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The Relationship Between Environmental Knowledge and Environmental Hygiene Participation in Housewives in Sukatani Village, Tapos District, Depok City

Kawita Iga Abrila¹, Moh. Balya Ali Syaban², Fadiarman³

¹ Muhammadiyah University Prof. Dr. Hamka, Indonesia, kawitaiga.abrila30@gmail.com

² Muhammadiyah University Prof. Dr. Hamka, Indonesia, ali_syaban@uhamka.ac.id

³ Muhammadiyah University Prof. Dr. Hamka, Indonesia, fadiarman@uhamka.ac.id

*Corresponding Author: kawitaiga.abrila30@gmail.com

Abstract: Housewives' participation in environmental hygiene can be one of the solutions to tackle waste. In fact, if all housewives actively participate in environmental hygiene. This type of research uses a correlation research method with a survey approach. In this case, the use of a correlation research method with a survey approach aims to determine the relationship between environmental knowledge and environmental hygiene participation in housewives of Sukatani Village, Tapos District, Depok City. The sample of this study was 92 respondents with respondents, namely housewives in Sukatani Village with a sampling technique with random sampling (randomly). Data collection using questionnaire sheets, interviews, observations. The data that has been collected is analyzed using simple regression analysis to see the relationship between two variables through normality test, linearity test. From the results of data analysis, there is a relationship between environmental knowledge and environmental hygiene participation in housewives in Sukatani Village, Tapos District, Depok City which is very significant with the correlation results r ; 0.688 and f ; 80.957 $p = 8.998 p < 0.05$ with the results of the contribution of X to Y of $0.474 \times 100 = 47.4\%$ so that there are still variables that can connect with community participation by 52.6%.

Keyword: Knowledge, Participation, Environmental Hygiene, Environment.

INTRODUCTION

Nature and humans live on the earth side by side, such as animals, plants, animals and others. Other living things coexist with humans in neutral or passively, these living things are closely related to humans without them. Humans have a passive influence on nature, but nature has a more active influence on humans (Rosdiana Su, 2019:76). The environment is a condition that has an impact on the growth and behavior of living things. Living things always interact with the environment in which they live because there is a mutual relationship between them and their environment. Humans live on Earth and utilize all its resources (Dr. R. Sihandi Darmo Wihardjo, 2021:19).

According to Munadjat Danusaputro, All things, forces, and circumstances that have an impact on the survival and well-being of humans and other living beings, including their behavior, are considered part of the environment or environment.

Living components (biotic) and non-living components (abiotic) are the two elements or components that make up the environment. Everything that humans need to live is provided by nature, including food from plants and animals, oxygen from the atmosphere, abundant water in various forms, including solids, liquids, and gases, and various other materials. As a result, the environment and human life cannot be separated because the place where humans are active and also plays a role in various life activities, the environment is very important for human life (Nur, 2019:100).

Environmental knowledge and environmental circumstances affect our patterns and behaviors in which we are in the environment. The lack of public concern for their environment is the result of a lack of information related to environmental knowledge. It is hoped that the entire community will increase awareness about preserving the environment through environmental knowledge (Desriana, 2020:7). People's behavior in maintaining environmental hygiene can be influenced by their lack of environmental knowledge, resulting in negative actions against the environment. For example, garbage that is only piled up can cause mosquitoes to settle in the area due to the lack of information about the impact of garbage and the dangers of waste.

Human life depends on environmental hygiene, which is inseparable. In addition, environmental hygiene has a significant impact on the comfort and beauty of the environment, and environmental hygiene is essential for human activities (Risnawati, 2021:58).

The majority of people today have little concern for environmental damage, even humans actively contribute to environmental destruction. This condition sometimes continues. One way to reduce waste is for housewives to participate in maintaining environmental hygiene. In fact, environmental hygiene problems can be solved effectively if all housewives actively participate in environmental hygiene (Solihin et al., 2019:389).

Sukatani Village is located in Tapos District, Depok City. Lack of participation of housewives in the hygiene of their environment because there are obligations that must be carried out as housewives, and lack of understanding about waste sorting. So when they decide to participate, a housewife must be able to divide her time between home, office and activities in cleaning the environment. Environmental hygiene is important in maintaining human health and welfare, but some people are not aware and concerned about this. Housewives as one of the community groups that play a role in waste management and sanitation at home, have the potential to increase their knowledge and participation in maintaining environmental hygiene. The importance of recycling compost waste, especially kitchen waste, and disposing of garbage in its place. Therefore, housewives need to be aware of their surroundings to keep them clean. The community must be taught from a young age how important it is to maintain a clean environment.

Therefore, the purpose of this study was to determine "the relationship between environmental knowledge and environmental hygiene participation among housewives in Sukatani Village, Tapos District, Depok City."

METHOD

This type of research uses a correlation research method with a survey approach. In this case, the use of a correlation research method with a survey approach aims to determine the relationship between environmental knowledge and environmental hygiene participation in housewives of Sukatani Village, Tapos District, Depok City.

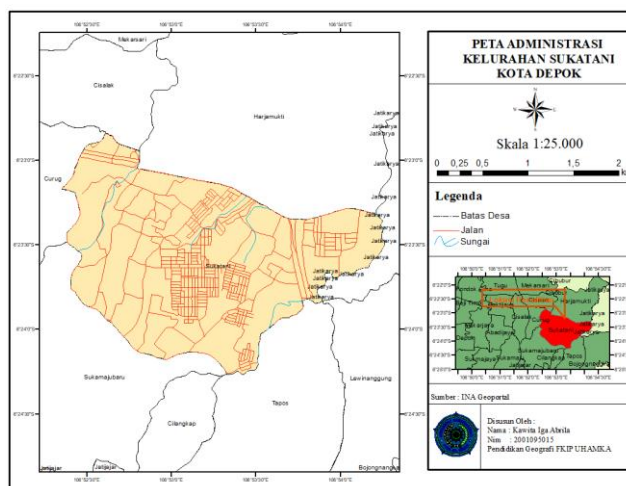


Figure 1 Map of the research location

The sample of this study was 92 respondents with respondents, namely housewives in Sukatani village with random sampling technique (randomly). Data collection using questionnaire sheets, interviews, observations. The data that has been collected is analyzed using simple regression analysis to see the relationship between the two variables through normality test, linearity test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

1. Education

Based on the results of the research, the education of the respondents can be seen as follows:

Table 1 Housewife Education

No.	Education	F	%
	SMP	3	3%
	SMA	41	45%
	College	48	52%
	Total	92	100%

Source of spss 2021 data processing

Based on the table above, it shows that of the 92 respondents studied, 3 respondents (3%) had a junior high school education, 41 respondents (41%) had a high school education, and 48 respondents (52%) had a higher education.

2. Environmental knowledge

Based on the results of research conducted on housewives in Sukatani Village, the results of environmental knowledge were obtained:

Table 2 Environmental Knowledge

No.	Knowledge	F	%
1	Good	22	24%
2	Sufficient	66	72%
3	Less	4	4%
	Total	92	100%

Source of spss 2021 data processing

The table shows that of the 92 respondents studied, 22 respondents (24%) had good knowledge, 66 respondents (72%) had sufficient knowledge, and 4 respondents (4%) had less knowledge.

3. Participation of housewives

Based on the results of research conducted on housewives in Sukatani Village, the results of housewife's participation were obtained:

Table 3 Housewives Participation

No	Category	F	%
1.	Always	12	13%
2.	Often	63	68%
3.	Sometimes	17	18%
4.	Never	0	0%
Total		92	100%

Source of spss 2021 data processing

The table shows that from the 92 respondents studied, it can be seen that the frequency of respondents' answers related to the participation of housewives is that 12 respondents always participate (13%), often participate as many as 63 respondents (68%), sometimes participate as many as 17 respondents (18%).

4. The relationship between environmental knowledge and the participation of housewives

Table 4 Results of a simple regression analysis that affects the relationship between environmental knowledge and environmental hygiene participation in housewives in Sukatani Village, Tapos District, Depok City

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.688a	.474	.468	6.22885

a. Predictors: (Constant), Environmental Knowledge

Source of 2021 spss data processing

There is a relationship between environmental knowledge and environmental hygiene participation in housewives in Sukatani Village, Tapos District, Depok City which is very significant with the correlation results $r; 0.688$ and $f; 80.957$ $p = 8.998$ $p < 0.05$ with the results of the contribution of X to Y of $0.474 \times 100 = 47.4\%$ so that there are still variables that can connect with community participation by 52.6%.

5. Normality Testing

Based on the results of the normality test using Kolmogorov-Smirnov, the data distribution of the two variables is normal. It is known that the significance value is $0.203 > 0.05$

6. Linearity Testing

Based on the results of the linearity test, it is known that the Deviation from Linearity value is $0.737 > 0.05$. So it is concluded that there is a linear relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable

Discussion

Environmental Knowledge

There were 22 respondents (24%) who were well-informed housewives, and housewives with good environmental knowledge interacted with their environment to see and depress information from their environment. According to Notoatmodjo (2018), knowledge is part of a person's curiosity about objects with their senses. Because everyone has different senses, everyone has a different level of knowledge. Basically the knowledge of everything that is known about an object. It can be knowledge about objects, plants, animals, people, or war events. Knowledge itself has levels ranging from knowing, understanding, applying, analyzing, synthesizing, and evaluating. Education also affects knowledge, a high level of

education affects a person's desire to use knowledge and develop something and can motivate for attitude and play an active role. A high level of education affects a person's desire to use knowledge and develop something.

Human vision and hearing are mostly acquired for knowledge. A person who has a positive attitude, knowledge, and awareness in their new behavior will last a long time. On the other hand, knowledge and awareness based on behavior, will not last long. For example, if the community is given information about environmental hygiene without knowing the meaning and how to maintain good environmental hygiene, then the community will consider environmental hygiene not important to do. Knowledge of the importance of creating a healthy environment is the basis of improving the quality of human life, which is a source of individual awareness. Environmental knowledge and environmental circumstances affect our patterns and behaviors in which we are in the environment.

Knowledge functions to meet human needs because how a person interacts with the outside world and the social environment in which people live, knowledge is useful in meeting the needs of human life. Knowledge will help humans in adapting to their environment and advancing science (Tjahjanti, 2020:18).

Good knowledge is based on a person's experience, through television or social media. Environmental knowledge of housewives in Sukatani sub-district Most of them are knowledgeable enough with different educational backgrounds. Housewives with good knowledge are obtained from interaction with the surrounding environment or the information conveyed. The sufficient knowledge of housewives in Sukatani village is seen from the lack of seeking information or listening to information about the environment. This is due to the fact that the community has not felt the impact of proper environmental management, such as recycling into something of economic value.

Housewives Participation

Housewives who often participate are 62 respondents (69%). According to Made Pidarta (2006:340), An individual or group of people who participate in an activity is referred to as participating. In addition to supporting anticipated goals and being responsible for all these efforts, contributions can be made on a physical, mental, and emotional level by taking advantage of all their abilities or activities. Voluntary contributions made by the surrounding community in a change that is determined by itself. According to Tilaar (2009:287), participation is the inclusion of workers in mind and feelings into the state of the group and a person's sense of responsibility towards the group (Andi et al., 2019:3) .

This form of participation is also diverse, not only involving energy but also channeling thoughts, energy, expertise, goods, and money (Tawai & Dr. Muh. Yusuf, 2017). There are also factors that affect community participation, such as age factors that affect a person's attitude towards social activities, education. The people who participate are more from the middle and upper age groups, they have a stronger moral attachment to the norms and values of society. Then education is one of the main prerequisites for direct involvement. Education is believed to have an impact on an individual's behavior towards his or her environment, which is most important for advancing the welfare of society as a whole.

The participation of housewives in Suatani Village has been good as seen from housewives who participate in cleaning up the environment in the surrounding area, taking the time to recycle waste, reducing or avoiding the use of single-use plastics. Some housewives do not participate in the hygiene of their environment because there are obligations that must be carried out as housewives, and lack of understanding of environmental hygiene, then when a housewife follows to participate, a housewife must manage the time between her obligations at home, office and activities in cleaning the environment.

The Relationship Between Environmental Knowledge and Environmental Hygiene Participation in Housewives in Sukatani Village

The results of the statistical test showed that there was a relationship between environmental knowledge and participation in environmental hygiene among housewives in Sukatani sub-district with the value of the correlation result r ; 0.688 and f ; 80.957 $p= 8.998$ $p < 0.05$ with the result of X 's contribution to Y of $0.474 \times 100 = 47.4\%$ so that there are still variables that can be linked to the participation of housewives of 52.6%. The relationship between environmental knowledge and participation in environmental hygiene in housewives is basically based on a person's knowledge of the environment and self-awareness to participate in maintaining the hygiene of the surrounding environment. Environmental knowledge and environmental circumstances affect our patterns and behaviors in which we are in the environment.

Human life is inseparable in the important role of environmental hygiene. In addition, environmental hygiene has a significant impact on the comfort and beauty of the environment, and environmental hygiene is essential for human activities. Therefore, the importance of environmental knowledge to create a clean and comfortable environment for ourselves (Fitri Arifa et al., 2019) .

The importance of disseminating information related to the benefits of environmental hygiene among the community who are participating in these activities, improving people's living standards and increasing their ability to be productive. The local district/city government must also educate about the importance of environmental hygiene by explaining a series of things starting from the definition of environmental hygiene itself, how to properly sort waste, and sharing information about environmental knowledge. Village officials can collaborate with youth organizations to participate in becoming a forum to share information and help in the advancement of housewives' knowledge about the environment and environmental hygiene. (Padmita & Marwati, 2019).

CONCLUSION

Based on the above explanation and the results of data analysis, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the knowledge of housewives and the participation of environmental hygiene in housewives in Sukatani Village, Tapos District, Depok City. The knowledge of housewives in adding insight into the well-informed living environment based on higher education and to have broad knowledge, curiosity inspires people to ask questions and find out what interests someone. Knowledge is useful in meeting the needs of human life. Housewives in Sukatani Village often participate in maintaining the hygiene of the surrounding environment such as participating in conservation activities or environmental conservation actions, reducing plastic waste is one way to maintain environmental hygiene, thus the wider the environmental knowledge of housewives will help in adjusting to a comfortable environment and clean living.

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