

# TAHAP PENGETAHUAN, SIKAP DAN AMALAN SURI RUMAH TERHADAP KITAR SEMULA BAHAN BUANGAN DI MALAYSIA

Zuroni Md Jusoh  
Bukryman Sabri  
Laily Paim  
Universiti Putra Malaysia

## Abstract

*The main purpose of this study is to examine housewives level of knowledge, attitude and practices towards waste recycled. The sample comprised of 400 housewives among three ethnic groups, Malays, Chinese and Indian. Respondents were recruited using multi-stage sampling. A self-administered questionnaire was used as a tool for data collection. Data were analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The findings from hypotheses testing revealed that there are significant relationships between the level of knowledge and attitude of waste recycled ( $r=0.144$ ,  $p<0.004$ ), between attitude and the level of waste recycled practices ( $r=0.306$ ,  $p<0.000$ ), between the academic level and attitude of waste recycled ( $r=0.132$ ,  $p<0.008$ ) and between academic level and level of waste recycled practices ( $r=0.125$ ,  $p<0.013$ ). Even though all variables have significant relationships, their relationships are very low. Therefore, this study can be used by government and private organisations or individuals to determine programmes that are more effective in order to make the people to be more aware of the importance of waste recycling and to increase the recycling practices among Malaysian households.*

*Keywords: Level of knowledge, attitude, practices, waste, recycling*

## Pengenalan

Hasil penggunaan yang tinggi dan tidak terhad ke atas barangan menyebabkan wujudnya masalah berhubung pengurusan sampah. Kesan pengurusan dan penghasilan sampah atau sisa pepejal mengakibatkan kawasan pelupusan bahan buangan menjadi tidak cukup dan perlu ditambah bagi menampung bahan buangan yang terlalu banyak. Menurut Suruhanjaya Ekonomi dan Sosial Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu untuk Asia Pasifik (1999), Kuala Lumpur tidak lagi mempunyai kawasan yang mencukupi untuk tapak pelupusan sampah. Hal ini dapat dibuktikan apabila tujuh loji insinerator yang telah dibangunkan di beberapa pulau perangan, seperti di Langkawi, Pangkor, Tioman dan Labuan dengan kos 17 juta yang bertujuan menguruskan sisa pepejal secara efektif gagal berfungsi kerana kapasiti keluasan yang kecil dan tidak dapat menampung jumlah sisa yang banyak.

Dalam Rancangan Malaysia Ketujuh (RMK-7), isu alam sekitar dan sumber semula jadi terus ditangani bagi memastikan

