

ABSTRACT

Background : Waste that cannot be recycled and processed properly will be very dangerous for human health and the environment. Based on data from the Environmental Service of Jambi City, garbage in Jambi City reached a total of 465,693,805 kg/day, and the largest waste generation data was in Alam Barajo District where the waste generated was 75,409,004 kg/day.

Methods : This research is an observational study that uses a quantitative approach with a cross sectional method. The population of Alam Barajo sub-district is 30,786 families. The sampling technique is a *disproportionate stratified random sampling technique*. Collecting data by interview and observation using questionnaires. Independent variables are knowledge, attitudes, community leaders, support officers. The dependent variable is household waste management.

Result : Bivariate analysis using the test *Chi-Square*, the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable, namely knowledge ($p = 0.000$), attitude ($p = 0.122$), support from community leaders ($p = 0.607$), support from health workers ($p = 0.227$) with waste management household.

Conclusion : There is a relationship between knowledge and household waste management in Alam Barajo sub-district and there is no relationship between attitudes, support from community leaders, support from health workers and household waste management. It is hoped that the Jambi City Health Office will optimize the visitation time of officers in the context of environmental health inspections for the community at least once every 3 months in order to reduce waste generation in the Alam Barajo sub-district, Jambi City.

Keywords : Waste Management, Knowledge, Attitude, Public Figures Support, Health-Care Provider Support

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Sampah yang tidak dapat didaur ulang dan diolah dengan baik akan sangat berbahaya bagi kesehatan manusia dan lingkungan. Berdasarkan data dari Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kota Jambi sampah di kota Jambi mencapai total 465.693.805 kg/hari, dan data timbulan sampah terbanyak terletak di Kecamatan Alam Barajo dimana timbulan sampahnya dihasilkan sebanyak 75.409.004 kg/hari.

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional yang menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan metode cross sectional. Populasi kecamatan Alam Barajo sebanyak 30.786 KK. Teknik pengambilan sample adalah Teknik *disproportionate stratified random sampling*. Pengumpulan data dengan wawancara dan observasi menggunakan kuisioner. Variable independen adalah pengetahuan, sikap, tokoh masyarakat, dukungan petugas. Variable dependen adalah pengelolaan sampah rumah tangga.

Hasil : Analisis bivariat menggunakan uji *Chi-Square*, hubungan antara variable independent dengan variable dependen yaitu pengetahuan ($p = 0,000$), sikap ($p = 0,122$), dukungan tokoh masyarakat ($p = 0,607$), dukungan petugas Kesehatan ($p = 0,227$) dengan pengelolaan sampah rumah tangga.

Kesimpulan : Terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan pengelolaan sampah rumah tangga di kecamatan Alam Barajo serta tidak ada hubungan antara sikap, dukungan tokoh masyarakat, dukungan petugas Kesehatan dengan pengelolaan sampah rumah tangga. Diharapkan Dinas Kesehatan Kota Jambi Mengoptimalkan waktu kunjungan petugas dalam rangka inspeksi kesehatan lingkungan pada masyarakat minimal 3 bulan 1 kali guna mengurangi timbulan sampah di kecamatan alam barajo kota jambi.

Kata Kunci : Pengelolaan Sampah, Pengetahuan, Sikap, Dukungan Tokoh Masyarakat, Dukungan Petugas Kesehatan

