

CORRELATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TO PRESERVE THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE COASTAL AREA OF MAKASSAR CITY

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In terms of environmental improvement program the concept of community development have been carried out in various regions in Indonesia. However, in reality, not all programs can be run properly. This is because not all people care about their environment. Therefore there is a needs to be studied further how the level of public awareness to improv their environmental sanitation, especially in the coastal settlements Pattingalloang Village and Ujung Tana Tabaringan village District of Makassar. Research conducted on 21-22 July 2014 found that the quality of the environment inhabited coastal communities, seen from the indicators: firstly, that the people throw trash under house column above pools of sea water because it has no permanent trash; secondly, the people also dispose of faeces place because there is no effort to create a safe family latrine for environmental health; thirdly, household water (well water) turbid and do not have a model clenner or safe drinking water on human health. The third indicator indicates that the knowledge, attitude and Behavior coastal communities in preserving the environment, especially landfills are environmentally still low. To foster participation is required to deliver information to the public through media outreach in the environment, so that people with low environmental maintain knowledge can be increased.

Keywords: Knowledge of Environmental Sanitation, Environment and Maintain attitude.

Introduction

In improving the quality of the environment and natural resources in coastal areas is expected the participation of all community the government, however the community as users are expected to participate actively, such as the practice of co-operation and the process of empowerment (Mikkelsen, 2005).

At a conference organized by the World Bank Water Sanitation Program (WSP) (2013) was revealed, that Indonesia was second in the world as a country who has poor sanitation. The data also support by to data that has been published by the United Nations (UN), 63 million people in Indonesia do not have sanitation ie toilets and dustbins, still defecate (BAB) and littering in the river, sea or land surface (KSAN, 2013).

Based on the Millennium Development Goals Indonesia (MDG), in 2010 the coverage of water and sanitation in Indonesia reached 46 percent. In fact, the target in 2015, Indonesia should have reached 68.87 percent. Meanwhile, the target fulfillment access to proper sanitation should reach 62.41 percent (MDG 2010).

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According Chiras (1990), that throughout human history using his knowledge to control the environment, shaping it and secure it in order to be successful and harmonious the Indonesian community livelihoods. In contrast our sense of control and secure environment is not always obtain satisfactory results. Disruption of water, clogged rivers, pollution, population, the outbreak of disease is due to human activities that are not anticipated. Because it takes a special interest in doing activities that do not give rise to a new result. Krech (1988), suggests that one's knowledge is the result of learning that are organized collectively on a number of factors, information as well as its principles of various experiences with others. Furthermore Krech, saying also that the knowledge one can form a personality. According Soedjatmoko (2007), have conceptual knowledge alone is not enough because the knowledge learned should be used to build a better life. There are still many things that are not known for certain, then mankind is entering also a time of great uncertainty, which is difficult to guess (unpredictable), in which people feel very threatened (vulnerable). Then humans Indonesia must have abilities, and most importantly the ability to be creative against a new challenge, along with an ability to anticipate developments and innovate.

Based on observations in the District Ujung Tanah there are 47 133 heads of families living in the slum area of 12 villages spread (BPS Makassar 2012). Patingalloang urban village and sub Tabaringan located in coastal areas. The most predominant tribe is the tribe of Bugis-Makassar most of the livelihood of fishermen, laborers / private sector varies the level of education is not complete primary school, elementary school, never graduated from junior high school, junior high school graduation, not completed high school, graduated from high school.

The results of observations conducted by researchers from 21-22 July 2014 found that the quality of the environment inhabited coastal communities, seen from the indicators: First, take out the trash under house column above pools of sea water because it has no permanent trash; second, throwing feces at any place because there is no effort to create a safe family latrine for environmental health; Third, household water (well water) turbid and do not have a model penjernian of safe drinking water on human health. The third indicator indicates that the knowledge, attitude and Behavior coastal communities in preserving the environment, especially landfills are environmentally still low.

The problems faced by the people in the District Ujung Tanah generally is a matter of lack of jobs, increased poverty, social unrest due to rising crime rates, health care and education are low, most of the land settlements in coastal areas and land bertatatus non-proprietary, lack of reforestation areas, piles of household rubbish, there's still doing bowel habits into the canal and the use of clean water is not available for household needs due to the unavailability of facilities and infrastructure proper environmental sanitation, which has the potential to cause the spread of disease. Through environmental improvement programs settlement

with the concept of community empowerment. However, in reality, not all programs can be run properly. This is due not all people have concern for the environment. For that needs to be studied further how public awareness in environmental sanitation improvements coastal settlements in the Village and Village Pattingalloang Tabaringan District of Ujung Tanah Makassar.

To foster participation is required to deliver information to the public through media outreach in the environment, so that people with low environmental sanitation knowledge can be increased.

Research Method

This study is based on quantitative approach with survey method and based on its analysis is correlational research. Where the research was conducted in the district of Makassar Ujung Tanah since on February 2 to May 2, 2015. The population was coastal communities Pattingalloang Village District of Ujung Tanah Makassar, amounting to 1299 people. Determination of the sample using purposive sampling technique as many as 35 people. The research instrument is a test to determine the level of knowledge society and a questionnaire to determine the attitude of preservation of the environment of coastal communities in the city of Makassar. Data analysis technique used descriptive and inferential analysis, descriptive analysis is to calculate the average, median, mode, standard deviation, maximum value, minimum, percentage and categorization, whereas the inferential analysis was used to test hypotheses of the study, which is testing the product moment correlation coefficient determination (r^2), and the correlation coefficient significance test (t-test).

Research Results

Data from research on the correlation between environmental knowledge with the attitude of society to preserve the environment in the District Ujung Tanah Makassar, after researchers conducted a data processing, it can be presented third consecutive as follows:

TABLE 1: DESCRIPTIVE DATA RATE ENVIRONMENT SCIENCES

Average	9,742857
Median	9
Modus	7
SD	4,265752
Var	18,19664
Max	20
Min	4
Range	16

Based on descriptive analysis in Table 1 above, the data obtained by the environmental knowledge of coastal communities in the city of Makassar has an

average value is 9.743; median is 9; mode is 7; standard deviation is 4.265; variants is 18.196; maximum value is 20; and the minimum value is 4.

TABLE 2: FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF KNOWLEDGE VALUE OF COASTAL ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

<i>Interval</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>	<i>Category</i>
81-100	0	0	Very high
61-80	0	0	High
41 -60	6	17,14	Moderate
21 -40	16	45,71	Low
0-20	13	37,14	Very low
Jumlah	35	100	

Based on the frequency distribution of the value of the level of public knowledge coastal city of Makassar in Table 2 have the level of knowledge about environmental sanitation included in the low category (45.71%)

TABLE 3: DESCRIPTIVE DATA ATTITUDE OF MAINTAINING ENVIRONMENT

Average	43,26
Median	43
Modus	30
SD	17,96
Var	322,43
Max	80
Min	15
Range	65

Based on descriptive analysis in Table 3 above data showed the attitude of preservation of the environment of coastal communities Makassar city has an average of 43.26; median is 43; mode is 30; standard deviation is 17.96; variants is 322.43; maximum value is 80; and minimum value is 15.

TABLE 4: FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION ATTITUDE VALUE OF MAINTAINING COASTAL ENVIRONMENT

<i>Interval</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>	<i>Category</i>
65-80	7	20,00	Very good
49-64	4	11,43	Good
33-48	9	25,71	Pretty Good
16-32	15	42,86	Poorly
Jumlah	35	100	

Based on the results of the frequency distribution of the attitude of society to preserve the environment coastal city of Makassar in Table 4 had the attitude after the environment including in the unfavorable category (42.86%).

TABEL 5: CORRELATIONS BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES

<i>Statistic</i>		<i>Knowledge</i>	<i>Attitude</i>
Knowledge	Pearson Correlation	1	.781**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	35	35
Attitude	Pearson Correlation	.781**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	35	35

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Based on the analysis of product moment correlation table 5 above the obtained $r_{hitung} = 0.781$ greater than $r_{tabel} = 0.349$ at significant level of 0.05, then H_0 is rejected and H_1 accepted which means that there is a significant relationship between the variables of environmental knowledge with attitude nurturing community environment Ujung Tanah coastal town in the district of Makassar.

Discussion

Firstly, The level of knowledge of the environmental sanitation of coastal communities in the district of Makassar Ujung Tanah indicate that as many as 47.71 percent, or 16 of 35 respondents not knowing that households need to provide; (1) toilet stool family so do not waste disembarang place, (2) not to throw garbage bins sehingga column under house above a pool of water, (3) the absorption of water so it does not flow disembarang place that can pollute the environment. The low level of public knowledge of them; the lack of information received by the public through media outreach environmental sanitation, and low levels of public education which is caused by low levels of factor income or family income. The level of knowledge of someone less (low) when the level of knowledge is less than 56% (Notoadmodjo, S. 2010). Furthermore, according Wied Hary A. (1996), states that the level of education also helped determine whether or not a person easy to absorb and understand the knowledge they gain, in general, the higher a person's education the better the knowledge anyway.

Secondly, Attitude nurturing environment of coastal communities Makassar District of Ujung Tanah show that as much as 42.86 percent, or 15 of 35 respondents had unfavorable attitude towards the environment. Terhadapap public attitudes environment, among others; (1) still do a lot of custom dump sludge in the canal, (2) taking out the trash under the column of the home on the water surface, (3) water needs of households (water dug wells) do not have a model penjernian turbid water that is safe for human health. Causes of low social attitudes in ataranya; the level of knowledge of the environment in the communities reflect unhealthy living culture that has colored the attitude of society, because of the culture that gave complexion individuals experience community care. Attitudes do not stand alone, but always has a certain relation to an object, in other words, that attitude is formed,

learned or changed constantly with respect to a particular object that can be formulated clearly (Heri Purwanto, 1998: 63). Attitude is a tendency to act (growing niche to act), the willingness to react or do something in the community, showing the shape, direction, and nature of which is the encouragement, response and reflection of the stimulus. Attitude contains components such as cognitive (experience, knowledge, views, etc.), affective (emotional, happy, hate, love, revenge, anger, indifference, etc.) and behavioral / overt actions (behavior, the tendency to act) Rosenberg and Hovland (1960) in Ervival Amzu 2007.

Thirdly, Research hypothesis states that high and low level of environmental knowledge society will affect his attitude to protecting the environment. The higher the level of knowledge, the attitudes, the better to preserve the environment. The level of education is lacking, it will hinder the development of a person's attitude towards new values introduced. The higher a person's education level, the more easily receive information so that the more knowledge (Nursalam, 2001). Thus the level of public knowledge about environmental sanitation significantly correlated in determining the attitude of protecting the environment.

To raise public awareness about the environment necessary informing through direct counseling also be the most effective media in introducing environmental sanitasi, sehingga people with knowledge, and attitude nurturing environment can be improved. According Rahayuningsih (2008), mentions that in disseminating information through the media with messages suggestive that can affect a person's opinion. If suggestive delivered strong enough, will provide an effective basis in judging something to form a certain attitude.



Figure 1: Conditions of the study site

Figure 1 above shows the level of knowledge and attitudes coastal village of Ujung Tanah Pattingalloang District of Makassar in preserving the environment, especially environmental sanitation is still low. People still do not care about the environment, which is reflected in the behavior of people who throw garbage down under the house and make the canal as a place to dump the sludge.

Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion, it can be concluded that; (First) level of knowledge of the environmental sanitation of coastal communities in the district of Makassar Ujung Tanah included in the low category, (both) Attitude preserve coastal communities Makassar District of Ujung Tanah included in the unfavorable category, and (third) high and low level of environmental knowledge society will affect his attitude to protecting the environment. The higher the level of knowledge, the attitudes, the better to preserve the environment.

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