ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL KNOWLEDGE RELATIONSHIPS TO THE ATTITUDE OF HOUSEWIVES TO MAINTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANLINESS

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Abstract

This research aims to determine the relationship between environmental knowledge and the attitude of housewives in Rusunawa Buring 1, Malang City, toward environmental cleanliness. This research is quantitative research with a survey approach. The population in this study were all housewives in Rusunawa Buring 1 Malang City with a total of 326 people. The sample in this study were 77 housewives obtained through the Slovin formula. Sampling technique using random sampling technique to housewives both working and not working. The data collection technique used a test consisting of 22 questions for the X variable and a questionnaire consisting of 20 questions for the Y variable. The findings reveal that there is a significant influence of the influence of knowledge about the environment on the attitude of housewives in maintaining environmental cleanliness.

Keywords: *Environmental Knowledge, Housewives Attitude, Environmental Cleanliness,*

1. INTRODUCTION

The goal of health development for a healthy Indonesia is to establish a healthy lifestyle for all people in order to attain optimal public health degrees through the establishment of a characterful society, state, and Indonesian state. It is about raising awareness, motivation, and ability. By encouraging the community to live in a healthy environment, engage in healthy behaviors, access excellent health services in a fair and equitable way, and reach optimal health status throughout the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia's territory.

Every individual has a responsibility to care for the environment in their community. The current reality is that environmental problems that are dirty and may interfere with health cannot be solved without the awareness of each individual community and community group, so cleanliness will be ineffective and result in many losses if it is not accompanied by a sense of responsibility for each community. People's attitudes on being environmentally concerned have a relatively low propensity (Shodiqin, 2012). According to Iskandar (2003), human perspectives on environmental sustainability are inextricably linked. It is also argued that a person's perspective is shaped by his or her knowledge and experience, as well as the norms that exist in the surroundings.

Human activity that is unconcerned with the preservation of the natural environment is the source of environmental concerns (Mukharomah, 2020). They may become human that destroyers of their own natural surroundings without recognizing it (Niman, 2019). In urban areas, polluted, unhealthy, and unsightly settings are nevertheless prevalent. This scenario can be influenced by residents' bad behavior, which can be shown in their habit of

throwing waste and garbage around, as well as a lack of public interest in maintaining the environment in which they live.

The Ministry of Environment (2012) found that waste generation has increased over the last three years. The amount of waste generated was 200.000 tons/day in 2010 and 490.000 tons in 2012, for a total of 178.850.000 tons per year. More than 50% of the total waste is household waste. Household waste that accounts for more than 50%. Garbage is not disposed of properly (20%). Only about 24,5% of Indonesian household waste is processed in the right way, brought by cleaning service official and made into compost. Meanwhile, the rest (75,5%) was not processed properly. This fact is shown by the 2010 RISKESDAS data which shows that Indonesian households generally carry out waste management. Namely, 1) Waste that brought by cleaning service (23,4%), 2) buried in the ground (4,2%), 3) composted (1,1%), 4) Burned (52,1%), 5) Thrown into a ditch/river/sea (10,2%), and 6) Accidentally dumped (9%).

According to Purwanti (2018) factors that influence the habit of throwing garbage in the community include demographic factors, knowledge, beliefs and attitudes. To overcome the waste problem, a good waste management system is needed. Waste management involves collecting waste in a manner that does not pose a health hazard to the community or the environment (Aseptianova & Yuliany, 2020; Putra et al., 2016). Most housewives dispose of waste by separating it from leftover rice and leftover food given to livestock, and people living along riverside often throw garbage into the river, and cause flood in the result. People often felt that throwing garbage into the river would solve the problem since it would be taken away by the river and would be more convenient than waiting for the cleaning service official to take the garbage to the landfills (TPA). Therefore, it is necessary to pay close attention to waste management by the government and local governments in Kedung Kandang District, Malang City. Based on the above explanation, the researcher is interested in discovering more about the relationship between environmental knowledge and the attitude of housewives in Rusunawa Buring 1, Malang City, toward environmental cleanliness.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used is a quantitative research method with a survey approach (Sugiyono, 2013). The population in this study were all housewives in Rusunawa Buring 1 Malang City with a total of 326 people. The sample in this study were 77 housewives obtained through the Slovin formula. Sampling technique using random sampling technique to housewives both working and not working. The data collection technique used a test consisting of 22 questions for the X variable and a questionnaire consisting of 20 questions for the Y variable.
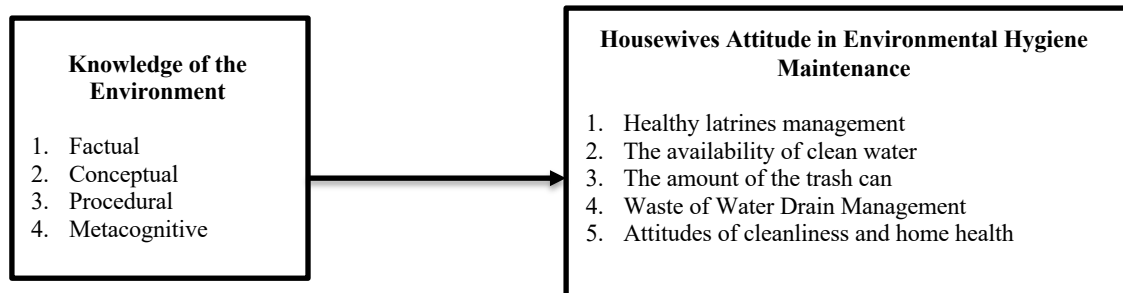
2.1. Framework of Thinking

Knowledge of the Environment

1. Factual
2. Conceptual
3. Procedural
4. Metacognitive

Housewives Attitude in Environmental Hygiene Maintenance

1. Healthy latrines management
2. The availability of clean water
3. The amount of the trash can
4. Waste of Water Drain Management
5. Attitudes of cleanliness and home health

Figure 1 Framework of Thinking

2.2. Hypothesis

H_0 : There is no influence of knowledge about the environment with the attitude of housewives in maintaining environmental cleanliness of Rusunawa Buring 1 Malang City

H_1 : There is an influence between knowledge about the environment and the attitude of housewives in maintaining environmental cleanliness of Rusunawa Buring 1 Malang City

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Research Result

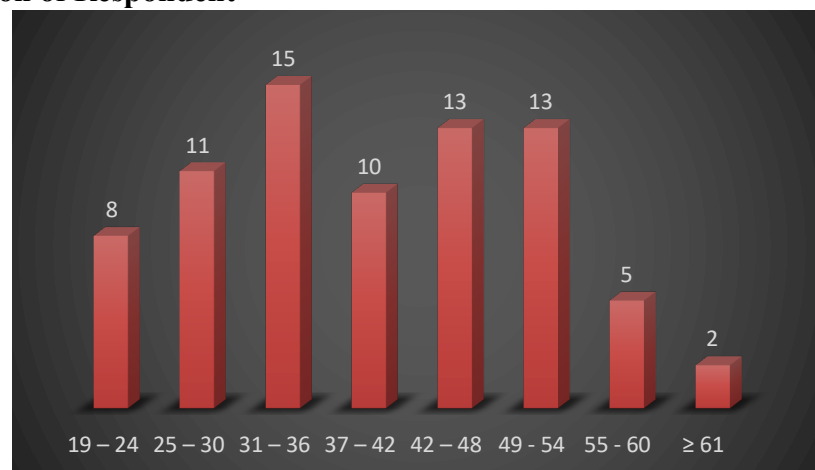## 3.1.1. Description of Respondent

Figure 2 Number of Respondent by Age Group

Based on the figure 2 above, it shows that the most people are in the age range 31-36 years old as many as 15 people, the lowest in the age range 61 years old as many as 2 people, in the age range 25-30 years old as many as 11 people, in the age range 37-42 as many as 10 people, age range 49-54 and 55-60 years as many as 13 people respectively, while 55-60 years old as many as 5 people, and the youngest which is in age range 19-24 as many as 8 people.
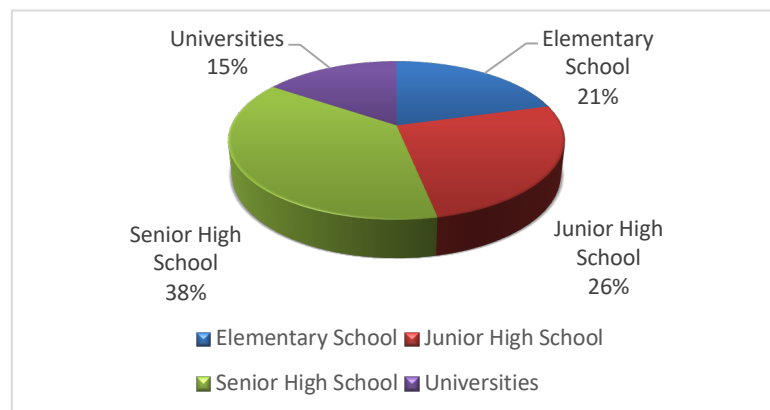
Figure 3 Number of Respondent by Education Level

From the figure above, it can be seen that the majority of people's education level is Senior High School/Equivalent level by 38%, Junior High School by 26%, while Elementary School by 21%, and University Graduates by 15%.
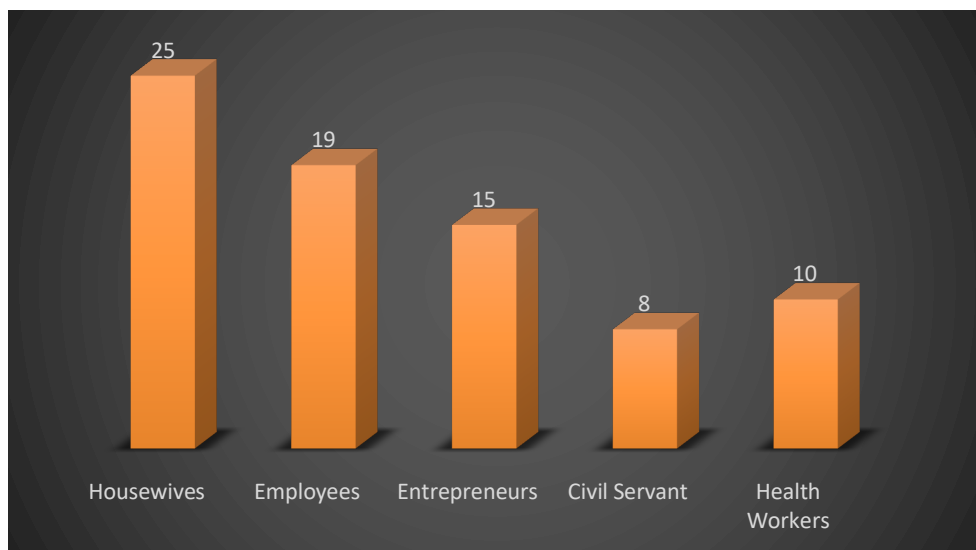

Figure 4 Number of Respondent by Type of Work

Based on figure above, it can be seen that most of the people work as housewives with a total of 25 people, 19 employees, 15 entrepreneurs, 8 civil servants, and 10 health workers at the hospital.
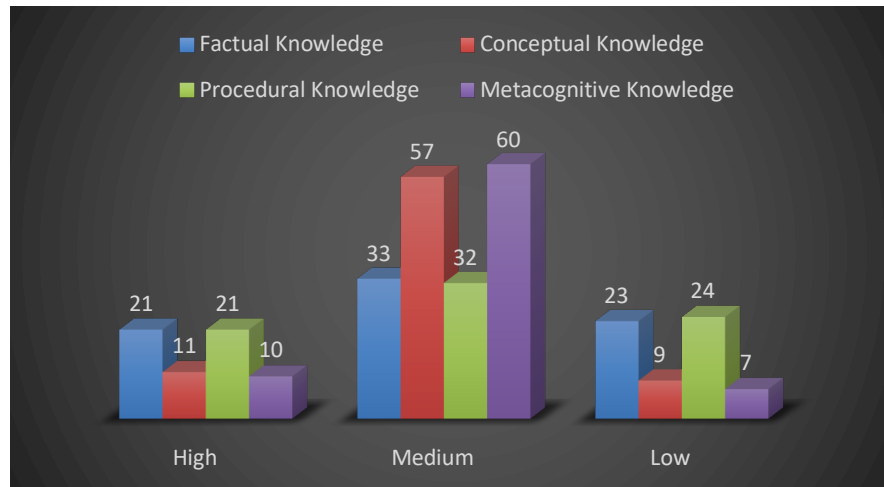
Figure 5 Dimensional Graph of Environmental Knowledge

Based on figure above, it shows that of the four dimensions of knowledge about the environment, the highest score in the category of high knowledge is on the Factual dimension and the Procedural dimension as many as 21 people, this is a housewife who already knows enough about the elements related to the environment, quality characteristics the environment, the causes of environmental destruction, preserving the environment, and implementing sustainable development, identifying quality standards for environmental quality, analyzing pollution, environmental risks and efforts to preserve the environment, as well as the factors causing global warming, and how to overcome the pollution that occurs around the environment. While the lowest score in the high knowledge category is on the metacognitive dimension of 7 people, in this case a housewife who has cognitive knowledge means knowing various strategies for dealing with environmental pollution, and taking relevant knowledge about overcoming environmental pollution.
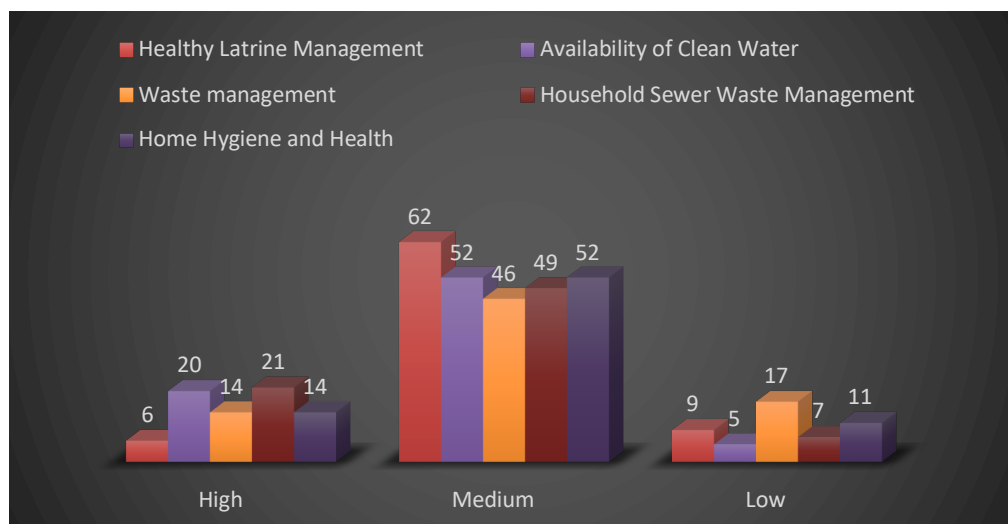

Figure 6 Dimensions of Housewife's Attitude

Based on the figure above, it shows that of the five dimensions of Attitude, the highest

value in the high category is located in the fourth dimension, namely attitudes in the management of wastewater drainage systems, which are in the medium category as many as 49 people which indicates that the attitude of housewives in managing household sewerage is good enough. They realize that Pollution by domestic waste has many bad consequences such as health problems, this can happen because water for household use is polluted, causing disease outbreaks. Polluted water pits are good habitats for various types of animals that transmit diseases, including mosquitoes, flies, and rats.

Meanwhile, the lowest score in the high category was found in attitudes towards healthy latrine management as many as 6 people, thus indicating that housewives in Rusunawa Buring 1 Malang City have a fairly good attitude in maintaining and managing healthy latrines, by keeping around the latrines odorless by giving air freshener and cleaning latrines regularly.

3.1.2. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results

Table 1 Normality Test Results

		Knowledge	Attitude
N		77	77
Normal Parameters	mean	13.7922	85.8961
	Std. Deviation	5.38843	7.11112
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.101	.111
	Positive	.086	.111
	negative	-.101	-.051
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.882	.972
asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.418	.302

The results of the normality test showed that the existing data were normally distributed.

Table 2 Homoscedasticity Test Results

Knowledge	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	797,248	24	33,219	1.226	.265
Within Groups	1409,427	52	27.104		
Total	2206,675	76			

Based on the output in the test of homogeneity table, it is known that the calculated significance level is 0,265. Because $0,265 > 0,05$, hence H_0 is accepted, which means the variance of each group is the same.

Table 3 Linearity Test Results

			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Attitude *	Between	(Combined)	1411,285	20	70,564	1.625	.079
		linearity	382,179	1	382,179	8.801	.004

Knowledge	Groups						
		Deviation from Linearity	1029.107	19	54,164	1,247	.256
	Within Groups		2431,883	56	43,426		
	Total		3843,169	76			

Based on table 3, it shows that the significance was (0,004) < α (0,05), so H0 is accepted which means the data is linear.

Table 4 Simple Linear Regression Test Results

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	80.156	2.139		37,465	.000
	Knowledge	.416	.145	.315	2.878	.005

The results of the regression test show that knowledge about the environment affects the attitude of housewives in maintaining environmental cleanliness.

3.2. Discussion

From the hypothesis table, it can be seen that the significance value of the regression coefficient is 2,878. As a result, t statistic of 19,848 was obtained. With the value of t table df = n-1, then obtained t table of 1,66543. From the calculation, because of t statistic > t table (19,848 > 1,66543), hence H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, which means there is a significant influence between the variables of knowledge about the environment on the attitude of housewives in maintaining environmental cleanliness. Therefore, the higher the knowledge of housewives, the better their attitude towards maintaining environmental cleanliness, and vice versa, if the lower the knowledge of housewives in maintaining environmental cleanliness, their attitude towards maintaining environmental cleanliness is unlikely to be better.

The results of this study are in line with the results of Anggraeni (2015) and Saputro (2016), where the results of the correlation analysis show that there is a significant relationship between environmental knowledge and the attitude of caring for the environment in housewives. They also emphasized that environmental knowledge, socioeconomic level, and education level have a very big influence on housewives in caring for the environment. High knowledge of the environment will make it easier for a mother in the importance of maintaining a clean environment, a sufficient socio-economic level will encourage a housewife to care about the importance of health in household life, besides that the level of education is a supporting factor in knowledge of understanding things that need to be applied in an attitude of concern for maintaining a clean environment.

According to Afwatunnati (2016) which obtained the same results, namely there was an influence between the level of knowledge of housewives about environmental pollution on attitudes in an effort to overcome environmental pollution due to housewife waste. However,

the difference in the level of knowledge possessed by a person sometimes affects their attitude, although environmental factors and habits also play a role, knowledge is still important in shaping a person's character in doing or overcoming a problem that arises. One of them is environmental problems related to environmental pollution. Knowledge in this study is the knowledge of housewives about environmental pollution. On the other hand, different results were obtained by Putri (2010) which shows that low negative correlation and has an insignificant relationship between the level of understanding and the health of the family.

4. CONCLUSION

From various tests that have been carried out, it shows that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted, which means the regression coefficient is significant and hence it can be said that there is a significant influence of the influence of knowledge about the environment on the attitude of housewives in maintaining environmental cleanliness.

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