

Analysis of Factors of Utilization of Homegarden As an Effort to Meet Family Nutrition in Tambakrejo Village, Jombang Regency

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ABSTRACT

The homegarden is a place or land around the yard of the house with clear boundaries, planted with one or various types of plants and still has an emotional relationship with the owner or is functional with the house in question. This study aimed to determine the factors of using homegarden in an effort to meet family nutrition in Tambakrejo Village, Jombang Regency. This type of research is analytic and the research design is cross sectional. The sample in the study was 96 respondents. The results of the study obtained that there was no relationship between education and the utilization of homegarden in an effort to meet family nutrition in Tambakrejo Village, Jombang Regency with a significance value = 0.285%. There is a relationship between knowledge and the utilization of homegarden in an effort to increase family nutrition in Tambakrejo Village, Jombang Regency with a significance value = 0.000%. There is a relationship between the number of family members and the utilization of homegarden in an effort to increase family nutrition in Tambakrejo Village, Jombang Regency, the significance value = 0.000%. There is a relationship between income and the utilization of homegarden in an effort to increase family nutrition in Tambakrejo Village, Jombang Regency with a significance value = 0.011%. There is a relationship between behavior and the utilization of homegarden in an effort to increase family nutrition in Tambakrejo Village, Jombang Regency, the significance value = 0.000%. There is a relationship between attitude and the utilization of homegarden in an effort to increase family nutrition in Tambakrejo Village, Jombang Regency, the significance value = 0.000%. It is hoped that the people of Tambakrejo Village will further optimize the utilization of homegarden in order to create environmentally friendly and healthy.

Keywords: Education; Knowledge; Number of family members; Family Income; Attitudes and Behavior; Utilization of The Yard.

INTRODUCTION

Nutrition is a source of human needs that must be met, the welfare of society is marked by a fulfilled source of nutrition obtained from food sources. Nutrition relates to the quality and quantity of food eaten by humans (Faizah & Ghazali, 2021). Land use is a supporting aspect for nutritional needs and increasing the quality and quantity of food consumed by the community or family (Anonim, 2017). The homegarden is a place or land around the yard of the house with clear boundaries, planted with one or various types of plants and still has an emotional relationship with the owner or is functional with the house in question (Ashari dkk., 2016)

Based on observations of environmental conditions in Tambakrejo Village, Jombang District, Jombang Regency, some of the homegardens were still spacious, the distance between the houses is not too dense and some have been used (Nasirudin & Susanti, 2018). This allows a lot of land that can be used to improve family nutrition. The success of homegarden utilization is influenced by several factors, which one is human resources (Handayani, 2013). Therefore, it is necessary to know information about the relationship between education, knowledge, number of family members, income, attitudes and human behavior in the use of homegarden in an effort to meet family nutrition. Based on the background



stated above, the researchers want to examine further about the factors of the use of homegarden in an effort to meet family nutrition in Tambakrejo Village, Jombang District, Jombang Regency, East Java Province.

METHOD

The research design used in this study was in the form of an analytic approach with the population being observed at the same time. In this case, to look at the factors of the use of homegarden in an effort to meet family nutrition in Tambakrejo Village in 2021.

The population in this study is the entire number of people in Tambakrejo Village, Jombang District, Jombang Regency, East Java Province with a total of 2,265 people who live in Tambakrejo Village. In this study, the researcher chose a sample with Sample Random Sampling, which is a technique that was taken at random without regard to the existing strata in the population. This method used the Slovin formula to determine the sample in the study, which is as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N^2}$$

Where :

n : Sample 1 : Constant

N : Population e : Fault Tolerance Limit

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N^2}$$
$$= \frac{2.265}{1 + (2.265)(0.01)^2} = n = \frac{2.265}{2.286} = n = 96 \text{ Person}$$

From the results of the calculation of the number of samples above, 96 samples were obtained for people who have yards to be used to increase family nutrition in Tambakrejo Village.

Data collection was carried out by direct field observation through interviews and observations using a questionnaire that had been prepared in advance which included education, knowledge, number of family members, family income, attitudes, behavior and utilization. The research instrument was a tool used in research to measure the observed natural and social phenomena (Sugiyono, 2017). The measurement scale used in measuring the independent variables in this study gave a score from the highest score on the correct answer to the lowest score on the wrong answer, that were :

- Education
 - High : If the respondent has completed the Academy/College
 - Moderate : If the respondent has completed high school/junior high school
 - Low : If the respondent has finished elementary school/no school
- The number of family members is grouped into:
 - Large : If the number as a family member 5 people
 - Moderate : If the number as a family member is < 5 people
- Knowledge
 - Good : If the score is 50% of the total score (with 11 points)
 - Not Good : If the score is < 50% of the total score (with 10 points)
- Family Income is divided into two categories, namely:
 - Enough : If income Rp 2,550,000
 - Not enough : If income < Rp 2,550,000
- Behavior is divided into several responses including:
 - Good : If the score is 50% of the total score (with 11 points)
 - Not Good : If the score is < 50% of the total score (with 10 points)
- Attitudes are divided into two responses including:
 - Interested : If the score is 50% of the total score (with 11 points)
 - Not Interested : If the score is < 50% of the total score (with 10 points)
- The utilization of homegarden
 - Already used : If the score is 50% of the total score (with 11 points)
 - Unutilized : If the score is < 50% of total score (with 10 points)

Data analysis techniques were carried out in two ways, namely univariate and bivariate. Univariate analysis aimed to explain the characteristics of each research variable. The form of univariate analysis depends on the type of data. For numerical data, the mean (mean), median and standard deviation are

used. If the univariate analysis has been carried out, the results will be known about the characteristics or distribution of each variable, and then proceed with bivariate analysis. Bivariate analysis was carried out on two variables that were thought to be related or correlated using analytical tests (Utomo Wasito, 2015).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

Univariate Analysis

- Education

The results showed the level of education in Tambakrejo Village of 96 respondents, 6,3% who had elementary education and 82,3% who had junior high school education - high school education while 11,4% had tertiary education. Table 1 shows the majority of the education level of the Tambakrejo community is in the Medium category with an average of 82.3% having a junior high school education.

Table 1. Frequency Distribution by Education.

No.	Education	Frequency	%
1	Elementary School Graduate (Low)	6	6,3
2	Junior High School – Senior High School Graduate (Medium)	79	82,3
3	Bachelor's Degree Graduate (High)	11	11,4
	Totals	96	100,0

- Number of Family Members

The results showed the level of the number of family members in Tambakrejo Village from 96 respondents, 22,9% who had a medium number of family members and 77,1% who had a large number of family members. Table 2 shows the number of family members in Tambakrejo Village in the Large category with an average of 77,1% having a family number of 5 family members.

Table 2. Frequency Distribution by Number of Family Members.

No.	Number of Family Members	Frequency	%
1	Moderate (< 5 Person)	22	22,9
2	Large (≥ 5 Orang)	74	77,1
	Totals	96	100,0

- Knowledge

The results showed the level of knowledge in Tambakrejo Village from 96 respondents, 27,1% who had poor knowledge and 72,9% who had good knowledge in the use of homegarden in an effort to increase family nutrition. Table 3 shows that the people in Tambakrejo Village have good knowledge with an average of 72,9% with knowledge points 11 in answering the questions asked.

Table 3. Frequency Distribution Based on Knowledge.

No.	Knowledge	Frequency	%
1	Not Good (With points < 10)	26	27,1
2	Good (With points ≥ 11)	70	72,9
	Totals	96	100,0

- Family Income

The results showed that the family income level in Tambakrejo Village was from 96 respondents, 10,4% who had insufficient income and 89,6% who had sufficient income. Table 4 shows that the family income in Tambakrejo Village is in the Enough Category with an average of 89,6% who have an income of IDR 2,550,000 to meet family needs.

Table 4. Frequency Distribution of Income Respondents.

No.	Family Income	Frequency	%
1	Not Enough ($< \text{Rp } 2.550.000$)	10	10,4
2	Enough ($\geq \text{Rp } 2.550.000$)	86	89,6
	Totals	96	100,0

- Behavior

The results showed the level of behavior in Tambakrejo Village from 96 respondents, 18,7% who had bad behavior and 78,3% who had good behavior. Table 5 shows that the people in Tambakrejo Village have good behavior with an average of 78,3% with behavior points 11 in answering the questions asked.

Table 5. Frequency Distribution Based on Behavior.

No.	Behavior	Frequency	%
1	Not Good (With points < 10)	18	18,7
2	Good (With points ≥ 11)	78	78,3
	Totals	96	100,0

- Attitude

The results showed that the attitude of the residents in Tambakrejo Village of 96 respondents, 11,5% who had an uninterested attitude in the use of homegarden in an effort to increase family nutrition and 88,5% who had an interest in the use of homegarden in an effort to increase family nutrition. Table 6 shows that the people in Tambakrejo Village have good knowledge with an average of 88,5% with Attitude points 11 in answering the questions asked.

Table 6. Frequency Distribution by Attitude

No.	Attitude	Frequency	%
1	Not Interested (With points < 10)	11	11,5
2	Interested (With points ≥ 11)	85	88,5
	Totals	96	100,0

- Utilization of homegarden

The results showed that the utilization of homegarden in Tambakrejo Village of 96 respondents, 19,7% who have not used the yard in an effort to increase family nutrition and 80,3% who already used the yard in an effort to meet family nutrition. Table 7 shows that the community in Tambakrejo Village has been utilized with an average of 80,3% with utilization points 11 in answering the questions asked.

Table: 7. Frequency Distribution by Utilization

No.	Attitude	Frequency	%
1	Unutilized (With points < 10)	11	11,5
2	Already used (With points ≥ 11)	85	88,5
	Totals	96	100,0

Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate analysis is presented to determine the relationship between utilization of homegarden and supporting factors including education, number of family members, knowledge, family income, behavior and attitudes. The following results from the bivariate analysis are presented in table 8.

Table 8. Results of Bivariate Analysis

Factors	Correlations	Utilization of Homegarden
Education	Pearson Correlations	0,110 %
	Signifikansi	0,285
	N	96
Number of Family Member	Pearson Correlations	0,379 %
	Signifikansi	0,000
	N	96
Knowledge	Pearson Correlations	0,379 %
	Signifikansi	0,000
	N	96
Family Income	Pearson Correlations	0,257 %
	Signifikansi	0,011
	N	96
Behavior	Pearson Correlations	0,700 %

Factors	Correlations	Utilization of Homegarden
	Signifikansi	0,000
	N	96
Attitude	Pearson Correlations	0,336 %
	Signifikansi	0,001
	N	96

Discussion

The results showed that the use of homegarden by residents of Tambakrejo Village had an attachment to supporting factors such as education, number of family members, knowledge, behavior and attitudes in increasing family nutrition. The number of majority family members in Tambakrejo Village has a large value (77,1%) with the number of family members > 5 people, this also affects spending for daily needs, therefore it is necessary to use homegarden. The results from (Table 8) also have a significance value (0,000%) with a decision-making value of significance <0,05% which means that it is correlated or related to the use of homegarden in an effort to increase family nutrition in Tambakrejo Village. Research that has been carried out previously, the number of family members greatly determines the number of family needs, in this case the more family members the more needs that need to be met in Gianyar District (Adilana & Karmini, 2017).

The knowledge of the majority of the residents of Tambakrejo Village is very good with a very large score (72,9%) with points > 11. This shows that the community's knowledge about the use of homegarden in an effort to increase family nutrition is very good. The results of (Table 8) show a significance value (0,000%) with a decision-making significance value <0,05% which means that it is correlated to the use of homegarden in an effort to increase family nutrition. Research that has been done previously, the knowledge of housewives on the use of homegarden and balanced nutrition provides a stimulus for the various nutritional benefits contained in food and the use of homegarden as a potential source for families in Seragen City (Suryani dkk., 2020).

The behavior of the majority of the people of Tambakrejo Village is very good with a very large number of values (78,3%) in the good category with points > 11. This shows the behavior in the application of knowledge to utilize homegarden in an effort to increase nutrition is very good. This is also supported by the results (Table 8) which also shows a significance value (0,000%) with a decision-making significance value < 0,05% which means that it is correlated with the use of homegarden in an effort to increase family nutrition. Research that has been done before behavior is usually influenced by individual responses to stimuli or knowledge that are good, moderate, bad, positive, negative depending on how the individual reacts to respond to the stimulus in Medan District (Siregar dkk., 2016)

The attitude of the majority of the people of Tambakrejo Village is very good with a very large number of scores (88,5%) in the good category with points > 11. This shows the attitude to use the yard in an effort to increase nutrition is very good. This is also supported by the results (Table 8) which also shows a significance value (0,000%) with a decision-making significance value < 0,05% which means that it is correlated with the use of homegarden in an effort to increase family nutrition. Research that has been done before that nutritional attitude is a person's tendency to agree or agree to a statement submitted related to food and nutrition, nutritional attitude is often closely related to nutritional knowledge, namely if you have good nutrition knowledge then good nutrition attitude is also in Bantar Jati Klapanunggal District (Harianti & Tanbarika, 2015).

The family income of the majority of the residents of Tambakrejo Village is in the sufficient category with the total value (78,3%) having an income of > 2,550,000. In terms of income, it affects the people of Tambakrejo Village to use their yards. This is also supported by the results of (Table 8) between income and utilization that have a significant value (0.011 %) with decision making if the significance value < 0.05 % means that it correlates with the use of homegarden in Tambakrejo Village in an effort to increase family nutrition. Research that has been done before, if the yard is managed properly, it is not impossible that it will increase the family's income. Thus, the role of homegarden can indirectly affect farmers' income. One of the functions of the yard is as a source of daily income. Household income is a very important economic resource, which allows each household member to have the ability to obtain all household needs including food needs (Kandou & Rumayar, 2018).

From the results of the study, there are factors that are not related to the use of land for the exhibition in Tambakrejo Village, namely the education factor. The education of the majority of the residents of Tambakrejo Village is in the medium category with a total score (82,3%) having a junior high

and high school education level. But in terms of utilizing formal education, it does not affect the people of Tambakrejo Village to use their yards. This is also supported by the results of (Table 8) between education and utilization that has a significant value (0,285%) with decision making if the significance value $> 0.05\%$ means that it is not correlated with the use of homegarden in Tambakrejo Village in an effort to increase nutrition. family. Research that has been done before that formal education owned by farmers does not affect the use of homegarden, Education that affects is non-formal education, namely increasing guidance and counseling to farmers which allows it to be applied to their families in the use of homegarden in Kerinci District (Cepriadi & Yulida, 2012).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the factors that have a relationship with the utilization of homegarden as an effort to meet family nutrition in Tambakrejo Village are the number of family members, knowledge, family income, behavior and attitudes (significance $< 0.05\%$). Meanwhile, education is not related to the utilization of homegarden as an effort to meet family nutrition in Tambakrejo Village (significance $> 0.05\%$).

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