



FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH COMMUNITY BEHAVIOR IN LITTERING IN THE TOURIST AREA OF KELURAHAN TIGA RAJA SUB-DISTRICT GIRSANG SIMPANGAN BOLON DISTRICT PARAPAT SIMALUNGUN



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ABSTRACT

Waste is a material that is wasted or discarded from the source of human activity that has no economic value which affects aesthetic and health values. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors associated with community behavior in littering in the Tourism Area of Tiga Raja Village, Girsang Simpang Bolon District, Parapat Simalungun Regency using quantitative research methods with a Cross Sectional approach. The sample size was 65 respondents. The results of research from data collected through questionnaires with the Chi Square test showed that there was no relationship between gender and littering behavior (p value = $0.1 > 0.05$), no relationship between age and littering behavior (p value = $0.658 > 0.05$), no relationship between occupation and littering behavior (p value = $0.901 > 0.05$), there is a relationship between knowledge and waste disposal behavior (p value = $0.014 < 0.05$), there is a relationship between attitude and waste disposal behavior (p value = $0.029 < 0.05$), there is a relationship between reinforcing factors (facilities and infrastructure) with waste disposal behavior (p value = $0.003 < 0.05$). The conclusion is that knowledge, attitudes, facilities and infrastructure are factors associated with community behavior in littering in the tourist area of Tiga Raja village, Girsang Simpang Bolon District, Parapat Simalungun Regency. Suggestions for activities to improve knowledge, attitudes of the local community by conducting counseling or making posters to dispose of garbage in its place, the government provides facilities and infrastructure so that garbage is disposed of in its place.

Keywords: Garbage; behavior

INTRODUCTION

Background

Waste that continues to grow and is not managed properly will affect the government, society, health and the environment. In 1950, the world's waste production increased continuously at 2 million tons per year, and 65 years later, in 2015, waste production was 381 million tons per year. This is an increase of more than 190 times, an average increase of 5.8 tons per year. The most production comes from the plastic product packaging sector at 146 tons per year, followed by waste in the building and construction sector at 65 million tons. Other types of waste are textiles, consumer products, transportation, electronics, and industrial machinery.

Countries in Europe and North America tend to have high total waste piles with a low risk of pollution, pollution, and environmental damage due to waste. The data shows that countries that have problems managing their waste are in the East and Southeast Asia region, especially China. Indonesia is also one of the countries that still has problems with waste management, by occupying the second position, under China. Indonesia produced 67.8 million tons of waste in 2020. Based on data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), 37.3% of waste in Indonesia comes from household activities. The next largest source of waste comes from traditional markets, namely 16.4%. As much as 15.9% of waste comes from the region. Then, 14.6% of waste comes from other sources.

There is also 7.29% of waste that comes from commerce. A total of 5.25% of waste from public facilities. Meanwhile, 3.22% of waste comes from offices. Based on the type, 39.8% of the waste generated by the community is food waste. Plastic waste comes next as it has a proportion of 17%. As much as 14.01% of waste is in the form of wood or branches. Waste in the form of paper or cardboard reached 12.02%. Then, 6.94% of waste is in the form of other types. 3.34% of waste is metal. There are 2.69% of fabric waste. Then, waste in the form of glass and rubber or leather amounted to 2.29% and 1.95%, respectively. Meanwhile, 55.87% of waste was successfully managed throughout last year. The remaining 44.13% of waste is still remaining because it has not been managed. Director of Waste Management at KLHK Novrizal Tahar said the government has targeted 30% waste reduction and 70% waste handling by 2025. The approach is to limit plastic waste and recycle inorganic waste.

There are also impacts that will result from waste is environment-based diseases, such as diarrheal diseases and skin diseases. Diarrheal disease is caused by poor water supply, sanitation, or hygiene in the pathogens that occur. Diarrheal disease is a morbidity that can be life-threatening (Cairncross, et al. 2010). Diarrheal disease (*gastroenteritis*) is a disease characterized by the frequency of defecation more than usual (3 or more times a day) accompanied by changes in the consistency of the stool so liquid with mucus. In particular, acute diarrhea is diarrhea that occurs suddenly and stops quickly or lasts up to two weeks maximum (Subakti, 2015).

Skin diseases can be caused by fungi and bacteria, such as tinea versicolor, scabies and ticks. These diseases can be transmitted through touch, clothing, towels and handkerchiefs that are used together (Siregar, 2017). Skin diseases are usually caused by tinea infection (tinea versicolor) caused by fungi, this disease is very common in the skin in tropical climates (Rai & Wankhade, 2009). Waste according to WHO (*World Health Organization*), is an unused, unused, disliked, discarded material originating from human activities.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

The specific objectives of this research were carried out:

1. To determine the relationship between occupation, gender, and age with community behavior in littering in the tourist area of Kelurahan Tiga Raja, Girsang Simpangan Bolon District, Parapat Simalungun Regency.
2. To determine the relationship between knowledge and community behavior in littering in the tourist area of Tiga Raja Village, Girsang Simpangan Bolon District, Parapat Simalungun Regency.
3. To determine the relationship between attitude and community behavior in littering in the tourist area of Tiga Raja Village, Girsang Simpangan Bolon District, Parapat Simalungun Regency.
4. To find out the relationship between facilities, facilities and infrastructure with community behavior in littering in the tourist area of Kelurahan Tiga Raja, Girsang Simpangan Bolon District, Parapat Simalungun Regency.

METHODS

The research design used is quantitative with a *cross sectional* approach. In *cross sectional* research, a problem or risk variable that is formed on the object of research is carried out simultaneously or at one time (Adiputra et al., 2021).

The location of this research will be carried out in the Tiga Raja Village Tourism Area, Girsang Simpangan Bolon District, Parapat Simalungun Regency. The selection of the research location with the consideration that there are still many people who have bad behavior in littering. Research Time This research was conducted in February-March 2023.

Population is the person who is the subject of research or the person whose characteristics are to be studied. (Population is the entire research subject (Suharsimi Arikunto, 2006: 130). The population used in this study were all people or residents of the research area around the three-king village tour, girsang simpangan bolon sub-district, parapat simalungun district, namely 189 people.

A sample is a portion of the population whose characteristics will be studied. (Kholid Albar, 2021). To determine the sample to be used in the study, the sampling technique used is simple random sampling, meaning that the sampling technique from the population is taken randomly, without distinguishing strata in the population (Tarjo, 2021). The sample size in this study used the Slovin formula (Firdaus, 2021), the number of samples used in this study amounted to 65 people in the Tiga Raja Village Tourism Area, Girsang Simpangan Bolon District, Parapat Simalungun Regency.

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Results

Based on the Kolmogorov Smirnov results, the knowledge score is not normally distributed or scattered (P -value 0.000). most respondents have a high attitude about disposing of waste (55.4%). Based on the results of Kolmogorov Smirnov, the score of driving factors and behavior is not normally distributed or skewed (P -value 0.000). Most respondents have high motivating factors and behaviors regarding waste disposal (89.2%). Based on the Kolmogorov Smirnov results, the scores of driving factors and behavior are not normally distributed or skewed (P -value 0.000). that most respondents have high reinforcing factors about disposing of garbage (93.8%). The statistical test results obtained p value = $0.1 > 0.05$, it can be concluded that there is no relationship between gender and waste disposal behavior. The statistical test results obtained p value = $0.658 > 0.05$, it can be concluded that there is no relationship between age and waste disposal behavior. The statistical test results obtained p value = $0.901 > 0.05$, it can be concluded that there is no relationship between work and garbage disposal behavior. The statistical test results obtained p value = $0.014 < 0.05$, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between knowledge and waste disposal behavior. The statistical test results obtained p value = $0.029 < 0.05$, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between attitude and waste disposal behavior. The statistical test results obtained p value = $0.003 < 0.05$, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between reinforcing factors (facilities and infrastructure) with garbage disposal behavior.

B. DISCUSSION

According to Purbowarsito (2011), skin diseases can be transferred to other people through water, spread directly from feces to the mouth or through dirty or contaminated food, as a result of lack of clean water for personal use. According to Kusnoputranto (2000) in Aminah, Naria & Marsaulina (2013), the limited availability of clean water so that people cannot clean themselves properly can cause disease transmission. Diseases due to lack of water for one's hygiene include: skin infections, and mucous membranes, infections by parasitic insects on the skin. 43 A disease that often affects people in developing countries is scabies, which is caused by the spread of mites. This disease is caused by factors such as overcrowding and poverty, tropical climates, poor quality of life and many severe infections (Engelman, et al. 2013).

Ringworm occurs in hot and humid tropical climates due to unhygienic practices of low socio-economic groups, workers, migratory laborers and frequent travelers who contribute the most. Ringworm is caused by *Tinea Cruris*, *Tinea Corpis* and *Tinea Pedis* (Bhatia & Sharma, 2014). Factors that influence *Tinea Vescolorr* based on seasonal and geographic location, the location of the keri season 1% and in the tropical season 50%. Other risk factors are adolescent and young adult age, heat, humidity, pregnancy and arising on skin covered by clothing (Varada, Dabate & Loo, 2013). Allergic dermatitis which has a prevalence of 2-fold in industrialized countries without an obvious cause, post skin infection often *Staphylococcus Aureus* cultured from the skin and non lesions (Ledyde, et al. 1974 in Kong, et al. 2012).

The discussion above can be concluded that the behavior of littering results in the growth and development of microorganisms and disease seeds. Disease seeds can be transmitted through air vectors and flies, as well as other media such as food utensils, clothing and water sources. Vectors that carry bacteria and fungi will grow into disease symptoms. Diseases that often arise are diarrhea and skin diseases (scabies, ringworm and allergies).

Therefore, the author is interested in conducting research with the title Factors Related to Community Behavior in Littering in the Tourism Area of Tiga Raja Village, Girsang Simpangan Bolon District, Parapat Simalungun Regency.

CONCLUSIONS

The research entitled Factors Associated with Community Behavior in Littering in the Tourism Area of Tiga Raja Village, Girsang Simpangan Bolon Subdistrict, Parapat Simalungun Regency resulted that the factors of age, gender, occupation, age are not related to community behavior in littering in the Tourism Area of Tiga Raja Village, Girsang Simpangan Bolon Subdistrict, Parapat Simalungun Regency. The factors of knowledge, attitude, facilities, facilities and infrastructure have a relationship with the behavior of the community in littering in the Tourism Area of Tiga Raja Outahan, Girsang Simpangan Bolon District, Parapat Simalungun Regency.

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