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The Relationship of Knowledge, Attitudes, and Actions of the Community with the Environmental Sanitation of the Region Fish Auction on the Coast of Kendari Bay (Study of Environmental Change Material Class X SMA)

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A B S T R A C T

The phenomenon of environmental sanitation behavior among the public is very worrying, many factors influence the behavior of environmental sanitation such as knowledge, attitudes and actions. This study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge, attitudes, and actions of the community with environmental sanitation of the fish auction area on the coast of Kendari Bay. This type of research is a correlational study. The population of this study is the community in the Fish Auction Area which amounts to 171 heads of families (KK). The results of statistical tests show that knowledge is significantly related to environmental sanitation ($p<0,05$), Community attitudes are significantly related to environmental sanitation ($p<0,05$), But community actions do not relate significantly to environmental sanitation ($p>0,05$).

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INTRODUCTION

Health is the most important thing in human life, because with a healthy body each individual is able to carry out all activities of his daily life well. According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 36 of 2009 that health is a state of well-being of body, soul, and social that allows everyone to live a socially and economically productive life, so to support health services are needed (Amin et al, 2021). Environmental cleanliness is inseparable from human life and is a fundamental element in health and prevention sciences. Cleanliness is a reflection for each individual in maintaining health which is so important in everyday life. Environmental cleanliness is a state that is free from all impurities and diseases, which can harm all aspects related to every activity and behavior of the community environment, where human life cannot be separated from both the natural environment and the social environment (Jumarsa et al, 2020).

The attitudes and actions of a person's clean and healthy living behavior reflect on the results obtained. The emergence of health problems in the environment is basically caused by the lack of awareness from everyone to carry out clean and healthy living behaviors, the preservation of these behaviors is motivated by several factors, namely the willingness and awareness of attitudes, knowledge and behaviors that are closely interconnected to achieve public health degrees (Efendi and Syifa, 2019).

Sanitation is one of the efforts to monitor several physical factors that can affect humans which can cause damage to the physical development of health and survival. Sanitation is an intentional behavior in cultivating clean living with the intention of preventing humans from coming into direct contact with feces and other harmful waste materials in the hope that this effort will maintain and improve human health, while for the definition of environmental sanitation, environmental sanitation is the health status of an environment that includes housing, sewage, clean water supply and so on. If an environment has poor sanitation, then people living around the neighborhood are easily infected with diseases (Aswan et al, 2021: 17).

The development of mindset and reason is a control mechanism for human behavior and social actions or for human behavior and attitudes. If the environment where humans live begins to be polluted, it will cause its own problems for humans in the environment. To reduce and overcome environmental problems, it is necessary to have a sense of awareness of environmental conditions.

Based on observations that have been made with one of the communities in the fish auction area on the coast of Kendari Bay, information was obtained that the Fish Auction area on the Kendari Bay Coast is one of the traditional markets that sells wholesale fish at low prices. As a place that is visited by many buyers, the auction area is chosen by merchants to market their merchandise. Sorting/choosing is one of the activities carried out by traders in determining whether a trade is worth selling and not worth selling. In addition, the sorting results are also in the form of liquid waste and solid waste. The waste is piled up in several places inside and outside the auction area. The

handling of fish waste in question has not been optimal, so it causes a foul smell or environmental pollution.

Environmental health efforts are a prevention of various conditions that may cause disease and sanitation is the main factor that must be considered. Low knowledge, attitudes and actions with environmental sanitation are challenges for both the government, non-governmental organizations and the community itself to support the creation of a clean environment.

Non-formal education as stated in Law Number 20 of 2013 Article 26 is education held for citizens who need educational services that function as a substitute, supplement, and complement to formal education in order to support lifelong education. Non-formal education functions to develop the potential of students with an emphasis on mastering knowledge and functional skills as well as developing professional attitudes and personalities (Anonim, 2003). Education in the community is not the same as education in schools, community education is given according to the needs of the community, one of which in this study is knowledge, attitudes and actions towards maintaining environmental sanitation through health education or health promotion. Based on the background above, the author is interested in conducting research on "The Relationship of Knowledge, Attitudes, and Community Actions with Environmental Sanitation of the Fish Auction Area on the coast of Kendari Bay".

THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Theoretical Studies

1. Overview of Knowledge

Knowledge is a result of curiosity through sensory processes, especially in the eyes and ears of certain objects. Knowledge is also the most important domain in the formation of behavior. In addition to knowledge from the community, knowledge, attitudes and actions from community leaders or governments are able to describe their behavior to encourage the community in prevention efforts. So that the community is able to behave properly (Mujiburrahman, 2020).

According to Laiyanah (2017), the higher the knowledge of an object, the better one's attitude towards certain objects. Knowledge can also be obtained from the experiences of others conveyed from books, parents, friends, teachers, radio, television, magazines, posters and newspapers.

2. Overview of Attitudes

Katili (2018) attitude is as an object that will then affect emotions, after which it allows reactions or tendencies to do something". In many ways, attitude is the most important determinant of human behavior. As a reaction, attitude is always related to two choices, whether happy and unhappy to carry out or away from it. Feelings of pleasure include a number of more specific feelings such as satisfaction, affection, happiness Feelings of displeasure include a number of typical feelings as well, namely fear, anxiety, jealousy, anger, resentment. In another sense,

attitude is defined as "a construction to allow the appearance of an activity".

3. Overview of Actions

Action is meaningful behavior, social action is action, that is, meaningful behavior directed at others. Schutz reconstructed it by defining action as the duration that takes place within the deed. In other words, action represents the transcendent duration in action. An action can independently be considered a subject who performs the action, but nevertheless the action is a series of experiences formed through the real consciousness and the individual consciousness of the actor. In other words, action indicates the existence of a subject bond (Supraja, 2017).

4. Overview of Environmental Sanitation

Sanitation is a public health effort that emphasizes that sanitation is a public health effort that focuses on monitoring various environmental factors that can affect the degree of human health. Some environmental sanitation facilities related to healthy housing are clean water facilities, and drinking water, wastewater sewers, latrines/latrines, and trash cans. Sanitation is a way for humans to avoid diseases that can be spread due to poor environmental conditions. Sanitation also plays an important role in the development of creativity of each individual and the awareness of the surrounding community about sanitation knowledge. Environmental sanitation is an effort to achieve a healthy environment through the control of physical environmental factors, especially things that have a detrimental impact on physical development, health and human survival (Said et al. 2020).

B. Conceptual Framework

Environmental Sanitation is the health status of an environment that includes housing, sewage disposal, clean water provision and so on. Environmental sanitation is aimed at meeting the requirements of a healthy and comfortable environment. Basic sanitation efforts include human waste disposal facilities, garbage disposal facilities, wastewater disposal channels, and clean water supply. Human waste disposal facilities or commonly called latrines must be owned by every family which must always be maintained or clean and healthy.

There are several inhibiting factors to act in environmental sanitation, including lack of public knowledge about environmental sanitation, inappropriate attitudes affect a person's motivation to act in environmental sanitation efforts. The information obtained allows a person to adopt values and knowledge that can influence mindset and knowledge.

Therefore, researchers compile the concept framework as follows:

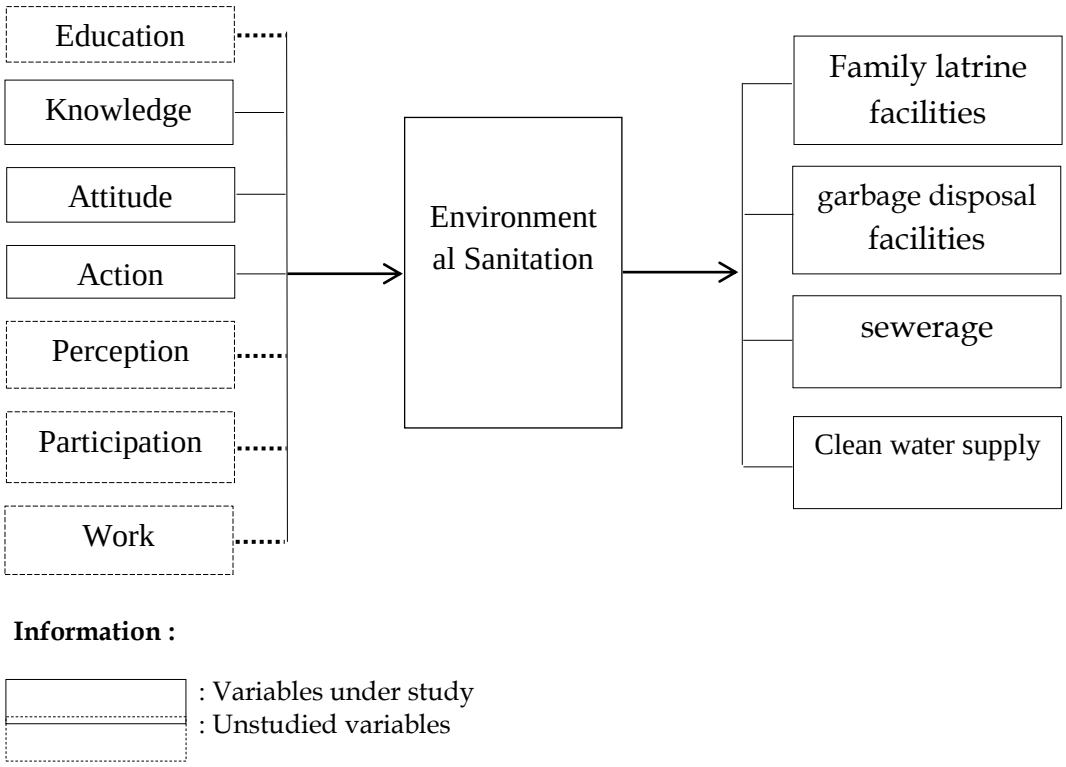


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

C. Research Hypothesis

1. The hypothesis of this study is as follows:
   a) The level of community knowledge is related to environmental sanitation of the fish auction area on the coast of Kendari Bay, Sodohoa Village, West Kendari District.
   b) The attitude of the community is related to the environmental sanitation of the fish auction area on the coast of Kendari Bay, Sodohoa Village, West Kendari District.
   c) Community actions are related to environmental sanitation of the fish auction area on the coast of Kendari Bay, Sodohoa Village, West Kendari District.
2. The statistical hypothesis can be formulated as follows:
   a) Community Knowledge Level
      1) $H_1 : \rho < 0$: The level of community knowledge is related to environmental sanitation of the fish auction area on the coast of Kendari Bay, Sodohoa Village, West Kendari District.
      2) $H_0 : \rho \geq 0$: The level of knowledge of the community is not related to environmental sanitation of the fish auction area on the coast of Kendari Bay, Sodohoa Village, West Kendari District.

b) Sikap Masyarakat
   1) $H_1 : \rho < 0$: The attitude of the community is related to the environmental sanitation of the fish auction area on the coast of Kendari Bay, Sodohoa Village, West Kendari District.
   2) $H_0 : \rho \geq 0$: The attitude of the community is not related to the environmental sanitation of the fish auction area on the coast of Kendari Bay, Sodohoa Village, West Kendari District.

c) Tindakan Masyarakat
   1) $H_1 : \rho < 0$: Community actions are related to environmental sanitation of the fish auction area on the coast of Kendari Bay, Sodohoa Village, West Kendari District.
   2) $H_0 : \rho \geq 0$: The community's actions are not related to the environmental sanitation of the fish auction area on the coast of Kendari Bay, Sodohoa Village, West Kendari District.

METHODOLOGY

This research was carried out in 2022, located in a fish auction area on the coast of Kendari Bay, Sodohoa Village, West Kendari District. This type of research is a correlational study that aims to reveal the absence of relationships between variables.

The population in this study is the community in the Fish Auction Area on the Kendari Bay Coast, Sodohoa Village, West Kendari District. The sample determination technique uses the Propotional Cluster Random Sampling technique, namely by determining the area used as a sample (Sugiyono, 2019). The sample determination technique in this study was taken from the number of populations that met the criteria, namely 63 respondents.

Data obtained in the field using questionnaire instruments will be processed using SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solution) software version 20 or Microsoft Excel 2010. The data processing steps are as follows:

a. Data correction (editing) is carried out to eliminate errors that may be found in the recording in the field and correction.
b. Data coding (Coding) is carried out to provide codes on each data that belongs to the same category, which will be made in the form of numbers or letters that provide clues or identities to the data to be analyzed.
c. Scoring (Scoring) Scoring is the scoring stage for questions and the summation of the grade results of all questions.
d. Entering data (Entering) is the process of entering respondent data that is still in the form of " code " into the SPSS application.
e. Data cleaning (Cleaning) is carried out if there is extreme data in data collection in the field.

RESULTS

A. Descriptive Analysis Results

1. Interpression of Data Centralization

The following is data from the calculation of mean, median, mode, statistical variance and standard deviation on knowledge, attitudes, actions and environmental sanitation of 63 households.

Table 1. The Result of the Calculation of the Level of Knowledge, Attitudes, Actions and Sanitation of the Environment

Variable	Skor		J	BK	P	Mean	Me	Mo	S^2	S
	Min	Max								
Knowledge	4	12	8	7	2	8,71	9,21	8,25	2,36	1,54
Attitude	35	48	13	7	2	30	44,06	43,5	9,65	6
Action	2	12	10	7	2	6	9,33	9,34	6,06	2
Sanitation Milieu	6	19	13	7	2	9,5	18,26	12,5	9,25	3,17

Source: Primary Data, 2022

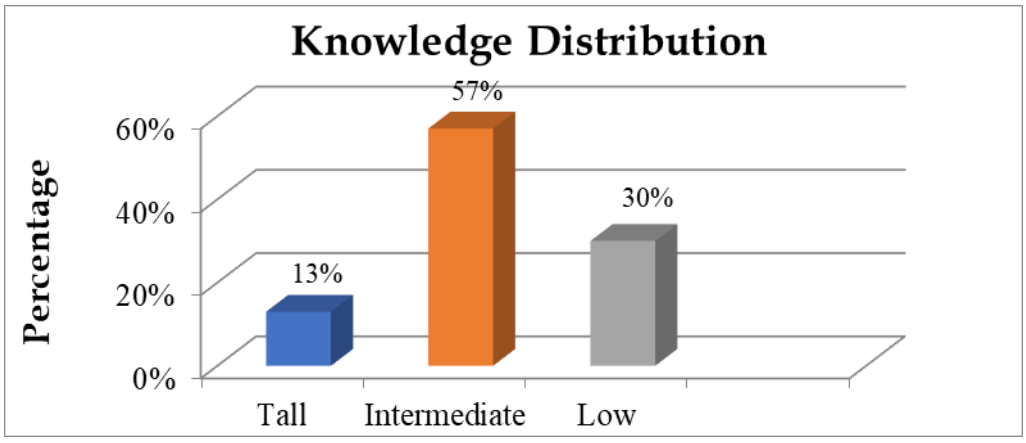
2. Data Distribution

a. Distribution of Respondents Based on the Level of Public Knowledge about Environmental Sanitation

Table 2. Distribution of Respondents by Knowledge

Categories of Knowledge	Score Range	n	%
Tall	76-100%	10-12	19	30
Intermediate	56-75%	8-9	36	57
Low	<56%	5-7	8	13
Total			**63**	**100%**

Source: Primary Data, 2022



Picture 1. Chart of Knowledge Distribution

Based on the bar chart above, people's attitudes towards environmental sanitation are included in the less low, middle and high

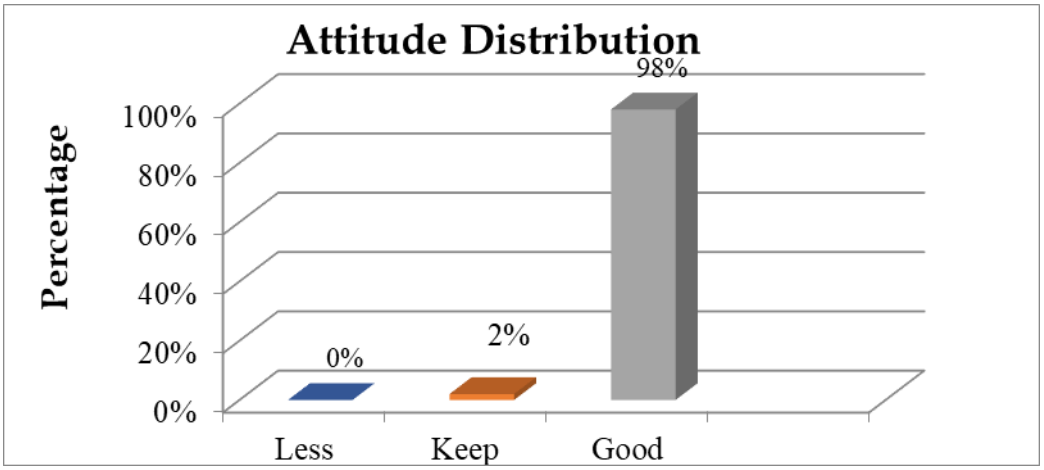
categories with the highest percentage being in the middle category of 57%.

b. Distribution of Respondents Based on Community Attitudes about Environmental Sanitation

Table 3. Distribution of Respondents by Attitude

Score Range	Frequency	Percentage	Category
X < 24	0	0	Less
24 ≤ X< 36	1	2	Keep
36 ≥ X	62	98	Good
Total	**63**	**100%**	

Source: Primary Data, 2022



Picture 2. Chart of Attitude Distribution

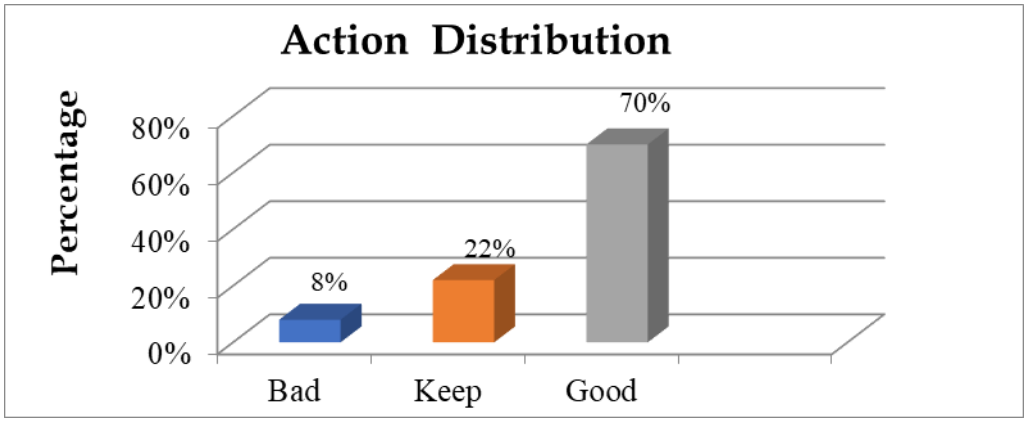
Based on the bar chart above, people's attitudes towards environmental sanitation include the low, medium and high categories with the highest percentage being in the good category of 98%.

c. Distribution of Respondents Based on Community Actions on Environmental Sanitation

Table 4. Distribution of Action Respondents

Score Range	Frequency	Percentage	Category
X < 4	5	8	Bad
4 ≤ X< 8	14	22	Keep
8 ≥ X	44	70	Good
Total	63	100%	

Source: Primary Data, 2022



Picture 3. Chart of Action Distribution

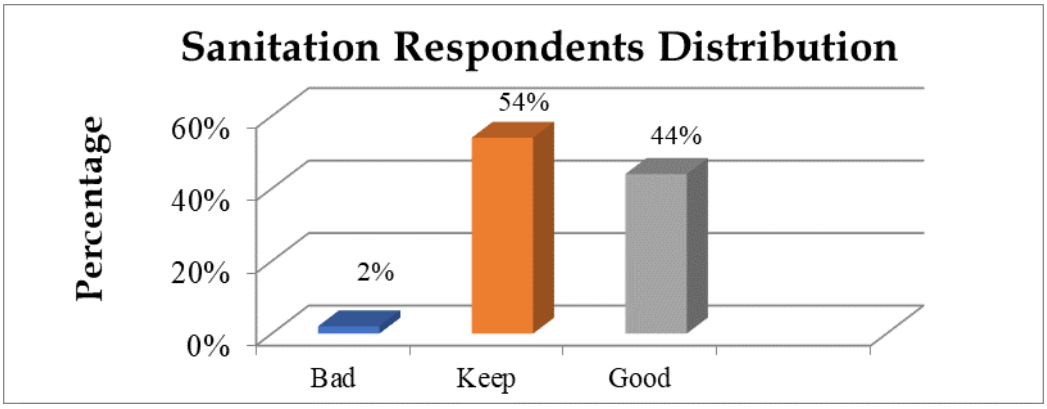
Based on the bar chart above, community actions towards environmental sanitation include low, medium and high categories with the highest percentage being in the good category of 70%.

d. Distribution of Respondents Based on Environmental Sanitation

Table 5. Distribution of Environmental Sanitation Respondents

Score Range	Frequency	Percentage	Category
X < 7	1	2	Bad
7 ≤ X< 13	34	54	Keep
13 ≥ X	28	44	Good
Total	63	100%	

Source: Primary Data, 2022.



Picture 4. Chart of Sanitation Respondents Distribution

Based on the bar chart above, environmental sanitation is included in the bad, medium and good categories with the highest percentage being in the medium category of 54%.

B. Inferential Analysis

1. Normality Test

Data on the normality test of knowledge, attitudes and actions of people with environmental sanitation using the *Kolmogorov-Smirnov* Test and can be seen in Table 6.

Table 6. Normality Test with *Kolmogorov-Smirnov*

Variable	K_{hit}	K_{tabel}	Information
Knowledge	0,16	0,17	Normally Distributed
Attitude	0,14	0,17	Normally Distributed
Action	0,16	0,17	Normally Distributed
Environment Sanitation	0,15	0,17	Normally Distributed

2. Homogeneity Test

a. Homogeneity Test of Knowledge Data Variance and Environmental Sanitation

Based on the Homogeneity Test of knowledge data with environmental sanitation, results can be obtained which can be seen in table 7.

Table 7. Test Results Homogeneity of Knowledge Data with Environmental Sanitation

Variable	Variance	Fhit	Ftabel	Ket
Knowledge	2,36	3,92	3,14	Inhomogeneous
Environmental Sanitation	9,25			

Source: Data Attached on Page 117

b. Homogeneity Test of Variance of Environmental Attitude and Sanitation Data

Based on the Homogeneity Test of knowledge data with environmental sanitation, results can be obtained which can be seen in table 8.

Table 8. Test Results Homogeneity of Attitude Data with Environmental Sanitation

Variable	Variance	Fhit	Ftabel	Ket
Attitude	9,65	1,04	3,14	Homogeneous
Environmental Sanitation	9,25			

Source: Data Attached on Page 117

c. Homogeneity Test of Variance of Environmental Action and Sanitation Data

Based on the Homogeneity Test of knowledge data with environmental sanitation, results can be obtained which can be seen in table 9.

Table 9. Test Results Homogeneity Data Measures with Environmental Sanitation

Variable	Variance	Fhit	Ftabel	Ket
Action	6,06			
Environmental Sanitation	9,25	1,57	3,14	Homogeneous

Source: Data Attached on Page 117

3. Research Hypothesis Test

a. The Relationship between Community Knowledge and Environmental Sanitation

Based on testing the relationship between knowledge and environmental sanitation using the formula using *Spearman Rank* Correlation, results can be obtained which can be seen in table 10.

Table 10. Test Results of Correlation between Knowledge and Environmental Sanitation

Variable	Sig Rs	f_{tabel}	Information	Tightness	Relationship Direction
Knowledge					
Environmental Sanitation	0,004	0,05	H1 Accepted	Weak	Unidirectional

Source : Data Attached on Page 127

Based on Table 10 Analysis results obtained r_{hit} = 0,004 whereas r_{tabel}= 0,05 means $r_{hit} < r_{tabel}$ (0.004 < 0.05) so it can be said that there is a relationship between community knowledge and environmental sanitation in the fish auction area on the coast of Kendari Bay. From these results, it can also be seen that environmental knowledge and sanitation have weak closeness but have a unidirectional relationship direction.

b. The Relationship of Attitudes to Environmental Sanitation

Based on testing the relationship between Community Attitudes and Environmental Sanitation using *Pearson Product Moment* Correlation, the following results can be obtained which can be seen in table 11:

Table 11. Test Results of Correlation between Attitudes and Environmental Sanitation

Variable	r_{hitung}	r_{tabel}	Information	Tightness	Relationship Direction
Attitude Environmental Sanitation	0,260	0,248	H1 Accepted	Weak	Unidirectional

Source : Data Attached on Pages 120-123

Based on Table 4.14 Analysis results obtained r_{hit} = 0,260 while r_{tabel} = 0,248 meaning $r_{hit} > r_{tabel}$ (0.260 > 0.248) so it can be said that there is a relationship between community attitudes and environmental sanitation in the fish auction area on the coast of Kendari Bay. From these results, it can also be seen that environmental attitudes and sanitation have weak closeness but have a unidirectional relationship direction.

c. The Relationship of Action to Environmental Sanitation

Based on testing the relationship between Community Action and Environmental Sanitation using *Pearson Product Moment* Correlation, the following results can be obtained which can be seen in table 12:

Table 12. Test Results of Correlation between Action and Environmental Sanitation

Variable	r_{hitung}	r_{tabel}	Information	Tightness	Relationship Direction
Action Environmental Sanitation	0,042	0,248	H0 Rejected	Very Weak	Unidirectional

Source : Data Attached on Pages 124-126

Based on Table 12 Analysis results obtained r_{hit} = 0,042 while r_{tabel} = 0,248 meaning $r_{hit} > r_{tabel}$ (0.042 < 0.248) so it can be said that there is no relationship between community actions and environmental sanitation in the fish auction area on the coast of Kendari Bay. From these results, it can also be seen that environmental attitudes and sanitation have a very weak relationship but have a unidirectional relationship.

DISCUSSION

1. The Relationship between Community Knowledge and Environmental Sanitation

Based on the analysis of research results with parametric tests between knowledge level variables and environmental sanitation using the Spearman Rank Correlation formula, the results were obtained R_S as large as 0,004 and

F_{tabel} as large as 0,05 (Sig 0,05/95%), based on table 4.13 so from the data it can be said that H1 is accepted meaning that there is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge of the community and the environmental sanitation of the fish auction area on the coast of Kendari Bay. This is in line with the research conducted by (Husaini, 2022) which obtained the result that there is a positive and significant relationship between knowledge variables and attitude variables. The higher the knowledge about hygiene sanitation, the better the attitude regarding food management, this is evidenced by every increase of one point of knowledge, it will increase 1,787 times the attitude. As many as 15.2% of food handlers' attitudes regarding food management were determined by knowledge of hygiene sanitation owned and as many as 84.8% were determined by other variables that were not studied in this study. This is in line again with Sari's research (2017) which states that in general the level of education and knowledge will affect attitudes and behaviors, because a low level of education and lack of knowledge will increase attitudes and behaviors that are not good.

2. **The Relationship between Community Attitudes and Environmental Sanitation**

Based on the analysis of research results with parametric tests between community attitude variables and environmental sanitation using the Pearson Product Moment Correlation formula, the results were obtained r_{hit} = 0,260 while r_{tabel}= 0,248 so it can be said that $r_{hit} > r_{tabel}$ (0,260 > 0,248) Based on based on table 4.14, so from these data, it can be said that H1 is accepted) meaning that there is a relationship between community attitudes and environmental sanitation of the fish auction area on the coast of Kendari Bay which has a positive relationship and a weak correlation of closeness. This is in line with research conducted by (Khaerudin, et al. 2021: 33) which states that there is a relationship between the attitudes of the handlers and the sanitation hygiene of restaurants in the work area of the Jalaksana Health Center, Kuningan Regency in 2020. with p-vaIue obtained < 0.05 is 0.000. This is also in line with research conducted by (Tomia, 2020: 219) which states that family attitudes also influence the application of clean and healthy living, families who have a good attitude will be able to implement clean and healthy living well.

3. **The Relationship between Community Action and Environmental Sanitation**

Based on the analysis of research results with parametric tests between community attitude variables and environmental sanitation using the Pearson Product Moment Correlation formula, the results were obtained r (r_{hit}) = 0,042 dan r_{tabel} = 0,248, so it can be said that $r_{hit} < r_{tabel}$ (0,042 < 0,248) based on table 4.15, so from these data it can be said that there is no relationship between community attitudes and environmental sanitation of the fish auction area on the coast of Kendari Bay which has a positive relationship and a very weak correlation of closeness. This is in line with

research conducted by (Rahmayani, 2018) which obtained results that there is no relationship between environmental sanitation facilities and student actions in preventing the transmission of COVID-19 in Gajah District. This supports the theory that action is defined as the ability to use the material in actual conditions, from appropriate public health measures that the prevention and control of diarrhea can be carried out. Attitude is a tendency to act (practice), attitude is not necessarily manifested in action, sabab for the realization of action needs other factors including the existence of facilities or facilities and infrastructure. Therefore, respondents (the community) prevent the incidence of diarrhea based on environmental sanitation aspects, not just preventing but actually preventing based on environmental sanitation aspects such as the use of clean water, the use of latrines, garbage disposal, and continuous management of liquid waste so as to avoid diarrhea (Megasari, 2015: 38).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on research, it can be concluded that community knowledge has a significant relationship with environmental sanitation in pesisir T eluk Kendari ($p < 0.05$). This is because the higher the level of knowledge of the community, the more inclined to understand and understand about good environmental sanitation , especially the fish auction area in the pesisir Teluk Kendari. The attitude of the community is significantly related to environmental sanitation kawasan pelelangan ikan di pesisir teluk Kendari ($p < 0.05$). This is because good people's attitudes are increasingly likely to have a high awareness of environmental sanitation , especially the fish auction area in Pesisir Teluk Kendari. Community actions are not significantly related to environmental sanitation Kendari ($p > 0.05$). This shows that a high level of knowledge and a good attitude of the community does not guarantee that community actions will fully support environmental sanitation, especially the fish auction area in Pesisir Teluk Kendari.

The suggestions proposed are expected to always apply clean living and clean living (PHBS) to avoid diseases sourced from polluted seawater, especially for the community. whoare domiciled in the environment of the fish auction area. Furthermore, researchers are expected to be able to develop this research by adding variables of community participation in maintaining the environment of the fish auction area in pesisir T eluk Kendari.

FURTHER STUDY

Furthermore, researchers are expected to be able to develop this research by adding variables of community participation in maintaining the environment of the fish auction area on the coast of Kendari Bay

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