The preference of Pinggirpapas Villagers on Waste Management in Sumenep District

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Abstract

The fast growing population in Pinggirpapas Village triggers the uncontrollable domestic waste which eventually could create unhealthy environment. This problem needs to be addressed according to villagers' cultures and traditions. This article aims to identify the villagers preference on the best waste management in Pinggirpapas Village, Sumenep district. This research adopts quantitative and descriptive method. Simple random sample technique is utilized with 280 respondents. The data is analyzed with the statistic method in two ways such as frequency table and Chi Square. According to the statistic programme of SPSS, it was revealed that 46.53% and 53.47% of respondents said "Yes" and "No" respectively on the questions related to preference on domestic waste management. The difference between "Yes" and "No" answers is 6.95%. There is a significant relationship between "Yes" and "No" answers, in which 17 respondents prefer to answer "No", while 9 respondents answer "Yes" on the questions. There is no significant relationship between the respondents who answer "No" on 5 questions and "Yes" on 2 questions.

Keywords: preference, domestic waste management, Pinggirpapas

1. Introduction

Environmental issue has become one of the most discussed topics worldwide. The national development planning in Indonesia is intended to achieve a better living standard for the society that considers the environmental aspect as well. The wish to live a so-called ideal life, however, is not easy to achieve considering the relatively low awareness and understanding towards the importance of environment management (T.Br. Karo,2009)

The society in Pinggirpapas Village, Sumenep district suffers the lack of awareness towards the importance of environment management. The irresponsible acts of throwing the rubbish all over the place and piling up the rubbish in the river have proven to deteriorate the environment condition. Those ignorants acts subsequently impact on the narrow depth of the river, water pollution, imbalance ecosystem in the river. One of the ways to solve the problem is then to give an evaluation of the waste management particularly with regard to the waste reduction and management in Pinggirpas Village. This research aims to figure out the society's anticipation towards the waste management in Pinggirpas Village, Sumenep Disctrict.

2. Research Methodology

The following is the flowchart of the research (see Fig.1.)

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        │  Introduction   │
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        ┌─────────────────────────┐
        │ Problem Identification  │
        │  and Problem Statement  │
        └─────────────────────────┘
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        ┌─────────────────┐
        │ Data collection │
        └─────────────────┘
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  ┌──────────────┐  ┌──────────────────┐
  │Primary Source│  │ Secondary Source │
  └──────────────┘  └──────────────────┘
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        ┌─────────────────┐
        │ Pengolahan Data │
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        │  Data analysis  │
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        │   Conclusion    │
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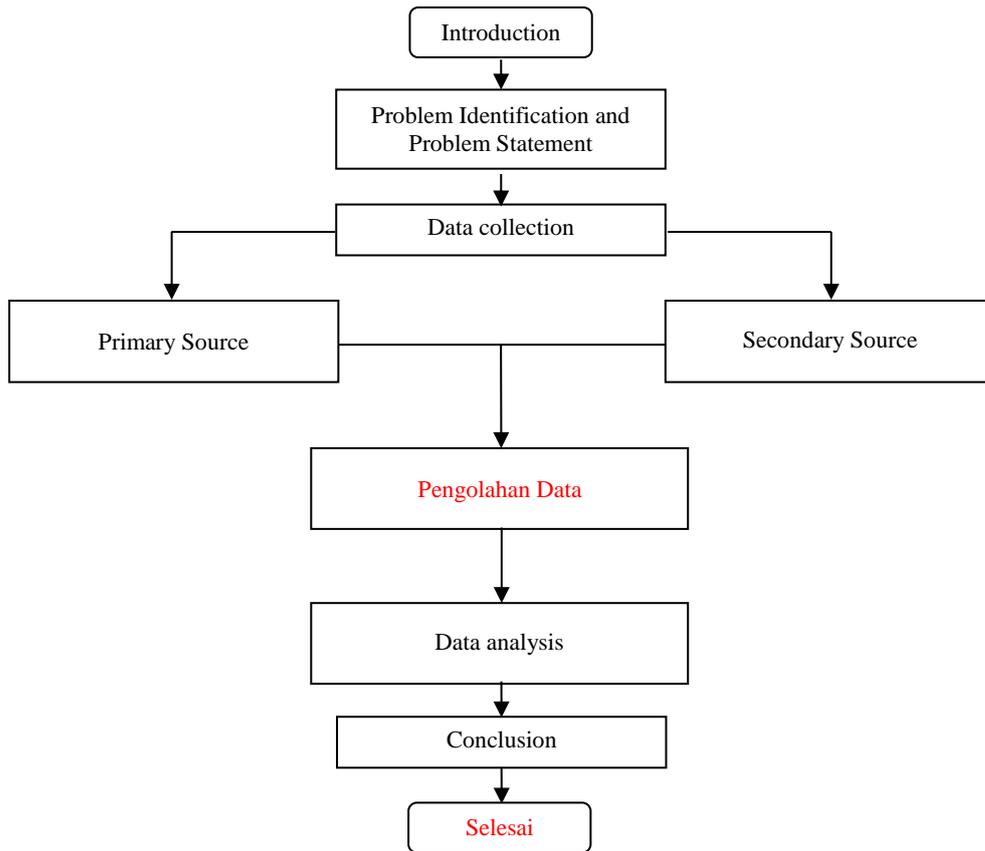
Fig. 1. Flowchart diagram research (modified result, 2015)

There were 1.471 households in Pinggirpapas, Sumenep District to be the subject of respondents in the research of the villagers' preference on the waste management. The research sample was also taken from several households in the same area. The simple random technique was used with the total of sampling based on the table of Isaac and Michael with the error level of 5% to 280 respondents. The data and research analysis were carried out in two ways of descriptive and statistical analysis of Chi square.

3. **Discussion**

3.1 Respondent Profiles of descriptive test result

The ages of respondents to be the sample in this research were 11 to 20 years old at the percentage of 7.5%, 21 to 30 years old at the percentage of 20.4%, 31 to 40 years old at the percentage of 25.7%, 41 to 50 years old at the percentage of 23.2%, 51 to 60 years old at the percentage of 16.4% and > 60 years old at the percentage of 6.8%. The majority of respondents was around 31 to 40 years old as the percentage noted about 25.7%.

The respondents in this research worked different jobs as housewives, farmers, enterpreneurs, college students, teachers, salt farmers, tailors, civil servants, labours, students, police, unemployed and under-aged. The highest percentage was of 37.1% given to housewives and the second highest was of 28.2% for farmers. Among them were elementary school graduates as

61.4% , Junior high school graduates as 15.4%, high school graduates as 21.1%, and Diploma one to master graduates as 2.1%. The majority of respondents was elementary school graduates as 61.4%.

3.2 Chi Square

Chi square was applied to analyze data in order to acquire whether there is a significant difference or not between observation frequency and expectation frequency based on zero hypothesis.

The result analysis from data analysis was described as follow: There was a significant relationship between the people with 'yes' and 'no' answers regarding the Pinggirpas people's preference on the waste management. The 'no' answers was on the lead.

1) There was a significant relationship between 'yes' and 'no' answers concerning the Pinggirpas peoples' preference on the waste management. The respondents had a tendency to pick 'yes' answers.

2) There was no significant relationship between the people with 'yes' and 'no' answers relating to the Pinggirpas people's preference on the waste management. The respondents tended to say 'no'.

3) There was a significant relationship between the people with 'yes' and 'no' answers in the matter of the Pinggirpas people's preference on the waste management. The respondents were linked to 'no' answers.

4) There was no significant relationship between the people with 'yes' and 'no' answers in regards to the Pinggirpas people's preference on the waste management.The respondents seem to pay no objection by saying 'yes'

According to the above analysis, there was a significant relationship between the people with 'yes' and 'no' answers. The respondents, in that respect, gave 'no' answers to 17 questions while the others were bound up to 'yes' answers for 9 questions. There was no significant relationship between the people with 'yes' and ' no' answers. The respondents, in that case, were stick to 'no' answers on 5 questions while the others put forward 'yes' answers to 2 questions.

4. Conclusion

The result of research data was gathered from the questioner of the society's preference on the waste management. According to the result of analysis using SPPS, the the percentage of respondents indicating 'yes' and 'no' was of 46.53% and 53.47% consecutively. It was shown that more respondents to indicate 'no' when they came to all the inquiries regarding the society's preference on the waste management. There was 6.95% of difference for the respondents taking 'yes' and 'no'.

There was a significant relationship between the people with 'yes' and 'no' answers. On this regard, there were 17 questions with 'no' answers whereas the respondents managed to give 'yes' answers for 9 questions. There was no significant relationship between the people with 'yes' and 'no' answers. 'No' answers were laid on 5 questions while the respondents suggested 'yes' only for 2 questions.

5. References

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