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Analysis of Waste Management by the Community in Suliki Village, Lima Puluh Kota Regency

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ABSTRACT: The aim of the research is to analyze waste management for the community in Suliki Village, Lima Puluh Kota Regency. The research method is quantitative with multiple linear regression analysis. The research location is in Suliki Village, Suliki District, Lima Puluh Kota Regency. The results of the study are: 1) There is a significant influence between awareness environment with attitude pro-environment public in managing trash, with equality regression γ=71.017-0.207X1, 2). There is no significant influence of awareness environment on attitude pro-environmental Society in managing trash, with equality regression γ=71.017+0.124X2, and 3). The regression model can be used to predict the attitude of the public in managing rubbish based on the level of environmental awareness and the values of ethics in the environment, obtaining an F value = 3.680 with the level of probability of 0.028 < 0.05.

KEYWORDS: Waste Management, awareness environment, attitude pro-environment, and attitude pro-environment

I. INTRODUCTION

The problem of management waste in Indonesia, including the volume of waste that continues to increase, is experiencing an increase. Because Indonesia produces more than 68 million tons/year, this will always rise due to population growth and urbanization. Low levels of recycling repeat because around 60% to 70% of the amount of waste in landfills is only 10% to 12% of the amount of recyclable waste (World Bank, 2021). Management waste at the source is not optimal, meaning that the community is not used to sorting or separating organic waste from rubbish inorganic starting from the House stairs. The existence of landfills that are overloaded and not friendly to the environment means that many landfills in Indonesia are still using an open dumping system, which impacts the pollution of air, water, and land. Exacerbated again with a lack of awareness and participation from the community, because many people are still unaware of their environmental responsibilities. Limitations of infrastructure and funding. Because the TPS, 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle) facilities are still A little even in the regions, not yet implemented an integrated management system. Based on the results observation, several problems related to management waste in Suliki Village, namely: Nagari has limitations related to infrastructure management, rubbish, like a lack of TPS, and inadequate facility management adequate waste. Lack of public awareness of the importance do managing garbage, such as not yet being accustomed to it public in separate between rubbish into organic and inorganic, as well as low community participation in the cleaning programs. Garbage is often thrown away into open land, even burned by the community, as well as a lack of education and socialization related to importance management, not good trash management, causes public health issues. The public is not yet used to sorting rubbish or applying the 3R principle. Therefore, I am interested in researching Garbage Management in Suliki Village, Lima Puluh Kota Regency.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research location is in Suliki Village, which is in the District of Suliki, Lima Puluh Kota Regency. The Administrative Map of Regency Suliki continues:

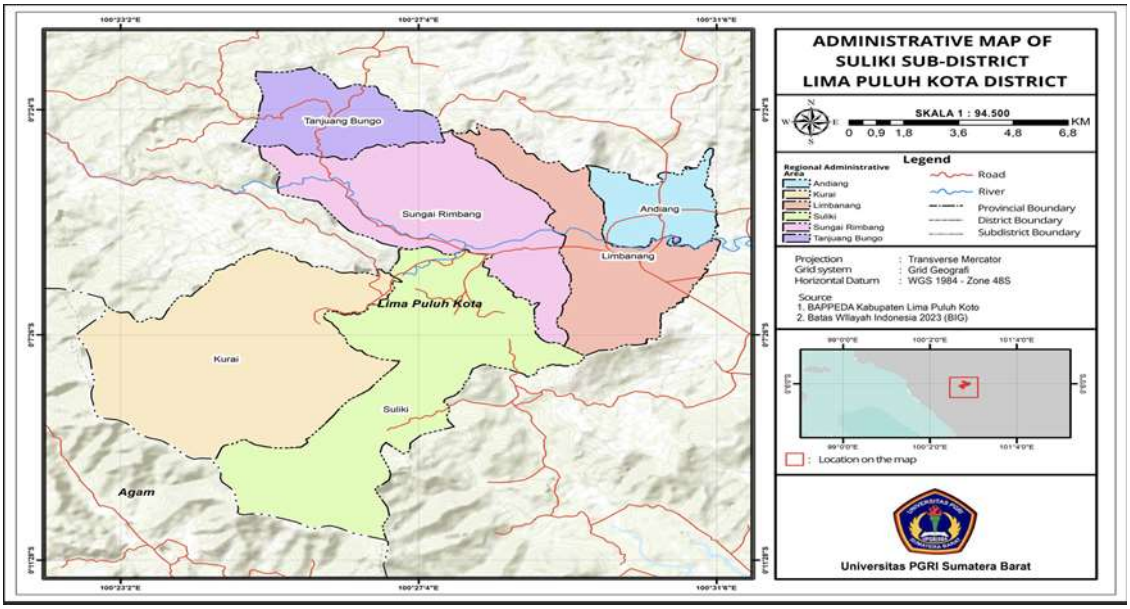

Figure 1. Administrative Map Regency Suliki 2025

The type of research is quantitative, with the use analysis multiple linear regression analysis. This becomes the population in research, this is the community in Suliki Village, Lima Puluh Kota Regency. While a sample taken by purposive sampling, namely, a point sample to be examined, is the community that is related to management waste. Because of limitations, cost, and time, the obtained sample, as many as 124KK, can represent the public.

Test requirements analysis

Several requirement tests are conducted:

1) **Validity Test,** amount statements on variables awareness environment is 20 statements, but there are 3 invalid statements, so they are discarded, so that stay statements as many as 17 valid statements. The number of statements on variables' ethics environment is 16 statements, of which there are 2 invalid statements; only 14 statements are used. For will research that has been done, fulfill the conditions. For the variable attitude pro environmental Society in managing the garbage that was originally totaling 21 statements, however, there are 3 invalid statements, so there are 18 statements left that can be used for the study.
2) **Reliability Test**

Table 1. Reliability Test

Variables	Mark $\alpha\ 0,05$	r count	Information
X1	0.078	0.481	Reliable
X2	0.078	0.747	Reliable
Y	0.078	0.543	Reliable

The three variables are reliable.

3). **Normality Test,** normality test, the value 0.000 < $\propto 0,05$, then the Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test is carried out for the X and Y data that are not normally distributed. The results obtained are 0.000 < ∝ 0.05, meaning there is a significant difference between X1 and Y, and X2 and Y.

4). **Homogeneity Test,** for the homogeneity test, variables X1 and Y were obtained value of 0.182 > $\propto 0,05$, means homogeneous data. While the variable X2 with Y obtained a value of 0.052 > ∝ 0.05, meaning homogeneous data.

Multiple Linear Regression

Formula Linear Regression: Y= a + bX (Sugiono, 2017)

Where:

Y = variable dependent (predicted outcome)
X = variable independent (cause)
a = constant (intercept), namely the value of Y when X=0
b = coefficient regression (slope of the line), which shows the average change in Y for every change of one unit in X

How to Determine a and b:

1. **Coefficient regression b** (slope) is calculated with the formula:

$$b = \frac{n\varepsilon xy - \varepsilon x\varepsilon y}{n\varepsilon x^2 - (\varepsilon x)^2}$$

Where:

N = number of data
∑X = sum of all X values
∑Y = the amount of all Y values
∑XY = the sum of the results of multiplying every data pair X and Y
∑X2 = the sum of squares from all marks

2. **The constant a** (intercept) is calculated with the formula:

$$a = \frac{\varepsilon y - b\varepsilon x}{n}$$

Formula Multiple Regression: Y=a+b1X1+b2X2+ ⋯ bn Xn (Sugiono 2017).
Where b1, b2, …, bn are coefficient regression coefficients for each variable, independent X1, X2, …, Xn.

Interpretation:

1) **b** Show how big changes in Y are every time X changes by one unit. If b is positive, then there is a positive connection between X and Y, while if negative, the relationship is negative.
2) **a** is a point cut with the Y axis when X=0, that is, the value of Y when X is not influential.

III.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. RESEARCH LOCATION

Suliki is one of the villages in the District of Suliki, Lima Puluh Kota Regency, West Sumatra Province. Suliki Village is capitalized in Jorong Suliki Village. has 8 Jorong namely : Jorong Suliki Pasa, Jorong Suliki, Jorong Ateh Koto, Jorong Jariangau , Jorong Padang Laweh , Jorong Guguak Palano , Jorong Taratak and Jorong Soriek (District) Suliki in Figures, 2024). The boundaries of Suliki Village: north bordering with Kurai Village, east bordering with Rimbang Village, South bordering with Kubang Village, and the west with Kamang Mudiak Village. The area of Suliki Village is 32.24 km^2 The population is 2,728 people, and the population density is 52.46/ km^2. Point coordinate Geographically Suliki Village, which is located in the District Suliki, Lima Puluh Kota Regency, West Sumatra, is around: South Latitude (Latitude): 0°5′57.97″S and East Longitude (Longitude): 100°27′41.16″E.

The population in the study. This is the head 326 family in Suliki Village, while the sample is 38% as many as 124 families, spread across 8 Jorong, were selected by purposive sampling, which is appropriate for a case study like the head family, who knows and understands about management waste in the environmental place of stay.

B. DESCRIPTION OF PUBLIC ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS IN MANAGING WASTE

The results obtained from the level achievement highest respondents is 99.19%, related changes are small in daily life, like reducing plastic is part from awareness real environment, meaning awareness environment public is in a very good position. Awareness of the importance environment is already implemented by the community in everyday life, with to practice of reducing the use of plastic waste, such as shops using baskets. While results level achievement respondents who were low were 33.06% related to sustainable environment created without existence change awareness environment from society, with existence statement negative, its value is low because the public already understands that, sustainable environment created with existence change awareness environment from the Community.

Change more action-friendly environment, useful for increasing public awareness in managing trash, starting from the environment where people live and reside. According to Fielding, KS, McDonald, R., & Louis, WR (2008), opinion, identity environment, a person, and social norms influence awareness and action environment. According to Kollmuss, A., & Agyeman, J. (2002), psychological and social factors influence the gap between public awareness of the environment and real action. There are still many a society that knows and cares with environment, such as: conscious will importance throw away trash in its place, save water usage, using transportation general, and so on, will but awareness just No enough, because That need existence support psychological in the form of: motivation, control self and social, examples support adequate community and facilities, so that the community can behave friendly to environment. Although public Already aware but they Not yet Of course do it in life every day, because There is a number of factors that become inhibitor awareness such as: 1) factors psychological , which consists of from : habits (society used to use vehicle motorized personal so lazy to use vehicle general although Already understand that attitude the more friendly to environment) (Steg & Vlek, 2009), lack of control to self (society know must reduce use plastic , will but they still buy drinks and food use wrap from plastic with reason more practical) (Bamberg & Moser, 2007), optimism fake (society

feel that only other people need changed No himself) (Kollmuss, A., & Agyeman, J, 2002), lack of sense of urgency (society consider problem environment only for the future No For moment this) (Gifford, 2011), 2) factors social , which consists of from : pressure social (community) follow suit No care , when Friend or family No care to environment) (Fielding et al., 2008), social norms (attitudes throw away rubbish not in place considered normal just so that public difficult For change his attitude) (Cialdini, 2003), access and facilities (community aware will importance recycle repeat , will but in his environment No own place recycle repeat) (Guagnano , Stern, & Dietz, 1995), the gap economy (friendly products) environment price more expensive, like organic products so that No all society has the ability For buy it) (Kollmuss , A., & Agyeman, J, 2002).

C. DESCRIPTION OF COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS IN MANAGING WASTE

Level of results achievement the highest respondents on the variable ethics environment is 92.58%, related to reducing rubbish as a practice of environmental moral values, meaning statement. This is in a very good position. The community has carried out practices to reduce garbage, which is marked towards environmental morals. To achieve the lowest response rate is 62.26%, related to understanding the principles of economics in the environment, with a level of achievement This be in position good. The community has understood with principal economic environment with a method to reduce rubbish starting from everyday life. This is supported by the place where the people of Suliki Village live far from urban so that the community does not depend on items once used, more people use goods experienced, like leaves as receptacles. Environmental ethics emphasize that nature is not only a source of Power For exploitation, but own intrinsic worth, For respected and protected (DesJardins, 2006). There are several ethics environment in reduce waste and save environment namely : action real manifestation from not quite enough moral responsibility of society to nature , so that can minimize impact negative on the ecosystem as well as creature life (DesJardins, JR, 2020); necessity ethical For principle save also part from ethics conservation , ecocentrism with guard balance ecosystem , use source power , energy , water efficient and responsible answer (Leopold, A, 1949); reduce rubbish with method economical source Power can contribute For justice environment, especially justice between generation , for guard availability source Power as well as quality environment for the generation that will come (Schlosberg, D, 2007); Deep ecology aims For push profound change for style life public with method reduce consumption as well as waste, principles economical with method subtraction rubbish through implementation view that natural own mark intrinsic and not only tool for satisfaction need society (Naess, A, 1973).

D. DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY'S PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL ATTITUDE IN MANAGING WASTE

The level of results achievement is the highest among respondents on the variable attitude pro-environment public in managing rubbish is 88.87%, related to providing a place for garbage at home, meaning attitude pro-environment society on the statement, which this in a very good position. This means the public already places a high value on providing a place for garbage in their homes. The community provides a place where rubbish is action with real effort, guards the cleanliness environment, and facilitates the management of rubbish starting from the source, home, school, environmental work, and others (UNEP, 2016). For results achievement, the lowest respondents are 68.23%, related to No packing rubbish House ladder before throwing it away, the result level achievement is in a good position. That is, still, Many people in Suliki Village do not pack rubbish House ladder before throwing it away thing This happens because the location is far away, a lack of waste in Nagari and facilities in the form of a distant TPS.

Should attitude packing or separate rubbish House stairs, such as separate organic and inorganic, using a closed bag, reducing risk of pollution, spreading disease, as well as simplifying the recycling process (Miller, GT & Spoolman, S, 2015). Provides a place for trash and packaging rubbish. House ladder before throwing it away, think. This is an attitude of pro-environmental public in managing garbage, because: 1). form ethics environment: action. This reflects ethics in the form of not quite enough moral responsibility of society towards nature, with the method of throwing away trash in its place and reducing impact to the environment (DesJardins, JR, 2020); 2). Encourage 3R principle: action packing and sorting rubbish is the first step in the cycle 3R management, which has the objective of reducing the amount of trash and supporting the utilization of Waste Back (UN-Habitat, 2010); 3). Encourage participation in society: is action awareness and participation active from the public to guard the environment, so that participation positively forms new social norms (Schultz, PW, 2014).

E. THE INFLUENCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS, ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS ON THE COMMUNITY'S PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL ATTITUDE IN MANAGING WASTE

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Awareness Environment	9.81	1,606	124
Environmental Ethics	54.91	7,091	124
Attitude Community Pro-Environment in Managing Rubbish	69.75	6,593	124

Descriptive results statistics, obtained variable awareness environment (X1), there were 124 respondents, with an average of 9.81 and a standard deviation of 1.606. Variable ethics environment (X2), there were 124 respondents with an average of 54.91 and a standard deviation of 7.091. Variable attitude of the public in managing waste, there were 124 respondents with an average of 69.75 and a standard deviation of 6.583.

Table 3. Correlation

Correlations				
		Awareness Environment	**Environmental Ethics**	**Attitude Community Pro-Environment in Managing Rubbish**
Awareness Environment	Pearson Correlation	1	.076	-.197 *
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.404	.029
	N	124	124	124
Environmental Ethics	Pearson Correlation	.076	1	.122
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.404		.179
	N	124	124	124
Attitude Community Pro-Environment in Managing Rubbish	Pearson Correlation	-.197 *	.122	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.029	.179	
	N	124	124	124
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).				

The results between variable awareness environment (X1) with attitude pro-environment public in managing waste (Y), obtained a sig value (2-tailed) of 0.029, compared with probability 0.05, it turns out that value 0.05 > 0.029, then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted, meaning it is significant. There is a significant relationship between the variable awareness environment with attitude pro-environment public in managing trash. This is by research (Aulia, A. R., 2019) that in reducing rubbish plastic, environmental awareness is one of the factors affecting behavior pro-environment society. Attitude-aware environment for separating organic and inorganic. Not yet appears in self (State University of Malang, 2022).

Whereas correlation results between variable ethics environment (X2) with attitude pro environmental Society in managing waste (Y), obtained sig value (2-tailed) of 0.179, compared with probability 0.05, it turns out value 0.05 < 0.179, then Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected. It means no significant. There is no significant relationship between the variable ethics environment and with attitude of the public in managing trash. This happens because society has not yet made ethical values a part of everyday life, society is comfortable with being environmentally unfriendly, society is not supported by the right system, and other social norms in their environment are stronger. There are several reason no its significance connection ethics environment with attitude pro-environment public in manage garbage, namely: 1). Gap between values and actions, usually society believe that something That important in a way ethical, will but in act No with reason practical, habitual, or pressure social (Kollmuss & Agyeman, 2002); 2). Minimal understanding practice, usually the community has a positive view of the environment, but no known method to manage rubbish in a good and true way; 3). Lack of facilities and incentives, that attitude pro-environment is influenced by access to place sorting trash, practical education, and incentives, no existence of this, then moral values will not become action, even attitude; 4). values strong social, that attitude or Community behavior is determined by the social environment and applicable norms in Society in comparison with ethical personal (Schultz, 2014).

Table 4. Model Summary

Model Summary [b]									
					Change Statistics				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.239 [a]	.057	.042	6,454	.057	3,680	2	121	.028
a. Predictors: (Constant), Environmental Ethics, Awareness Environment									
b. Dependent Variable: Attitude Community Pro-Environment in Managing Rubbish									

The results of the summary model were obtained R value = 0.239 and coefficient determination (R^2) of 0.057. This means attitude pro-environmental Society in managing waste (Y) is influenced by awareness environment (X1) and ethics environment (X2) of

5.7%, while the rest 94.3 % was influenced by other causes others which are not researched. This is by research (Puspita, N., Prayitno, D., Rahman, ZO, & Laurence, S, 2023), there is a connection between the ethics environment and the awareness environment to the behavior pro-environment use approach, planned behavior theory. According to (Buton Muslim University, 2022), public awareness environment plays an important role in managing and controlling garbage in the coastal area.

Table 5. Anova

ANOVA [a]						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	306,639	2	153,319	3,680	.028 [b]
	Residual	5040.611	121	41,658		
	Total	5347.250	123			
a. Dependent Variable: Attitude Community Pro-Environment in Managing Rubbish						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Environmental Ethics, Awareness Environment						

the ANOVA test obtained results F value = 3.680 with a level of probability of 0.028. Therefore, the probability is < 0.05, then the regression model can be used to predict attitude towards the public in managing rubbish based on the level of environmental awareness, and the values of ethics.

Table 6. Coefficient

Coefficients [a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	71,071	5,570		12,759	.000
	Awareness Environment	-.849	.363	-.207	-2.337	.021
	Environmental Ethics	.128	.082	.137	1,550	.124
a. Dependent Variable: Attitude Pro-Environmental Community in Managing Rubbish						

From the coefficients table, it is obtained mark constant (a) = 71.071 and Beta = -0.207, the level significance = 0.021. We get equality, the calculation that is $\gamma = 71.017 - 0.207\ X1.$ This means, if awareness of environmental experience declines by 1, then attitude towards pro-environmental Society in managing rubbish will experience a decline of 0.207. Compare between mark significant variable awareness environment with attitude pro-environmental Society in managing environment, namely 0.021 < 0.05, then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted, meaning significant, there is a significant influence between awareness environment with attitude pro-environmental public in managing garbage. The people of Nagari Suliki are aware of the impact of waste on health, so they care about waste management. They are aware that waste can pollute water, air, and even soil, so they are responsible for participating in its management by disposing of waste in its place. The community's awareness of the importance of waste management can encourage the creation of positive behavior, such as cooperative activities in the Nagari Suliki environment. The people of Nagari Suliki are motivated to participate in cooperation activities because they do not want to be ostracized or not recognized by others in the environment where they live. It is necessary to optimize government communication to increase public understanding of the dangers of waste (Pratama, T., Nefilinda, N., & Rezki, A., 2024). Cooperation is needed between Village Heads, Sub-district Heads, Beach Lovers Communities, and other institutions to conduct outreach and communication with the community regarding waste management in coastal areas. (Setiawan, F. G., Nefilinda, N., & Putri, R. E, 2025).

The community will behave positively and also responsibly answer inside manage trash, if they are aware that rubbish damages water, soil even bothers health (Kollmuss & Agyeman, 2002). A high level of environmental awareness will be compared to backwards with existence improvement behavior, pro-environmental society (Aulia, A. R. 2019). Some sources related to the impact of pro-environmental attitudes of society in managing the environment are: 1) Theory of Planned Behavior (Ajzen, 1991), which posits that behavior is driven by behavioral intentions, which are influenced by attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control. A positive attitude toward the environment increases the intention to engage in waste reduction and recycling behavior; 2). Value Belief Norm Theory (Stern et al., 1999), environmental behavior is influenced by values (e.g., altruistic or biospheric), ecological worldview, awareness of consequences, and personal norms. Individuals with strong pro-environmental values feel morally obligated to manage waste responsibly; 3). Norm Activation Model (Schwartz, 1977), personal norms are activated when someone is consistent in acting and behaving. Awareness of environmental damage from poor waste management can activate personal norms toward environmentally friendly behavior; 4). According to Environmental Education

Theory (Hungerford & Volk, 1990), pro-environmental behavior is the result of education that builds ecological knowledge, awareness, and responsibility. Educating people about waste impacts can foster attitudes and behaviors that support sustainable waste management.

From the coefficients table, it is obtained mark constant (a) = 71.071 and Beta = 0.137, the level significance = 0.124. We get equality in the calculation that is $\gamma = 71{,}017 + 0{,}124X2$. This means, if the ethics environment experience increases by 1, then the attitude of the public in managing rubbish will experience an increase of 0.124. Compare between marked significant variable ethics environment with attitude pro-environmental society in managing rubbish, namely 0.124 > 0.05, then Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected, meaning No significant, there is no significant influence between awareness environment to attitude pro-environmental Society in managing trash. The largest type of waste produced by the community is organic waste, which comes from household kitchen waste (food scraps, leaves, fruit peels, and others). Many people assume that organic waste can rot by itself, so public awareness in managing waste management is low. Many people still do not know that organic waste is processed into compost or animal feed, as a result, a lot of organic waste is simply thrown away without any processing. The low level of education of the average community means that people do not yet understand the negative impacts of waste on the environment and health. In addition, the availability of Temporary Waste Bins (TPS) is still limited, and the distance is far from residential areas, so people in Nagari Suliki tend to burn and throw garbage around their homes. The taller the ethical environment owned by the community, the greater the more a big tendency for they to behave pro-environment, such as: throwing away trash in its place, minimizing rubbish starting from the House stairs. According to Keraf (2006), the attitude of society towards the environment is determined by the value system that is adopted, and also the ethical environment as a foundation to form attitudes. Impacts of pro-environmental attitudes within communities on waste management: 1). Improved Waste Segregation and Recycling Rates (Nguyen, T. N., Lobo, A., & Greenland, S. 2017), Communities with strong environmental attitudes are more likely to sort waste at the source (organic, inorganic, hazardous), boosting recycling efficiency and reducing landfill use; 2). Reduction in Total Household Waste Generation (Barr, S., Gilg, A. W., & Ford, N. J., 2001). Environmentally aware households often adopt practices like reusing, composting, and reducing plastic use, which leads to less waste generation 3. Increased Community Participation in Waste Programs (Tonglet, M., Phillips, P. S., & Read, A. D., 2004). Pro-environmental attitudes foster civic responsibility, leading to stronger support and participation in community clean-up, recycling, and waste education programs; 4). Reduction in Environmental Pollution (Zurbrugg, C., Gfrerer, M., Ashadi, H., Brenner, W., & Kühr, R., 2012), Responsible waste handling (e.g., avoiding littering, proper disposal of hazardous waste) minimizes pollution in soil, water, and air; 5). Strengthened Local Policy Support and Eco-Innovation (Ramayah, T., Lee, J. W. C., & Mohamad, O., 2010), Environmentally minded citizens often demand better policies and support local eco-entrepreneurs and technologies in waste management.

IV. CONCLUSION

1. There is a significant influence between awareness environment with attitude pro-environment public in managing trash, with equality regression γ=71.017-0.207X1.
2. There is no significant influence of awareness environment on attitude pro-environmental Society in managing trash, with equality regression γ=71.017+0.124X2.
3. The regression model can be used to predict the attitude of the public in managing rubbish based on the level of environmental awareness and the values of ethics in the environment, obtaining an F value = 3.680 with the level of probability of 0.028 < 0.05.

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