

Abstrak

FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN PRAKTIK PENGELOLAAN SAMPAH RUMAH TANGGA DI KELURAHAN KENTENG KECAMATAN MADUKARA KABUPATEN BANJARNEGARA

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Latar Belakang: Jumlah peningkatan timbunan sampah di Indonesia telah mencapai 175.000 ton/hari. Jumlah perkiraan timbunan sampah di Kabupaten Banjarnegara sebanyak 295.971,40 Kg/hari, sedangkan timbunan sampah yang terangkut ke TPA Winong baru 8,5% dan masih ada 91,5% timbunan sampah yang belum terangkut. Hal tersebut mendorong dilakukannya penelitian untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan praktik pengelolaan sampah di Kelurahan Kenteng Kecamatan Madukara Kabupaten Banjarengara.

Metodologi: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode pendekatan *Cross sectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian yaitu seluruh warga Kelurahan Kenteng dengan total sampel sebanyak 94 responden yang diambil menggunakan teknik *Cluster Random Sampling*. Analisis data meliputi analisis univariat, bivariat dan diuji menggunakan uji *Chi Square*.

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil yang didapat dari penelitian ini menyatakan bahwa tidak ada hubungan pengetahuan dengan praktik pengelolaan sampah ($p\text{-value}=0,981$), tidak ada hubungan sikap dengan praktik pengelolaan sampah ($p\text{-value}=0,853$), tidak ada hubungan sarana dan prasarana dengan praktik pengelolaan sampah ($p\text{-value}=0,670$), tidak ada hubungan peran petugas kesehatan dengan praktik pengelolaan sampah ($p\text{-value}=0,260$).

Kesimpulan: Variabel pengetahuan, sikap, sarana dan prasarana, peran petugas kesehatan tidak berhubungan dengan praktik pengelolaan sampah rumah tangga.

Kata Kunci: Pengelolaan sampah, Pengetahuan, Praktik

Abstract

FACTORS RELATED WITH GARBAGE MANAGEMENT PRACTICE AT THE KENTENG VILLAGE MADUKARA DISTRICT BANJARNEGARA REGENCY

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Background: Total increase in landfill waste in Indonesia has reached 175,000 tons per day. The estimated amount of landfill in Banjarnegara Regency is 294,971.40 kilo grams per day, while the landfill that is transported to final disposal area (TPA) which located in Winong is only 8,5 percent and there are still 91,5 percent of garbage not been transported. That problems had made researchers interested to determind factors that is related to garbage management practices in Kenteng Village Madukara, Banjarnegara.

Methods: The study used observational analytic metodh with cross sectional design. The population in in the study was all people who was living in Kenteng village. With the sample are 94 respondents got by *Cluster Random Sampling* technique. Data analysis included univariate, bivariate and data were analyzed use *Chi-Square* test.

Result: The research result stated that there is no correlation between knowledge with garbage management practices (p-value = 0.981), there is no correlation between attitude with garbage management practices (p-value = 0.853), there is no correlation between facilities and infrastructure with garbage management practices (p-value = 0.670) and there is no correlation between the role of health workers with garbage management practices (p-value = 0.260).

Conclucion: All variables (knowledge, attitudes, facilities and infrastructure, the role of health workers) don't have any correlation with garbage management practices.

Keyword: Garbage management, Knowledge, Practices.