

Analysis Of Self-Concept And Self-Independence In The Behavior Of Disabled Group Who Perform Plastic Waste Recycle Business

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ABSTRACT

The loss of one or more parts of a physical body that cannot function properly can affect a person's psyche and psychology, allowing a negative self-concept to arise. The purpose of this study was to determine the Influence of Self-Concept and Self-Independence on the Behavior of Disabled Groups Who Conduct Plastic Waste Recycling Businesses.

The research design is cross-sectional study, respondents were taken using the Simple Random Sampling technique. The population of all people with disabilities is 74 people, the sample is 61 respondents. Independent variables are self-concept and self-independence in people with disabilities, dependent variables are recycling behavior of plastic waste, the results are analyzed using the Ordinal Regression test.

The results of the study showed that the majority of respondents had a good self-concept, namely 33 respondents (54.1%), the majority of respondents were independent in carrying out activities, namely 42 respondents (68.9%), almost half of the respondents had good behavior in carrying out activities. recyclerubbish which is 29 respondents (47.5%). The results of the statistical test show a p value = 0.020 for self-concept so that H1 is accepted which means that there is an influence of self-concept on the behavior of groups of people with disabilities who carry out plastic waste recycling efforts and a p value = 0.030 for self-independence so that H1 is accepted which means that there is an influence of self-independence on the behavior of groups of people with disabilities who carry out plastic waste recycling efforts.

Self-concept and self-independence influence the behavior of groups of people with disabilities who carry out plastic waste recycling efforts, where the higher the self-concept and the more independent people with disabilities are in carrying out activities, the better the behavior of carrying out plastic waste recycling efforts.

I. Introduction

Normal physical condition is a physical condition that greatly determines the quality of human activity in living their lives. All humans definitely want a decent life. No human being wants to live this life with all the shortcomings. Physical disabilities can happen to anyone regardless of the various social statuses they hold. Physical disabilities that happen to someone are sometimes congenital and some are affected after birth (Thomas, 2012). The loss of one or more parts of the physical body that cannot function properly can affect a person's psyche and psychology, allowing a negative self-concept to arise.



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According to WHO (World Health Organization) in (Thomas, 2012), it defines disability into 3 categories, namely: impairment, disability and handicap. Impairment is stated as a condition of abnormality or loss of psychological and anatomical structure or function. While Disability is the inability or limitation as a result of impairment to perform activities in a way that is considered normal for humans. As for handicap, it is a disadvantageous condition for someone due to impairment, disability, which prevents him from fulfilling a normal role (in the context of age, gender, and cultural factors) for the person concerned.

Disability is a term to explain the condition of a person who has a disability in the form of physical, mental, cognitive, sensory, emotional, developmental or a combination of these conditions. Often people with disabilities are looked down upon by society because of their imperfect physical condition (Minister of Health Regulation No. 08 of 2012).

According to Law Number 4 of 1997 Article 1 paragraph 1 concerning Persons with Disabilities (UU PC), namely every person who has a physical and/or mental disorder, which can interfere with or constitute an obstacle and hindrance for him to do properly. The term "Disability" may be less familiar to some Indonesian people, unlike "Penyandang Cacat". This term is already widely known or often used in society. The term Disabilitas is an Indonesian word derived from the English word disability (plural: disabilities) which means defect or inability. However, in the Big Indonesian Dictionary, the word "Disabilitas" is not yet listed. Disabilitas is a new term to replace Penyandang Cacat.

According to data from the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2006, in every country there are people with disabilities around 10 percent of the population. Data from the Ministry of Social Affairs, in 2010, the number of people with disabilities in Indonesia was: 11,580,117 people with 3,474,035 (people with visual disabilities), 3,010,830 (people with physical / body disabilities), 2,547,626 (people with hearing disabilities), 1,389,614 (people with mental disabilities) and 1,158,012 (people with chronic disabilities). According to (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2011) the total population of Indonesia is: 237,641,326 people with the number of working age population is: 171,755,077 people, while data in the province of East Java the number of people with disabilities is 29.847 million people (BPS East Java). Based on a preliminary study conducted by researchers on November 3 2016 at the Indonesian Disabled Women's Association in Tosaren Village, Kediri City, the following data was obtained: as many as 89 people with disabilities.

People with physical disabilities are those whose bodies are not normal so that their ability to carry out their social functions in society. They still think normally, can see, hear, be active and do something. While there are certain parts of their body that are less functional, there are also other parts of the body that can still function. People with physical disabilities in their mobility will indirectly experience difficulties in carrying out activities. When compared to people who are physically normal, people with physical disabilities experience weakness in moving their bodies optimally (Eny, 2011).

In health development towards a healthy Indonesia, 6 health development programs have been established, one of which is the healthy environment, healthy behavior and community empowerment program which aims to create a healthy quality living environment (Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2010).

The increasing rate of industrial growth and public consumption in general also changes the composition and characteristics of the waste produced, especially the increasing use of plastic, paper and food packaging products. The rapid increase in urban population has an impact on the increase in the amount of waste produced. The increase in the rate of urban waste generation (2-4% / year) which is not followed by the availability of adequate waste infrastructure and facilities, has an impact on environmental pollution which always increases from year to year, one of the efforts made is with 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle) (Kediri City DKP, 2016).

Recycling waste has many benefits, because by recycling the waste in the environment can be minimized. Waste consists of various types, and can be reused so that waste items that were previously just waste can be turned into useful items (Permadi, 2011).

Recycling plastic waste requires high creativity and enthusiasm. Here, people with disabilities show that they also have untapped sources of expertise and talents. People with disabilities, their families, and relatives are often overlooked by the market segment. People with physical disabilities will psychologically experience low self-concept or feelings of inferiority and have difficulty

adjusting to society, because the treatment of society/surrounding environment is in the form of criticism or pity when looking at them (Eny, 2011).

Douvan explains the aspects of independence. According to Douvan there are three aspects of independence, namely emotional independence, behavioral independence, and independence in values. Independence is a form of behavior that is able to take the initiative, able to overcome problems that occur and able to carry out various activities and not depend on others, which are shown for personal interests and public interests. Through independence, individuals can choose their path in life to be able to develop more steadily, such as developing positive behavior by carrying out useful activities (Yusuf, 2012).

Based on a preliminary study on December 3, 2016 in Tosaren Village, Kediri City, I found that several people with disabilities have creativity in recycling waste, this shows that people with disabilities have independence like the general public. It can be seen that people with disabilities are able to carry out daily activities without being assisted by others. The activities they do to be independent are obtained from skills they have had since adolescence, to increase their creativity they enter the Indonesian Women's Association foundation to adjust their skills to their abilities. The skills they have can be developed by opening a business so that they are independent and can earn money to meet their family's needs, such as utilizing used goods to be processed into useful goods and have a selling value.

When the researcher conducted a preliminary study at that time there were only 7 people with disabilities present at the Indonesian Women's Association Foundation, of the 7 people with disabilities, 5 people with disabilities were not very active in participating in plastic waste recycling activities and 2 people with disabilities actively participated in plastic waste recycling. The recycling activities include utilizing plastic waste such as used detergent for shopping bags, plastic bottles to be used as decorative curtains, plastic oil containers to be used as polybags and many others. The results of the creativity of people with disabilities are usually exhibited and sold in a bazaar agenda so that people with disabilities feel enthusiastic and able to do creativity that has a selling value.

II. Methods

This type of research is quantitative analytical research with the research design used is cross sectional study. The population in this study were all people with disabilities as many as 74 people, the sample was some of the people with disabilities in the Indonesian Disabled Women's Association group in Tosaren Village, Pesantren District, Kediri City.

The technique used is Simple Random Sampling, which is a sampling technique by random means so that all populations have the same opportunity to be selected (Sugiyono, 2009). Data processing in this study includes: Editing, Coding, Scoring, and Tabulating.

III. Results and Discussion

The results presented must be sequential from the main results to the supporting results. Use units of measurement based on applicable international standards. You can add diagrams, tables, pictures, and graphs by completing them with narration.

1. The Respondent Characteristics

The characteristics of respondents in this study include the characteristics of respondents based on

Table 1. The Respondent Characteristics based on

| No | Characteristics | Σ | % |
|--------------|------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Age | | |
| | < 20 years | 12 | 19.67 |
| | 20-35 years | 34 | 55.73 |
| | > 35 years | 15 | 24.59 |
| 2 | Education | | |
| | Not in School | 26 | 42.62 |
| | SDSMPSMAPT | 24 | 39.34 |
| | | 11 | 18.03 |
| | | 0 | 0 |
| | | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 61 | 100 |

2. The Analysis Data

Data analysis of the influence of self-concept and self-independence on the behavior of groups of people with disabilities who carry out plastic waste recycling efforts.

Table 2. The Parameter Estimates

| Parameter Estimates | | | | | | 95% Confidence Interval | |
|-----------------------|----------|------------|-------|----|-------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | Estimate | Std. Error | Wald | df | Sig. | Lower Bound | Upper Bound |
| Location Self concept | 1,963 | 0.644 | 9,306 | 1 | 0.020 | 0.702 | 3,225 |
| Self-reliance | 2,143 | 1,267 | 2,860 | 1 | 0.030 | -0.341 | 4,627 |

3. Self-Concept in People with Disabilities Indonesian Women with Disabilities Association Tosaren.

The self-concept of people with disabilities in the Indonesian Disabled Women's Association Tosaren is known to show that most respondents have a good self-concept, namely 33 respondents (54.1%) out of a total of 61 respondents.

The results of the study showed that most respondents have a good self-concept, this shows that people with disabilities see themselves as capable of doing activities and view their shortcomings positively, so that people with disabilities are ready to face every situation and their personal. People with disabilities from the Tosaren Village Disabled Women's Association view their shortcomings as not an obstacle to creativity, they are able and brave to show the creations they create in the form of works of art that have their own influence when they assess themselves so that their self-concept increases without any feelings of inferiority or feeling different from others

Cross tabulation between age and self-concept shows that almost half of the respondents aged 20-35 years have a good self-concept, namely 20 respondents (32.8%) of the total 61 respondents. According to Sobur (2015), every human being will always develop as they get older. This development also has an impact on their cognitive development, so the older a person is, the more

experience they have and the better an individual is at viewing and assessing the situation that occurs in them. This shows that the more mature the age of the person with disabilities, the better they are at thinking and assessing their own strengths and weaknesses.

Cross tabulation between education and self-concept shows that almost half of the respondents who have elementary school education have a good self-concept, namely 17 respondents (27.9%) out of a total of 61 respondents. This is in accordance with what was expressed by (Gumiarti, 2007) where a person's level of education will affect the level of acceptance and understanding of self-acceptance, so that the higher the level of education of people with disabilities will affect a person's mindset in viewing and assessing their own strengths and weaknesses. In the group of people with disabilities in Tosaren Village, many have elementary school education, some even up to junior high school, this is because many people with disabilities experience disabilities not all of their limbs, such as one leg and hand being disabled, some are not congenital disabilities such as due to accidents.

4. Self-Independence in People with Disabilities Indonesian Women with Disabilities Association Tosaren.

Self-independence in people with disabilities at the Indonesian Disabled Women's Association Tosaren is known that most respondents are independent in carrying out activities, namely 42 respondents (68.9%) out of a total of 61 respondents.

It is known that almost half of the respondents aged 20-35 years are independent in carrying out daily activities, namely 24 respondents (41.7%). Based on the results of interviews and observations conducted by researchers, people with disabilities in Tosaren Village often experience disabilities due to polio in both legs, polio only one leg, deaf, blind, physically disabled, amputations, dwarfism and hunchback. According to Nelson (2003) the older a person enters adulthood, the more independent they are in activities, thinking and behaving, and if a person enters old age along with increasing age, the individual begins to depend on others regarding activities and all decisions in his life.

The results of the study showed that most respondents were independent in carrying out activities, this shows that people with disabilities in Tosaren Village do not view their shortcomings as obstacles in carrying out daily activities, so that people with disabilities continue to try to meet their needs according to their needs and abilities without depending on others. In carrying out activities and meeting their needs, people with disabilities in Tosaren Village do it independently without donations from others, they recycle plastic waste independently and then sell the results. This shows that not all people with disabilities depend on the help of others, but they are also able to carry out activities and live independently.

5. Waste Recycling Behavior Among People with Disabilities Indonesian Women with Disabilities Association Tosaren.

Waste recycling behavior In people with disabilities at the Indonesian Disabled Women's Association in Tosaren, it is known that almost half of the respondents have good behavior in carrying out recycling waste, namely 29 respondents (47.5%) of a total of 61 respondents.

The results of the study showed that almost half of the respondents had good behavior in recycling waste, this shows that people with disabilities have high motivation and self-confidence in recycling waste, people with disabilities in Tosaren Village are very serious about the work they do, because recycling waste is one of the jobs that can be done by people with disabilities to meet their needs. Based on the results of interviews conducted with people with disabilities, they said that the results of recycling waste that they do become a work of art that will be sold, and the money from the sale will be used for activities such as special seminars for people with disabilities and to meet their daily needs.

6. The Influence of Self-Concept and Self-Independence on the Behavior of Groups of People with Disabilities Who Undertake Plastic Waste Recycling Businesses.

Based on the results of the statistical tests that have been carried out, it is known that the p value = 0.020 for self-concept so that H_1 is accepted, which means that there is an influence of self-concept on the behavior of groups of people with disabilities who carry out plastic waste recycling efforts and the p value = 0.030 for self-independence so that H_1 is accepted, which means that there is an influence of self-independence on the behavior of groups of people with disabilities who carry out plastic waste recycling efforts.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Friska Simanjuntak (2016) which states that people with visual impairments have a self-concept and self-concept formation that can accept ridicule because it is in accordance with reality, informants are not easily angry, informants do not have doubts in themselves, informants feel ignored and informants feel ostracized. However, feelings of being ignored and feelings of being ostracized by researchers can occur when informants tell their own experiences. Someone with a positive self-concept will be able to realize and accept the various shortcomings they have and then make improvements so that they become better. A positive self-concept also makes someone always optimistic in facing and living the future. The most important thing for informants with a positive self-concept is that they tend to get positive responses from other people and their environment. The results of this study are not in line with the opinion of Eny (2011) who stated that the loss of one or more parts of the physical body that cannot function properly can affect a person's psyche and psychology, thus allowing a negative self-concept to arise. This is because people with disabilities in Tosaren Village are very active in recycling waste which is a job they do every day.

Cross tabulation between self-concept and plastic waste recycling behavior shows that almost half of respondents with good self-concept have good self-concept.waste recycling behavior Goodwhich is 23 respondents (27.3%) from a total of 61 respondents. The results of this study are in accordance with the statement of Akhmad Harum (2013) who stated that the purpose of knowing and understanding oneself is not to make people disappointed after knowing their personality, but it is hoped that after knowing and understanding themselves, someone can accept the reality that exists in themselves to develop their personality to be healthy and have a positive character. The results of the study showed that the better the self-concept of people with disabilities, the better the behavior of people with disabilities in recycling plastic waste to help support the needs of families with disabilities.

Cross tabulation between self-reliance and plastic waste recycling behavior shows that almost half of the respondents who are independent in carrying out daily activities havewaste recycling behavior Goodwhich is 28 respondents (45.9%) from a total of 61 respondents. This study is in line with the opinion of Tira (2010) who stated that physical limitations are no longer an obstacle for people with disabilities to continue to be creative and achieve and be competent. While Opi (2008) stated that there are many ways that can be taken to prove the existence of people with disabilities, namely by studying the arts and sports. This is in accordance with the activities carried out with people with disabilities in Tosaren Village, where the way they take to prove their existence is by recycling plastic waste to produce a work of art.

IV. Conclusion

The self-concept of people with disabilities in the Indonesian Disabled Women's Association Tosaren is known to show that most respondents have a good self-concept, namely 33 respondents (54.1%) out of a total of 61 respondents. Self-independence in people with disabilities at the Indonesian Disabled Women's Association Tosaren is known that most respondents are independent in carrying out activities, namely 42 respondents (68.9%) out of a total of 61 respondents. Waste recycling behaviorIn people with disabilities at the Indonesian Disabled Women's Association in Tosaren, it is known that almost half of the respondents have good behavior in carrying outrecyclerubbishnamely 29 respondents (47.5%) of a total of 61 respondents.

There is an influence of self-concept and self-independence on the behavior of groups of people with disabilities who carry out plastic waste recycling efforts, this is proven based on the results of statistical tests which show a value of $p = 0.020$ for self-concept and $p = 0.030$ for self-independence.

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