

ABSTRACT

Background: Indonesia produces a large amount of waste every day. With a population of more than 270 million people, the total daily waste reaches around 185,753 tons. This means that each person disposes of an average of around 0.68 kg of waste per day. And it is expected to continue to increase every year. Based on the National Waste Management Information System (SIPSN), waste generation in Jambi City has increased every year, namely in 2023 by 161,897.58 tons with daily waste of 443.56 tons. The purpose of this study is to find out the relationship between knowledge, attitudes, facilities, parental support, and teacher support with Waste Management in State Elementary School Students 143 Jambi City.

Methods: This study was quantitative with a cross-sectional design. Samples were taken in a total sampling of 64 respondents. The research instruments were in the form of questionnaires and observation sheets, while data analysis was carried out univariate and bivariate with the Chi-Square test.

Results: The results showed that most students had poor waste management behavior (75%), low knowledge (79.7%), and minimal support from both parents (82.8%) and teachers (64.1%). The results of the statistical test showed that there was a significant relationship between knowledge ($p=0.013$), attitude ($p=0.019$), parental support ($p=0.022$), and teacher support ($p=0.016$) with students' waste management behavior.

Conclusion: The five factors (knowledge, attitudes, support of parents and teachers) have a meaningful relationship with students' behavior in managing waste.

Keywords: Waste Management Behavior, Knowledge, Attitude, Facilities, Parental Support, Teacher Support

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Indonesia menghasilkan sampah dalam jumlah besar setiap hari. Dengan jumlah penduduk lebih dari 270 juta jiwa, total sampah harian mencapai sekitar 185.753 ton. Artinya, setiap orang rata-rata membuang sekitar 0,68 kg sampah per hari. Dan diperkirakan akan terus meningkat setiap tahunnya. Berdasarkan Sistem Informasi Pengelolaan Sampah Nasional (SIPSN) timbulan sampah pada kota jambi mengalami peningkatan setiap tahun nya yaitu pada tahun 2023 sebanyak 161.897,58ton dengan sampah harian 443.56 ton. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui Hubungan Pengetahuan, Sikap, sarana, dukungan orang tua, dan dukungan guru Dengan Pengelolaan Sampah Pada Siswa Sekolah Dasar Negeri 143 Kota Jambi.

Metode: Penelitian ini bersifat kuantitatif dengan desain cross-sectional. Sampel diambil secara total sampling sebanyak 64 responden. Instrumen penelitian berupa kuesioner dan lembar observasi, sedangkan analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat dengan uji Chi-Square.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar siswa memiliki perilaku pengelolaan sampah yang buruk (75%), pengetahuan yang rendah (79,7%), serta dukungan yang minim baik dari orang tua (82,8%) maupun guru (64,1%). Hasil uji statistik menunjukkan terdapat hubungan signifikan antara pengetahuan ($p=0,013$), sikap ($p=0,019$), dukungan orang tua ($p=0,022$), dan dukungan guru ($p=0,016$) dengan perilaku pengelolaan sampah siswa.

Kesimpulan: Keempat faktor tersebut (Pengetahuan, sikap, dukungan orangtua dan guru) memiliki hubungan bermakna dengan perilaku siswa dalam mengelola sampah.

Kata Kunci: Perilaku Pengelolaan Sampah, Pengetahuan, Sikap, Sarana, Dukungan Orang Tua, Dukungan Guru