



The Relationship Between Parental Knowledge and Children's Behavior in Disposing of Garbage

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Abstract. Parents' knowledge of children's littering behavior is an important thing that needs to be considered by every parent. That needs to be considered by every parent, because it can help children's behavior towards a positive direction, especially in disposing of garbage. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the level of knowledge parents with children's behavior of throwing garbage. This research design uses correlation analytics with crosssectional approach. The sample of this study was 63 respondents using random sampling technique. The independent variable in this study is parental knowledge, while the dependent variable in this study is children's littering behavior. This study is the behavior of children to dispose of garbage. Data were collected using a questionnaire of parental knowledge knowledge questionnaire and observation of children's waste disposal behavior. Data were analyzed using the chi-square test with a significance level of $p < 0.05$. The results showed that almost half (46.0%) of parents' knowledge was good, and more than half (66.7%) of children's behavior was good. More than half (66.7%) of children's behavior to dispose of garbage in its place with their own awareness. The results of data analysis the results of data analysis obtained a value of $p = 0.000 < 0.05$, meaning that there is a relationship between parental knowledge and children's behavior. Behavior to dispose of garbage. The results of this study are expected to be used as information about development in the community in parental knowledge with children's behavior of throwing garbage.

Keywords: Knowledge, Behavior, Children, Garbage

1. INTRODUCTION

According to Skinner, individual behavior is behavior that occurs as a response to a stimulus. individual to a stimulus that is detected (external stimulus). The stimulus for this problem is in the form of waste The response or behavior of good people to waste in terms of behavior in men and women, which often occurs around us is a result of habitual behavior formed by the environment. habitual behavior formed by the environment. Perhaps the experience of waste personal waste does not enter airports or streets or other public places during this time punishment (e.g. official warning or fines). If people throw away instead of what they can, the consequences can be unpleasant annoyance. That's how behavior of many people's trash cans. Littering also occurs mostly when people are in dirty environments and less commonly in clean environments. For example, people's more trashy behavior while watching a movie or littering at a sporting event are acceptable because someone has been paid to clean it up. Acceptable because there is someone who has been paid to clean it up. It can be seen that individual care and environmental awareness is still lacking.

The results of Risked statistics obtained in 2013 showed that people who behaved in ways that damaged the environment such as throwing garbage in sewers, rivers and ditches as much as 10.4%, and carelessly thrown away as much as 9.7%.

Based on the results of interviews with the Head of Kebalandono Village, Babat Subdistrict, there are still 45% of children in Kebalandono Village, Babat Subdistrict who have not been able to apply the behavior of throwing garbage in the trash trash in the trash can, and 55% of children have implemented it because they were asked by their parents to dispose of the trash they produce. dispose of the garbage they produce. So far, the method used by parents in improving this behavior is by giving praise. to improve this behavior is by giving praise as verbal reinforcement.

People Parents are responsible for education on attitudes towards waste management and teaching children. This responsibility is reflected in the parenting style they adopt. One parent can instill standards and character traits that can guide the child's behavior. in behavior. Resources for children and parents are examples for children to follow the child to follow.³

If when it comes to waste management behavior waste management behavior, parents can be the role models who raise the behavior of not littering. littering behavior. Parents also explain to children about the impact of of a dirty environment or scattered garbage, so that through the combination of combination and explanation, children can model attitudes and even patterns of littering behavior.⁴

Dispose of Information about the behavior of behavior of children who litter is an important question that every parent should consider. every parent should consider. This is important because it might help the child's behavior in a positive direction, especially when littering. thanks to the information good parents can change the child's attitude from less good to better therefore, parents are the most responsible for children from birth until the child grows up. responsible for the child from birth until the child grows into an adult. into adulthood. Parents have obligation to maintain and protect the survival of their children. Parents also have the responsibility to fulfill the basic needs of the child which involving physical and biomedical needs (care), emotional needs or love and the need for stimulation mental learning needs of children. Child behavior behavior in life is directed at improving the quality of implementation and results of education that leading to the achievement of children's character development as a whole and in balance within the framework of family, school and society expressed in garbage disposal, not them.

Based on the description above, the author is interested in conducting research on "The Relationship between parents' knowledge with children's behavior of throwing garbage in Kebalandono Village, Babat District, Lamongan Regency".

2. METHOD

This research design uses correlation analytics with a crosssectional approach. Sample This study consisted of 63 respondents using random sampling technique. The independent variable in independent variable in this study is parental knowledge, while the dependent variable in this study is children's garbage disposal behavior. Data was collected using a parental knowledge questionnaire and observation of children's waste disposal behavior. Data were analyzed using the chi square test. Taking data collection in this study was carried out in March 2023.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Characteristics of respondents

Table 1. Frequency distribution of parents by age, education, and gender in Kebalandono Village Babat Subdistrict, Lamongan Regency (n=63)

Characteristics of Respondents Parents	Frekuensi	Presentase (%)
Age		
1. Early adulthood (20-40 years)	32	50,8
2. Late adulthood (41-60 years)	31	49,2
Total	63	100
Last Education		
1. No School	0	0
2. elementary school	4	6,3
3. junior high school	14	22,2
4. senior high school	36	57,1
5. college	9	14,3
Total	63	100
Gander		
1. Male	10	15,9
2. Female	53	84,1
Total	63	100

Based on Table 1, it can be explained that more than half (50.8%) of parents are in the age range of 20-40 years old. More than half (57.1%) of the parents had a high school education and a small proportion (6.3%) of parents had an elementary school education. Almost all (84.1%) parents were female.

Table 2. Frequency distribution of children by sex, and age in Kebalandono Village, Babat District, Lamongan. Lamongan (n=63)

Characteristics of Child Respondents	Frekuensi	Presentase (%)
Jenis kelamin		
1. Male	26	41,3
2. Female	37	58,7
Total	63	100
Umur		
1. 3-4 years	14	22,2
2. 5-6 years	49	77,8
Total	63	100

Based on table 2, it can be explained that more than half (58.7%) of the children were female and almost all (77.8) children were 5-6 years old. female and almost all (77.8%) children are 5-6 years old.

Knowledge of parents

Table 3. Frequency Distribution Based on Parents' Knowledge in Kebalandono Village, Babat Regency Lamongan (n=63)

Knowledge of parents	Frekuensi	Persentase (%)
Good	29	46,0
Enough	15	23,8
Less	19	30,2
Total	63	100

Based on table 3, it can be explained that almost half (46.0%) of parents' knowledge is good and a small proportion (23.8%) of parents' knowledge is moderate. and a small proportion (23.8%) of parents' knowledge is sufficient.

Behavior of children throwing garbage

Table 4. Frequency distribution based on children's waste disposal behavior in Kebalandono Village, Babat District, Lamongan (n=63)

Behavior of children	Frekuensi	Persentase (%)
The child intentionally throws garbage out of place	4	6,3
Children are willing to throw garbage in its place with encouragement or guidance parents	17	27,0
Children throw garbage in its place with their own awareness	42	66,7
Total	63	100

Based on table 4., it can be explained that more than half (66.7%) of children's behavior threw garbage in its place with their own awareness, and a small proportion (6.3%) of children's behavior deliberately threw garbage in its place. in place with their own awareness, and a small proportion (6.3%) of children's behavior deliberately threw garbage out of place garbage out of place.

Relationship between parents' knowledge and children's waste disposal behavior**Table 5. The relationship between parental knowledge and children's waste disposal behavior in Kebalandono Village, Babat Regency, Lamongan (n=63)**

Knowledge of	Total parents	Behavior of children throws garbage out of its place with guidance		The child intentionally throws garbage in its place with encouragement or awareness		Children are willing to throw garbage in its place with their own awareness		Children throw garbage in their own place	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Good		4	13,8	7	24,1	18	62,1	29	100
Enough		0	0	10	66,7	5	33,3	15	100
Less		0	0	0	0	19	100	19	100
Total		4	6,3	17	27	42	66,7	63	100

p= 0,000

Based on Table 5, it can be explained that out of 63 children in Kebalandono Village, Babat Subdistrict, 29 children had good parental knowledge, and more than half (62.1%) had good parental knowledge. results that 29 children who have good parental knowledge, and more than half (62.1%) of the children 18 children throw garbage in its place with their own awareness. While children who have 15 children, and more than half (66.7%) of children are willing to throw garbage in its place with encouragement or guidance from their parents. in its place with encouragement or guidance from parents.

Based on the results of calculations using the Chi-Square test and analysis using the SPSS 26.0 program, it was found that the value of $P = 0.000$ means that there is a relationship between parental knowledge and children's behavior of throwing garbage. with children's behavior of throwing garbage with a significant level where $p = 0.000$ or $p < 0.05$ then H_1 is accepted.

Discussion**Knowledge of Parents in the Village of Kebalandono tripe Sub-district Babat Lamongan District**

The results of this study show that in Kebalandono Village, Tripe District, Lamongan Regency, most of them have good knowledge in relation to old knowledge. Parental knowledge of children's litter is an important issue that every parent should pay attention to. Because good parental knowledge can change a child's attitude from bad to better. Good knowledge can be attributed to several factors, including education and age.

The first factor affecting the knowledge of parents is the education of parents, where more than half of the parents in the village of Babat district have secondary education. A university degree makes it easier to understand the information you receive, for example by educating children about proper waste management, whether through family or other people, health professionals or other media. In higher education, information is easier to understand

and more information is obtained. Other studies have shown that the higher the educational level of the parents, the better the education and development of the child.

Another factor influencing parents is the age of parents, where in Kebalandono village of Babati district, more than half of the parents are teenagers and with special characteristics. At this age, adults experience important physical and psychological changes that indirectly affect adult thinking when they receive available information. Early adulthood, or 20-40 years of age, is a time of peace when greater stability is experienced. Nowadays, the task of training is to form a family, choose parents and raise children, because families are mentally prepared to have children and bear responsibility. At this age, the thinking level of the parents is quite mature, the older a person is, the more mature the thinking level is.

The Behavior of Children Throwing Garbage in the Village Kebalandono Tripe Sub-district Babat Lamongan District

A study of information on children's littering behavior in the village of Kebalandono revealed that some children disposed of their own litter. In this study, the behavior of children who consciously throw away garbage in their places belongs to the good category, which is related to factors that affect throwing away garbage, such as home habits, community environment. Every child's good disposal behavior is supported by an environment with lots of waste management.

As for the trash can in Kebalandono village in Babati district, there are trash cans in every house and every corner of the classroom where every child is taught to handle their own trash after meals or after school at school. Throw it in the trash. Every school and house has an infrastructure for every child that is used in the waste management process from collection at the source to final disposal. Having appropriate facilities and infrastructure at school and at home can improve waste management, which can be a factor influencing children's waste behavior. Perhaps the behavior of a child in disposing of waste properly is a sufficient means for children to become aware and responsible for the importance of disposal of waste.

This study shows that almost all children in Kebalandono village in Tripe district are female. Boys take longer than girls to initiate and master proper waste management. This difference can be due to several factors, namely, the nervous system of boys develops more slowly, girls are mostly the main caregivers, therefore, apart from socialization, boys do not pay as much attention to other boys as role models than girls. Boys' skills Boys have problems more often than girls. Girls are generally easier to follow orders well and easy to control, so they understand and imitate what their parents teach them faster than boys, who are difficult to control and control.

This study shows that almost all children living in Kebalandono village of Tripe district are 5-6 years old. 5-6 year old children have more mature motor development to support children's grasping ability. 5-6-year-old children have unique characteristics, at this age, the process of growth and development of the child develops very quickly in various areas, for example, the sense of responsibility for the correct disposal of waste. For the growth and development of children to develop optimally, children must be able to socialize, children want to learn more about these social processes, so that good social processes have a more positive effect, especially on well-behaved children. 3-4 year olds prefer to take out the trash according to their parents' instructions, rather than take out the trash themselves.

The Relationship between Parental Knowledge and Children's Behavior in Disposing of Garbage in Kebalandono Village Tripe Sub-district Babat Lamongan District

The results showed that there was a relationship between parents' knowledge and children's behavior in waste management in Kebalandono village of Babati district. This shows that the knowledge of parents plays an important role in the waste of children. Other studies show that in the village of Talikuri, there is a relationship between the knowledge of parents and the behavior of children in waste management, that they are related to waste, so they are very concerned about the presence of waste around them. This is important because it can help children behave in a more positive direction, especially when it comes to littering, because parental knowledge can change children's behavior from bad to better.

Based on the results of the cross tabulation, it was revealed that 29 children had good parental knowledge and more than half of the children threw the garbage in their place or were self-aware. This shows that it is consistent with other studies, where the factor here is the process of habituation, which occurs and grows as various reinforcements in situations and conditions where children are used to behave according to expectations in school and society. The behavior of urban waste is a consequence of the way the surrounding environment is formed. Examples from everyday life can be given, for example, by parents or teachers, warnings not to litter the school or the surrounding environment. Therefore, it is important to emphasize the character education of children in relation to waste management from an early age.

In essence, children's behavior is the result of examples given by students and parents, so that any intervention can reflect how much parental knowledge affects children's behavior. The behavior of children is closely related to the knowledge of parents. Thus, it can be concluded that the knowledge of parents is very important for the growth and development of children's behavior. If parents set a good example for their children, the children will follow

what their parents do, including littering. Therefore, the values related to throwing away waste must be instilled from childhood. Teach children by setting a good example of cleanliness and good manners in disposing of garbage.

4. CONCLUSION

Parent's knowledge is related to children's behavior in waste management. Parental knowledge is very important because it can help children's behavior in a more positive direction, especially when it comes to littering, this parental knowledge can change children's behavior from bad to better.

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