e-ISSN : 2987-0836 DOI : https://doi.org/10.59585/ijhs

Publish : Association of Indonesian Teachers and Lecturers
International Journal of Health Sciences (IJHS)
Journal Homepage : https://jurnal.agdosi.com/index.php/IJHS/index
Volume 1 | Number 4 | Desember 2023 |

Analysis of Factors Associated with Household Waste Production in Antang Landfiil, Tamangapa Village, Manggala District

Iskandar Zulkarnaen [1], Rahmat Pannyiwi[2], Hardianti [3], Siprianus Singga[4], Muslimin B[5]

[1] Nursing Study Program, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Makassar, Indonesia
[2] Nursing Study Program, STIKES Amanah Makassar, Indonesia
[3] Nursing Study Program, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Makassar, Indonesia
[4] Sanitation Study Program, Poltekkes Kemenkes Kupang, Indonesia
[5] Public Health Study Program, Universitas Pejuang Republik Indonesia, Indonesia

ABSTRAK

The Antang Final Disposal Site is a reality of life that not many people look into. The Makassar city rubbish dump is the final point for all rubbish trucks in the center of the city. Thus, the Antang Final Disposal Site becomes a center for landfills where it may take years to manage all the collected waste. Apart from being a place to collect rubbish, the Antang Final Disposal Site is also a place to earn a fortune for those who live there. Not a few depend on their profession as garbage collectors. Starting from the head of the family to their children and wives. The aim of this research is to determine the relationship between factors and household production waste at the Antang Tamangapa Final Disposal Site, Makassar City. Based on the results of the research and discussion previously stated, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the variables of number of family members or household residents (p=0.029<0.05, OR=2.941), socio-economic status (p=0.035<0 .05, OR=2.909) with household waste production variables.

Keywords: Factor Analysis, Household Waste Production, Antang Landfill, Tamangapa Village, Manggala District

Corresponding Author : Iskandar Zulkarnaen
Email : rahmatpannyiwi79@gmail.com

1. Introduction

Human life and the environment have a very close relationship. This relationship is very dependent on and influenced by humans' views on the environment. Empowerment issues are closely related to social and environmental issues.

e-ISSN : 2987-0836 DOI : https://doi.org/10.59585/ijhs

Publish : Association of Indonesian Teachers and Lecturers
International Journal of Health Sciences (IJHS)
Journal Homepage : https://jurnal.agdosi.com/index.php/IJHS/index
Volume 1 | Number 4 | Desember 2023 |

Empowerment is a concrete manifestation of social inequality programs in every region, from the capital to the districts. The social problems associated with scavengers in the city of Makassar continue to be of increasing concern due to the government's lack of attention in looking directly at conditions in the field, resulting in a decline in the quality of life of the scavenger community. The problem of scavengers is a social phenomenon that cannot be avoided in the lives of Indonesian people, especially in urban areas (big cities). One of the dominant factors influencing the development of the scavenger problem is poverty, where this poverty has a negative impact on the increasing flow of urbanization from rural areas to big cities, resulting in population density and slum areas becoming urban settlements.

Apart from that, difficulties and limited knowledge and skills mean that many of those who earn a living are forced to become scavengers. As human civilization advances, human activities become more numerous and complex. In almost every area of life, activities occur that certainly have positive and negative impacts. The positive impact of this activity is that humans can produce something to meet their living needs. Meanwhile, the negative impact is that human activities generate waste or rubbish which may be dangerous to life.

The presence of waste is undesirable and can cause pollution if nature's assimilation power is no longer able to support it. Apart from that, waste is closely related to public health because from this waste various disease-causing organisms can live, either directly or indirectly through vectors. These diseases include Tyhpus abdominalis, diarrhea, Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever.

Bapennas data from 2003, apart from being able to cause disease, from an aesthetic perspective, waste is the worst thing that spoils the view and causes unpleasant odors which will become a benchmark for the city's identity in all aspects. One of the challenges faced by urban managers is handling waste problems. Based on BPS data in 2002, from 384 cities, the waste produced every day was 80,235.87 tons. every day, handling of waste transported to and disposed of at final disposal sites is 4.2%, 37.6% is burned, 4.9% is thrown into rivers and 53.3% is not handled.

e-ISSN : 2987-0836 DOI : https://doi.org/10.59585/ijhs

Publish : Association of Indonesian Teachers and Lecturers
International Journal of Health Sciences (IJHS)
Journal Homepage : https://jurnal.agdosi.com/index.php/IJHS/index
Volume 1 | Number 4 | Desember 2023 |

The daily life of scavengers is very worrying. Their lifestyle in urban areas tends to be slum and clustered in pockets of poverty. Many of them live in high-risk places such as under bridges, riverbanks, rubbish dump sites, or some even sleep in rubbish carts with their children and wives. Their lives wander to various places with an uncertain income, they have a low level of education and inadequate skills, as well as minimal work experience. From the health aspect, this job has big risks because it is susceptible to disease, plus low nutritional levels and minimal access to health services. There have been many complaints and even ridicule from residents regarding the presence of scavengers because their presence has caused "unrest" and public unease. This condition cannot be separated from some scavengers who often carry out less than commendable actions, such as taking household utensils or items that are still being used by their owners.

Apart from that, places where scavengers' belongings are stored add to the slum appearance of the city because scavengers tend not to pay attention to aspects of cleanliness, order and beauty of the environment. To date, waste has not been able to be handled optimally. Waste is still something that most people think is a problem. Not only in the city center, even in the corners of the city where waste is dumped, there are still various life problems that are vulnerable to marginalized communities.

2. Research Method

The type of research in this research is quantitative research and the research variables are the number of family members or household residents and socio-economic status. The population and sample in this study were all heads of families with a total of 84 heads of families. Data was collected in two ways, namely primary data in the form of a questionnaire, namely a data collection technique by asking respondents directly based on the questionnaire, observation, namely data collection activities by conducting direct research on the environmental conditions of research objects that support research activities.

3. Results And Discussions

e-ISSN : 2987-0836 DOI : https://doi.org/10.59585/ijhs

Publish : Association of Indonesian Teachers and Lecturers
International Journal of Health Sciences (IJHS)
Journal Homepage : https://jurnal.agdosi.com/index.php/IJHS/index
Volume 1 | Number 4 | Desember 2023 |

a. Result

Analysis of Research Variables

Table 1
Distribution of Household Waste Production Based on Age, Gender, Education, Number of Family Members or Home Occupants, Socioeconomic Status

Variable	n	%	Variable	n	%
RT Waste Production			Gender		
Lots	45	53,6	Man	52	61,9
Not enough	39	46,4	Woman	32	38,1
Age (Years)			Education		
23 – 30	11	13,2	No school	8	9,5
31 – 38	21	25	elementary school	23	27,4
39 – 46	17	20,2	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	19	22,6
47 – 54	17	20,2	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	28	33,3
55 – 62	10	11,9	D III	3	3,6
63 – 70	6	7,1	S1	3	3,6
71 – 78	2	2,4			
Socioeconomic Status			Number of House Occupants		
Tall	35	41,7	Lots	42	50,0
Low	49	58,3	Not enough	42	50,0

Table 1 shows that of the 84 respondents who stated that they produced a lot of household waste, there were 45 people (53.6%) and 39 people (46.4%) produced less household waste.

e-ISSN : 2987-0836 DOI : https://doi.org/10.59585/ijhs

Publish : Association of Indonesian Teachers and Lecturers
International Journal of Health Sciences (IJHS)
Journal Homepage : https://jurnal.agdosi.com/index.php/IJHS/index
Volume 1 | Number 4 | Desember 2023 |

Respondents who had a large number of family members or household residents were 42 people (50.0%) and respondents who had fewer family members or household residents were 42 people (50.0%).

Respondents who had high socio-economic status were 35 people (41.7%) and respondents who had low socio-economic status were 49 people (58.3%). there were 17 people (20.2%), 55 – 62 years old there were 10 people (11.9%), 63 – 70 years old there were 6 people (7.1%) and 71 – 78 years old there were 2 people (2.4%).

There were 52 male respondents (61.9%) and 32 female respondents (38.1%).

Respondents who had no education or no school were 8 people (9.5%), 23 people had elementary school education (27.4%), 19 people had junior high school education (22.6%), 28 people had high school education (33.3%). %), there were 3 people with D III education (3.6%) and 3 people with S1 education (3.6%).

Table 2
Relationship between research variables and household waste production

Research Variable	Household Waste Production Amount						Statistic test
	Much		Less				
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Number of House Occupants							
Lots	28	66,7	14	33,3	42	100	P value = 0,029
Not enough	17	40,5	25	59,5	42	100	
Amount	45	53,6	39	46,4	84	100	OR = 2,941
Socioeconomic Status							
Tall	24	68,6	14	31,4	35	100	P value = 0,035
Low	21	42,9	25	57,1	49	100	

e-ISSN : 2987-0836 DOI : https://doi.org/10.59585/ijhs

Publish : Association of Indonesian Teachers and Lecturers
International Journal of Health Sciences (IJHS)
Journal Homepage : https://jurnal.agdosi.com/index.php/IJHS/index
Volume 1 | Number 4 | Desember 2023 |

Amount	45	53,6	39	46,4	84	100	OR = 2,909

Table 2 shows the statistical test results for the variable number of family members or household occupants (p=0.029, OR=2.941) which is related to household waste production. The socio-economic status variable (p=0.035, OR=2.909) is related to household waste production. Respondents aged 23 - 30 years were 11 people (13.2%), 31 - 38 years were 21 people (25%), 39 - 46 years were 17 people (20.3%), 47 - 54 years.

b. Discussion

The research results show that the number of family members or house occupants in the village influences the amount of household waste produced by the community. Most of the 28 respondents stated that the number of family members or house occupants and household waste production were both directly proportional. This is supported by the results of statistical tests (chi square) which show that there is a significant relationship between the variable number of family members or household residents and household waste production.

The research results show that the socio-economic status in the village influences the amount of household waste produced by the community. Most respondents stated that low socio-economic status and household waste production were the same or directly proportional. This is supported by the results of statistical tests (chi square) which show that there is a significant relationship between socio-economic status variables and household waste production.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion previously stated, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the variables of number of family members or household residents (p=0.029<0.05, OR=2.941), socio-economic status (p=0.035<0 .05, OR=2.909) with household waste production variables. It is hoped that the Government will make efforts to deal with the waste problem through monitoring and enforcing laws governing waste so that it does not damage and pollute the

e-ISSN : 2987-0836 DOI : https://doi.org/10.59585/ijhs

Publish : Association of Indonesian Teachers and Lecturers
International Journal of Health Sciences (IJHS)
Journal Homepage : https://jurnal.agdosi.com/index.php/IJHS/index
Volume 1 | Number 4 | Desember 2023 |

environment. Increasing the volume and accumulation of waste can also damage the aesthetics of an area.

Compliance with ethical standards

Acknowledgements

The author would like to express his thanks and highest appreciation to all parties who have assisted in this research. Government agencies that have provided permission and facilities for conducting research. Hopefully it can be useful in the health sector for the community.

Disclosure of conflict of interest

This research collaboration is a positive thing for all researchers so that conflicts, problems and others are absolutely no problem for all writers.

Statement of informed consent

Every action we take as authors is a mutual agreement or consent.

References

Adi, Isbandi Rukminto. 2008. Community Development Interventions as Community Empowerment Efforts, Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada. BEM STIKES MegaRezky, 2012, Measuring City Waste, Makassar: Kedai Buku Jenny.

Bogor. Satori, Djam'an, and Komariah, Aan, 2013, Quantitative Research Methodology, Bandung: Alphabeta

Edi Suharto. 2008:13 "Social Policy as Public Policy: The role of social welfare development and social work in realizing a welfare state in Indonesia, Alphabeta: Bandung.

Edi, Suharto. 2005. Building a Community Empowering the People: Strategic Study of Social Welfare Development and Social Work. Bandung: PT. Refika Aditama. Fathoni. 2005. Social Research Formats. Jakarta PT Grafindo Persada.

Fredy Saputra, M. K., Adam, A. M., Anto, S., Yusfik, Y., Werdyaningsih, E., & Sari, A. M. (2022). Factors Associated with Learning Difficulties in Elementary School Children.

Publish : Association of Indonesian Teachers and Lecturers
International Journal of Health Sciences (IJHS)
Journal Homepage : https://jurnal.agdosi.com/index.php/IJHS/index
Volume 1 | Number 4 | Desember 2023 |

Barongko: Journal of Health Sciences, 1(1), 50–52. https://doi.org/10.59585/bajik.v1i1.40

Humanics. Sunyoto Usman, 2004. "community development and empowerment", Yogyakarta, Student Library.

Masagung Hajj. Hidayat, s. 2001. People's Economic Empowerment: a reconstruction of CBD.PT. Quantum Library, Jakarta. State Administration Institute of the Republic of Indonesia, 2003, Administrative System of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (SANKRI), Book I: Principles of State Administration, Jakarta: State Printing Company of the Republic of Indonesia.

Jim and Frank Tesoriero. 2008. Community Development: Alternative Community Development in the Era of Globalization. Yogyakarta: Student Library Griffin, W. Ricky, 2004, Management, Jakarta: Erlangga Handayaningrat, Soewarno, 2002, Introduction to the Study of Administration and Management Science, Jakarta:

State Administration Institute of the Republic of Indonesia, 2006, Administrative System of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (SANKRI), Book III: Foundations and Basic Guidelines for Implementing the State Administration System, Jakarta: State Printing Company of the Republic of Indonesia.

Merriam Webster (2000:1). Analysis of realizing decentralization and regional autonomy. Jakarta. Gramedia Putaka Utama.

Nur, M. K. (2022). Identification of Chemical Components of Greges Muscle Saponin (Equisetum debile Roxb) Originating from Pallangga, Gowa Regency. Barongko: Journal of Health Sciences, 1(1), 99–109. https://doi.org/10.59585/bajik.v1i1.151

Srianingsih, S., Wijaya, A., Nasution, T. A., Anto, S., Muhajrin, M., Rauf, N. I., & Yusfik, Y. (2022). Family Nursing Care with Environmental Health Problems. Barongko: Journal of Health Sciences, 1(1), 53–56. https://doi.org/10.59585/bajik.v1i1.41

Robinson (2007)Community Development in Perspective.Ames: Iowa State University Press

Risyanti Riza, .H. Roesmidi, .2006. Community empowerment. Sumedang: ALQAPRINT JATINANGOR.

Publish : Association of Indonesian Teachers and Lecturers
International Journal of Health Sciences (IJHS)
Journal Homepage : https://jurnal.agdosi.com/index.php/IJHS/index
Volume 1 | Number 4 | Desember 2023 |

Ramli, R., Achmad, V. S., Mahoklory, S. S., & Nurhaedah, N. (2023). Knowledge and Attitudes of Disaster Preparedness Cadet Officers in Fire Prevention. Barongko: Journal of Health Sciences, 1(3), 140–151. https://doi.org/10.59585/bajik.v1i3.111

Sima, Y., Ilyas, A. S., Herliyanti, S., Sartika MS, D., Malaha, N., & Hasliani, H. (2022). Factors that influence the incidence of diarrheal disease in Paisubatu Village, Buko District, Banggai Islands Regency. Barongko: Journal of Health Sciences, 1(1), 17–28. https://doi.org/10.59585/bajik.v1i1.18

Sabardi, Agus, 2008, Introductory Management, Yogyakarta: UUP STIM YKPN Sa'id. E.G, 2011. Insights into the challenges and opportunities of Indonesian Agrorechnopreneurs: IPB Press.

Srianingsih, S., Wijaya, A., Nasution, T. A., Anto, S., Muhajrin, M., Rauf, N. I., & Yusfik, Y. (2022). Family Nursing Care with Environmental Health Problems. Barongko: Journal of Health Sciences, 1(1), 53–56. https://doi.org/10.59585/bajik.v1i1.41

Sugiyono, 2012, Quantitative Qualitative Research Methods and R&D, Bandung.

Suhartono, E. 2011. People's empowerment. PIM II LAN training lecture, Jakarta. Sukardi. 2010. Qualitative Research Methodology for the Social Sciences. Jakarta: Salemba

Taro Yamane, Rinawati, 2011. Population and sample research methods. Jakarta. Tika, P. 2008. Organizational Culture and Improving Company Performance. Jakarta: Bumi Literacy.

Wahidah, W. (2023). The Effect of Environmental Therapy on the Level of Dependence in Depressed Elderly at BSLU Meci Angi Bima. Barongko: Journal of Health Sciences, 1(2), 107–115. https://doi.org/10.59585/bajik.v1i2.124