34	100		
Total	36	64,3	20	35,7	56	100		

Based on table 1, it can be seen that the results of the analysis of the relationship between perceptions and bank waste management showed that out of 34 youths, there were 18 (52.9%) youths who were perceived as not good at managing waste banks. Meanwhile, there were 4 (18.2%) teenagers who had a good perception of bank waste management.

The statistical test results obtained a p-value = 0.045 (p-value <0.05) so it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between adolescent perceptions and waste bank management. With an OR (Odd Ratio) of 4,000 (1,117-14,324), it means that teenagers with bad perceptions have 4 times the chance of not managing a waste bank compared to teenagers with good perceptions.

According to Septiana (2010), states that perception is the process of receiving information or

stimuli from the environment and turning them into psychological awareness. In this study, knowledge greatly influences a person's perception of managing his waste, where a person cares about managing the waste he produces himself. According to Yulanda (2013), environmental perceptions talk about the process of affective cognition and a person's or group's cognition of the environment. The process of cognition includes the process of accepting an understanding or thought about an environment, the affective process includes the process of feeling and emotional desires about environmental values, and cognition includes the emergence of action.

Sugihartono (2007), suggests that perception is the ability of the brain to translate stimuli that enter into the five human senses. In human perception there are differences in the point of view in sensing.

Some perceive something as good or bad. Positive perceptions and negative perceptions will affect visible or real human actions.

According to the opinion expressed by Sarwono (1999), a person's perception is influenced by internal and external factors. The same opinion was also expressed by Thoha (1999) who explained that perceptions are generally influenced by factors that

come from within the individual or from outside the individual or the environment. In line with this opinion, the results of this study indicate that individual internal and external factors have a relationship with people's perceptions of waste bank management.

b. The Effect of Adolescent Knowledge on Waste Bank Management

Table 2. The Effect of Adolescent Knowledge on Management Garbage Bank in Muaro Jambi Regency

Knowledge	Management Garbage Bank				Total		OR 95 % CI	<i>p</i> -value
	To do		Les doing		n	%		
	n	%	n	%				
Good	26	76,5	8	23,5	34	100	3,900 (1,230-12,369)	0,038
Not Good	10	45,5	12	54,5	22	100		
Total	36	64,3	20	35,7	56	100		

Based on table 2 it can be seen from the results of the analysis of the relationship between youth knowledge and waste bank management, it is known that out of 34 youths with good knowledge there are 8 (23.5%) youths who do it. it's not enough to manage a waste bank. Meanwhile, there are 10 (45.5%) teenagers who have less knowledge in managing their waste bank.

The statistical test results obtained a *p*-value = 0.038 (*p*-value <0.05) so it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and waste bank management. With an OR (odds ratio) of 3.9 (1,230-12,369), it means that respondents with less knowledge have 3 times the chance not to manage a waste bank compared to respondents with good knowledge.

One of the factors that greatly influences a person's habit of processing their waste is knowledge about the waste itself, where the more a person gets education about waste management, the better the habit of managing waste will be. According to Sangga (2017), the more a person gets information about good waste management, the better his knowledge and behavior will be. In this study there

were respondents who had knowledge about waste and had the ability to manage waste.

This is not in accordance with the theory put forward by Notoadmodjo (2003), which states that a person performs a behavior or action because of the knowledge and attitude he has. Knowledge or

cognition is a very important domain for the formation of one's practice or action. One of the elements needed to be able to do something is knowledge and if we want something to be done continuously then positive knowledge is needed about what to do, in other words behavior or action based on knowledge will be more lasting than practice. or action based on knowledge. without being based on knowledge and the level of one's knowledge influences individual practice, the higher one's knowledge the higher the awareness to participate.

High knowledge does not necessarily take action to manage a waste bank, for example teenagers in Mendalo Lautn Village, Muaro Jambi Regency, know the benefits and objectives of managing a waste bank can have economic value, but they do not want to do it, on the other hand teenagers who do not

know the benefits and objectives of managing a waste bank but actually want to manage a waste bank, so whether someone wants to do something depends on the person, besides that also because teenagers in Mendalo Laut Village still think that managing a waste bank is useless and there are no facilities for that. waste management such as Temporary Disposal Sites (TPS), trash bins, and waste transportation to Final Disposal Sites (TPA) so that in this study there is a relationship between knowledge and waste bank management.

Research conducted by Mutiara (2016) states that human knowledge can be obtained from formal education or personal experience. This means that the higher the level of education, the knowledge about waste management will be better. This is in line with the opinion of Notoatmodjo (2010) which states that a person's knowledge is influenced by several factors such as education, information, and culture. In addition, it is also reinforced by Slamet (2010) that from the educational aspect, the higher a person's level of education, the easier it is to accept new things so that it will be easier to take action. especially in terms of keeping the environment clean.

CONCLUSION

In this study it was found that there was a relationship between the perceptions and knowledge of adolescents on the management of the Garbage Bank in Mendalo Laut Village, Muaro Jambi Regency. Where with this research it is hoped that the local Kelurahan Leaders will coordinate in an integrated manner with the people in charge of managing the Waste Bank and the community, especially teenagers in Mendalo Laut Village, it is hoped that they will be able to provide input related to the need for efforts to increase public awareness of the importance of waste management, especially through the Garbage Bank program to create an environment clean and healthy.

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