The Impact of Community Attitudes on Environmental Sanitation Conditions in the Settlements of Mount Pala (Case Study in Mount Pala, Keteguhan Village, Teluk Betung Timur District, Bandar Lampung City)

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The environment, people's attitudes, and socioeconomic traits that have an impact on the physical state of the environment are the variables that have the biggest impact on the community's health status. Sanitation factors in efforts to enhance people's welfare in areas including health, way of life, settlement environmental conditions, and level of comfort. The research aims to identify characteristics; Analyze environmental sanitation conditions; Analyze the impact of behavior; and provide recommendations to the community regarding environmental sanitation conditions. The research location is Jalan Laksamana RE Martadinata, Keteguhan Village, Teluk Betung Timur District, Bandar Lampung City. This research method is quantitative descriptive with a method based on the philosophy of positivism. The results of the study are (1) Based on the results obtained on the socio-demographic characteristics of the community, it consists of 6 characteristics, namely gender, age, educational strata, type of work, income, and length of residence. (2) the results of the reliability test in the measurement instrument are categorized as high reliability, stating that the sanitation conditions in the settlement have very high problems. (3) The results of moderate reliability state that some people care, and some don't care about the environment. (4) Based on the results of field observations obtained a recommendation that can be carried out for the community, namely recommendations in the form of short-term socialization and long-term counseling related to the importance of maintaining clean sanitation and fostering a sense of care for the environment.

Keywords: Impact Economy, Teluk Betung, Socio-Economic, and Sanitation

1. INTRODUCTION

Sanitation is a branch of environmental health science that involves individuals as well as groups efforts to control and regulate factors in the environment that may endanger or be hazardous to human health [1]. Attitude, environment, health services, and genetics are four factors of human health. To improve health status, these four factors must be controlled properly. Environmental factors are the most influential components in public health [2]. Attitude factors in society are also one of the indicators that can influence health status, causing the living environment to become unhealthy. One of the factors that might affect health status and make the environment unhealthful is societal attitudes, which are also one of the determinants of social behavior. [3]. An interaction with an object accompanied by an emotional sensitivity that -

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motivates us to act in a way that will elicit a reaction from society is known to have an attitude. In general, human attitudes have three components, cognitive attitudes, which are attitudes related to what is being reviewed. Affective attitudes are to how the parties involved respond. A conative attitude is a predisposing attitude to an action [4].

The drainage system is used by residents of the Gunung Pala settlement to dispose of trash and wastewater from residential disposal Currently, environmental drainage systems used to transport domestic wastewater are the only way local communities can gauge the success of environmental sanitation. The most important principle is that wastewater discharged into drainage channels is not dangerous and does not contain other substances that can harm environmental -

health. If the wastewater treatment process does not meet the standards that have been determined, the wastewater produced from household activities can have an impact on environmental health, including reducing environmental aesthetics and public health [5]. The socio-economic characteristics of the community are seen from age, occupation, education level, income, and length of residence. Differences in age, type of work, level of education, income and length of residence can influence society. Lack of inventiveness and a poor level of education can prevent people from finding decent employment, which might result in a level of income that is insufficient. poor levels of education also have an impact on people's environmental awareness. inadequate, this results in the emergence of a public response that does not care about the environment, which can lead to irregular settlement layouts [6]. Length of residence status also influences the physical condition of the environment, especially for people who come from regional areas. Urbanization is the process of population migration from remote places to cities with the aim of finding work. The impact of urbanization is that it triggers settlements to become unhealthy and clean, this is due to inappropriate development caused by populations that do not match the initial data, urbanization also triggers city residents living in dense areas in various residential centers and the addition of permanent settlements in multiple numbers. double. Inhabitants from urbanization are immigrants who only stay temporarily, therefore they have a tendency to not care about the physical problems of the environment if local inhabitants are paying attention to their residential environment, and vice versa [7].

The study site was chosen based on environmental sanitation conditions and the influence of the attitudes of the people in these settlements who do not yet have a sense of responsibility in the process of maintaining and creating cleanliness, this is what can cause settlements to become congested and unhealthy in the Gunung Pala residential area which is not spread out regularly. On the condition of the building, the lack of public awareness in maintaining environmental cleanliness and health. Sanitation in the Gunung Pala settlement is still insufficient to meet the needs of the surrounding community. Therefore, poor sanitation can cause diseases such as vomiting, diarrhea and skin diseases. [8].

2. METHODOLOGY

In this research, questionnaires were distributed as part of a quantitative descriptive research method. This research was conducted to identify characteristics, analyze environmental sanitation conditions, analyze the

influence of community attitudes and provide recommendations to the community. The population in this research is the Gunung Pala community organization, totaling 185 families. Meanwhile, the number of samples taken was 36 respondents, in accordance with Arikunto, for large types of populations, if there are more than 100 people, an error percentage of 10 - 15% of the total population can be taken. The sampling technique is random sampling using a questionnaire. The data collection techniques used in this research are (1) Primary Data: data regarding knowledge, attitudes and actions of the community obtained through interviews using questionnaires and observations. (2) Secondary Data: data obtained from supporting literature.

The collected data is initially categorized using a Likert scale to enable assessment and streamline the data processing for research purposes. After the data was collected, descriptive analysis was carried out to describe the situation of the variables studied and presented in tabulated form. Meanwhile, to determine the influence of community attitudes on environmental sanitation conditions, data analysis was carried out using normality tests and linear regression tests with SPSS software, then for recommendations carried out short-term outreach and long-term outreach.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
A. Gender
Gender is one of the basic pieces of information regarding the characteristics of the people in the Gunung Pala settlement. Based on gender in the Gunung Pala settlement, it can be seen in Table I.

Table I. Characteristics of Respondents in the Gunung Pala Settlement Based on Gender

Number	Gender	Amount	Frequency
1	Man	5	13,9
2	Woman	31	86,1

Based on the data presented in Table 1, it is evident that this figure demonstrates a significant disparity. The number of female respondents was the highest with a percentage of 86.1 compared to the number of male respondents with a percentage of 13.9. In this analysis, the influence of people's attitudes towards environmental sanitation conditions on gender is influential because there are differences from the start of the two genders developing different behavior [9]. According to the findings from the questionnaire distribution, the female respondents outnumbered their male counterparts. This trend may be attributed to the fact that the questionnaire distribution occurred on a typical working day, Wednesday, rather than a holiday. The female gender has a big influence on environmental sanitation conditions, this is because women have enormous potential in -

protecting and preserving the environment, this has been proven in previous research which states that women tend to be able to maintain cleanliness compared to men. Without involving women, the environment cannot be preserved [10].

B. Age

One of the fundamental facts about responders in the Gunung Pala settlement is their age. Table II shows the age groups in the Gunung Pala settlement.

Table II. Characteristics of Respondents in the Gunung Pala Settlement Based on Age Group

Number	Age (year)	Amount	Frequency
1	15 to 20	-	-
2	21 to 30	4	11,1
3	31 to 40	12	33,3
4	41 to 50	11	30,6
5	>50	9	25,0
Total Amount		36	100.0

Based on Table II above, the results of data analysis show that the highest number of respondents was in the 31 to 40-year age group with a percentage of 33.3, while the lowest number of respondents was in the 15-to-20-year age group with a percentage of 0. The 31- to 40-year-old group has the highest total score compared to other age groups. Based on these results, it is possible that this is due to the emergence of maturity in a person's thinking which is followed by increasing age. As people get older, their attitude towards caring for the environment in society increases. Age is one of the factors that can determine a person's maturity in acting, thinking, and learning. Maturity in a person's thinking can influence a person's level of knowledge, attitudes, and practices [11].

C. Educational strata

Educational attainment is one of the basic types of information regarding the characteristics of the community in the Gunung Pala settlement. Based on the educational strata in the Gunung Pala settlement, it can be seen in Table III and the image below.

Table III. Characteristics of Respondents in the Gunung Pala Settlement Based on Education Strata

No	Educational Strata	Amount	Frequency
1	Elementary School	9	25,0
2	Junor High School	6	16,7
3	Senior High School	7	19,4
4	College	3	8,3
5	No School	11	30,6
	Amount	36	100.0

Based on Table III, the analysis above shows that the highest number of respondents were in the educational strata group without school, with the highest score being 11 people with a percentage of 30.6 compared to other educational strata. From the results of distributing the questionnaire, it was found that the educational strata group who did not attend school had the highest score. The low level of education in residential communities can lead to a lack of public knowledge about the importance of maintaining environmental sanitation conditions so that they remain healthy and clean. The high or low level of a person's education determines attitudes and behavior patterns. The higher a person's level of education, the higher their behavior patterns, but the lower a person's education level, the lower the level of behavior patterns can be ensured [12].

D. Type of Work

The type of work is the most important information regarding the characteristics of respondents in the Gunung Pala settlement. Based on the type of work in the Gunung Pala settlement, it can be seen in Table IV.

Table IV. Characteristics of Respondents in the Gunung Pala Settlement Based on Type of Work

No	Type of Work	Amount	Frequency
1	Housewife	4	11,1
2	Freelance	18	50,0
3	Government Employees	5	13,9
4	Student	-	0
5	Self-Employed	9	25
	Amount	36	100.00

Based on Table IV above, it explains that the characteristics of respondents based on type of work are divided into 5 types, namely Housewives (IRT), Casual Daily Workers (BHL), Civil Servants (PNS), Students, and Entrepreneurs. Based on the results of this analysis, it shows that respondents with the main type of work as casual daily laborers were the largest number of respondents, numbering 18 people with a percentage of 50.0. Economic conditions in an area can be analyzed from the source of livelihood or work of the community around the settlement, therefore the type of work very influential on people's attitudes towards environmental sanitation conditions [13].

E. Personal Income (Salary)

Personal income, one of the basic pieces of information included in the characteristics of respondents in the Gunung Pala settlement based on personal income, can be seen in Table V.

Table V. Characteristics of Respondents in the Gunung Pala Settlement Based on Respondents' Income (Salary)

No	Salary (Rp)	Amount	Frequency
1	0 – 500.000	8	22,2
2	500.000 – 2.500.000	18	50,0
3	2.500.000 –5.000.000	4	11,1
4	5.000.000 – 7.500.000	5	13,9
5	> 7.500.000	1	2,8
	Amount	36	100.0

Based on Table V above explaining the results of the analysis that has been carried out, the number of respondents with a personal income of IDR 500,000 - IDR 2,500,000 is a percentage of 50.0. The existence of different incomes in a society means that a phenomenon can influence living needs and environmental health, so that income is one of the factors that can influence the quality of environmental sanitation. Households that have high incomes will have the ability to build houses that meet health requirements. Income will also influence behavior in environmental management, high incomes are able to purchase environmental support equipment, this is because there is more funding allocated to do this, compared to low incomes whose income is only enough to meet the needs of family members [14].

F. Duration of Residence
Duration of residence is one of the basic pieces of information regarding the characteristics of respondents in the Gunung Pala settlement. Based on the length of residence in the Gunung Pala settlement, it can be seen in Table VI.

Table VI. Characteristics of Respondents in the Gunung Pala Settlement Based on Respondents' Length of Residence

No.	Length Of Stay	Amount	Frequency
1	1 – 5 years	8	22,2
2	5 – 10 years	4	11,1
3	10 – 15 years	7	19,4
4	15 – 20 years	4	11,1
5	20 – 25 years	13	36,1
	Amount	36	100.0

According to Table VI above, the findings of the investigation show that 36.1 respondents have lived in their current residence for between 20 and 25 years. The length of time a person spends in a settlement is directly tied to one of the socioeconomic characteristics of the community, and the duration of stay will affect how cooperative and involved individuals are in group activities. Without clarity regarding the ownership status of the residence and land, a person will always not feel safe, so this will reduce their interest in -

maintaining the environment where they live, therefore the length of stay and residential status greatly influence the level of participation in joint activities to improve the environment. That the longer a person lives and stays in an area, the more positive impact it will have on the development of life so that it can give rise to a deep sense of belonging, ultimately fostering a sense of awareness to maintain, manage and develop development results in the form of improvements to existing infrastructure and facilities [15].

G. Clean water
According to field observations regarding clean water in the Gunung Pala community, the infrastructure's quality is still insufficient and inadequate. The condition of the quality of infrastructure must be considered, namely by providing adequate clean water infrastructure. The quality of PDAM service is good, the water quality in the Gunung Pala settlement cannot be consumed because the water is cloudy, the water comes from PDAM, therefore people use refillable water that they buy for their daily drinking water consumption.

H. Waste Storage Site (TPS)
According to observations made regarding the Gunung Pala settlement's waste management system, there is no proper and correct management, to manage the waste produced by residents, supporting facilities are needed, including, for example, rubbish bins in each house and TPS for the environment, transportation facilities. from rubbish bins to TPS to TPA and waste officers, but these facilities are not provided in these settlements. Consequently, the community resorts to using plastic containers, buckets, or baskets to temporarily store their daily waste before disposing of it in yards, vacant areas, or waterways as makeshift waste disposal locations. Trash facilities that meet the criteria include having a lid, being watertight, easy to clean, not becoming a nest for insects or vectors, not polluting the surrounding environment, and being collected in a temporary rubbish dump. The condition of trash facilities that do not meet the standard will encourage the entry of vectors which will later subsequently lead to bacteria that cause disease.

I. Toilet
According to the analysis, it shows that the analysis' findings demonstrate that the restroom falls under the category of being adequate. According to the findings of the observation, it was found that every house in the Gunung Pala settlement already has its own latrine or toilet, however there are several toilet buildings with cracked floors and the condition of the toilets outside the house is poor. unfit for use and unworthy of the eye. Septic system health is above average.

Observations led to the discovery that the septic situation was already quite a distance from the pure water area.

J. Dirty Water Sewerage (Drainage)
Based on its geographical location, this residential area is in a low-lying area, so this area is a node area where drainage and drainage meet and causing numerous issues brought on by the government's neglect of maintenance. According to the analysis's findings, the unclean water drainage route was deemed inadequate. Based on the results of observations, the condition of household wastewater drainage channels is not yet adequate and the drainage channels in these settlements are not yet adequate. Drainage plays a crucial role in influencing the environmental conditions, both positively and negatively, within the Mount Pala settlement, most of the drainage conditions cannot function optimally because there is no good maintenance, therefore the absence of routine maintenance results in a lot of drainage with conditions clogged by mud and rubbish, so that not functioning properly, this is due to low public awareness of maintaining drainage. Closed drainage led to flooding in the settlement. In conclusion, while the PDAM water quality is suitable for general use, it's unsuitable for daily consumption due to its cloudy appearance. Sanitation conditions in clean water facilities remain insufficient. The condition of the TPS in these settlements is not yet adequate and there are no TPS nearby, so people throw a lot of rubbish carelessly. Individual sanitation is adequate but there are some that are not yet adequate. and the condition of the wastewater drainage channels in these settlements is not yet proper and adequate, this is because the channels have been clogged for years, the drainage has become blocked due to mud and rubbish strewn about.

K. Normality Testing
Normality testing is carried out to determine whether the data to be analyzed is normally distributed or not. This can be done by testing normality using the one sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test on residual equality with the test criteria if the probability value is >0.05 then the data is normally distributed and if the probability value < 0.05 then the data is not normally distributed. The following are the results of the one sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test which can be seen in Table VII.

Table VII. Normality Test Results One Sample Kolmogorov Smirnov Test

Parameters	Attitude influence	Enviromental Sanitation Conditions
N	36	36
Normal Parameters Mean	21.50	35.58
	3.094	10.261
	0.013	0.096
Std. Deviation	0.073	0.096
Most Extreme Differences	- 0.103	- 0.095
Absolue	0.103	0.096
Positive	0.200$^{c.d}$	0.200^c
Negative		
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		
Astmp. Sig. (2-tailed)		

Table VIII shows in the normality test using the significant Kolmogorov-Smirnov method, it is known that the significance value of the influence of attitudes is 0.200, while the significance value of environmental conditions is 0.200. The second value is > 0.05, so it can be concluded that both data are normally distributed. The influence of attitudes is normally distributed (0.200 > 0.05) and environmental sanitation conditions (0.200 > 0.05) are normally distributed.

Table VIII. Data Normality Test Decisions

Variable Name	Mark *Asymp. Sig (2-tailed)*	Significance level	Decision
Attitude influence	0,200	0,05	Normal
Environmental Sanitation Conditions	0,200	0,05	Normal

L. The Influence of Community Attitudes on Environmental Sanitation Conditions.
For this reason, to study the influence of people's attitudes on environmental sanitation conditions, to see the relationship between variable X1 (attitude influence) and variable Y (environmental sanitation conditions), a simple linear regression was carried out.

Simple linear regression was carried out to find out specifically how the variables influence as predictor factors. Simple linear regression of 36 respondents produced the relationship values shown in Table IX below.

Table IX. Model Summary Coefficients

Model	R	R^2	Adjusted R^2	Std. Eror Estimate
1	.034[a]	.001	.-028	10.404

NB: a stand for Predictors: (Constant). The Influence of Attitude

The R value is a symbol of the coefficient. In the table above the correlation value is 0.034. This value can be interpreted as meaning that the relationship between the two independent variables is in the sufficient category. From the table above, the R Square value or coefficient of determination (KD) is also obtained which shows how good the regression model formed by the interaction of the independent variable and the dependent variable is. The R Square value obtained is 0.01%, so it can be interpreted that the independent variable X has a contribution effect of 0.01% on variable Y (see Table X).

Table X. ANOVA Significant Value Tests

Model	Sum of Sq.	df	Mean Sq.	F	Sig.
Regression	4.198	1	4.198	.039	.845[b]
Residual	3680.552	34	108.252		
Total	3684.750	35			

NB:

a. Dependent Variable: Environmental Sanitation Conditions

b. Predictors (Constant): Influence of Attitude

The significance test table above is used to determine the level of significance or linearity of the regression. Criteria can be determined based on the significance value test (Sig), provided that the Sig value is <0.05. Based on the results of statistical analysis using a simple linear regression test, it shows that the value obtained F_{count} (0.039) is smaller than F_{table} (X) plus the A-Sig value of $0.845 > (0.05)$ so it can be seen that the influence of the attitudes of the people of Mount Pala There is no real effect on environmental sanitation conditions because the results of the simple linear regression test do not show that these results have an effect. In addition, based on previous research that conducted research in the Mount Pala settlement, it was stated that the behavior and attitudes of the community were still not very aware of the importance of cleanliness and public health, this was because the lack of organization in managing waste and water sources by the settlement community, the absence of supervision. from parties who are felt to have a role in efforts to improve sanitation conditions on Mount Pala [16].

Based on the results of field observations, it was determined that the community's attitude towards unhealthy residential conditions was that the community did not agree that they cared about unhealthy residential conditions, it continued to be the case that people did not care about sanitary conditions of their surroundings. Furthermore, people do not care about clogged household wastewater channels caused by mud and rubbish in the channels. The community carries out cooperation, cooperation activities are only carried out by all RT heads. Only the main roads, visible from a distance, are utilized for community cooperation activities on Fridays. This cooperation activity was not carried out around the Gunung Pala settlement. Subsequently, the community formally requested wastewater channel repairs from the local authorities. Regrettably, no response or action has been taken by the authorities to date. This lack of response has not influenced the community's stance, as they remain indifferent to environmental concerns. Collective engagement and a sense of responsibility are absent, with the community predominantly reliant on governmental intervention. So, it can be concluded that the results of this research contradict previous research which said that attitude is a reaction or response of a person who is still close to an object. Manifestations of attitudes cannot be seen directly but can only be interpreted first from closed behavior.

As a result, attitude has no impact on environmental sanitation conditions; instead, it is the length of stay that has an impact. According to previous research, length of stay is a factor that has a strong influence on environmental conditions in an area. Where people live with migrant status, this factor has a strong influence on settlement [16]. According to the results of the distribution of the questionnaire, it was stated that the people who live in the Gunung Pala settlement are immigrants with residential status as renting a house and settling, this factor has a very strong influence on environmental sanitation conditions. People don't care about the environment, which is since a large portion of the population is non-native to the town and so has an impact on environmental sanitation conditions. This means that permanent residents who are not immigrants will care more about their residential environment, whereas if residents are just coming in just renting a house, residents tend not to care about the condition of their residence.

M. Recommendations That Can Be Applied in Settlements.

Based on prior research, a proposed solution for these communities involves a government-led program for consolidating land in residential zones, particularly addressing areas unsuitable for housing. The program outreach to residents and developing optimization of facilities and infrastructure supporting settlement activities, such as providing temporary waste disposal facilities supported by regular transportation management and for local communities, namely holding a routine -

schedule of cleaning activities for each residential environment. residents, comply with all forms of government policy in relation to maintaining and improving environmental quality [16].

N. Socialization and Counseling
According to previous research, the implementation of recommendations can take the shape of outreach and education programs about the importance of environmental sanitation programs. This socialization program is included in the short-term program. Meanwhile, the long-term program is in the form of counseling. In the Gunung Pala settlement, the environmental cleanliness program was socialized. Socialization was carried out by researchers in the short term, namely just 1 meeting. The socialization activity was carried out at the Neighborhood Association Chairman in the Gunung Pala settlement. The material provided focuses on environmental sanitation, namely stop throwing rubbish out of place. The information provided consists of environmental cleanliness in the form of stopping littering. This socialization provides an understanding of environmental sanitation and the side effects of littering, which can cause unpleasant odors to breathe, can cause disease outbreaks such as diarrhea and can cause flooding due to blockage of drainage channels and cause natural disasters.

O. Long Term Extension Program.
In the Gunung Pala village, an environmental sanitation program outreach was carried out. Counseling is carried out by researchers in the long term, namely for several weeks with meetings once a week. The meeting was held at the house of a resident of the Gunung Pala settlement. The material in the outreach focuses on environmental sanitation and public awareness. The material provided consists of maintaining the cleanliness of surrounding settlements and fostering a sense of care for the surrounding environment. The information presented is about preserving environmental cleanliness through litter prevention and public awareness by caring for the environment to keep, maintain, and clean it. This outreach provides understanding, knowledge and fosters a sense of concern for environmental conditions. Understanding the side effects of littering, and the side effects of not caring about the environment. The water will simply drain if you toss trash into the drains carelessly, which will lead to flooding, blocked drains, dengue fever, and diarrhea, whereas if you don't care about the environment, the environment will be damaged and the environment will become unhealthy and therefore, this program has an important role so that it can be used by the community in the form of local knowledge.

4. CONCLUSION
The following conclusions can be drawn by the author based on the discussion of the research finding as follows.
1. Based on the results obtained on the socio-demographic characteristics of the residential community in Mount Pala which consists of 6 characteristics, namely gender, age, educational level, type of work, income and length of residence.
2. The findings from the distributed environmental sanitation questionnaires revealed the highest scores for each of the 14 statement items were STS, TS, ST, and SS. For the provision of clean water, the infrastructure and facilities are not yet adequate, the service is good, but clean water cannot be consumed for daily drinking water because the water is cloudy. There are no TPS in these settlements. Every house has its own latrine. The distribution of dirty water is experiencing problems, namely blockage of drainage due to scattered mud and rubbish, causing the water to overflow.
3. According to the findings of distributing questionnaires related to community attitudes in settlements, the results of the normality test and simple linear regression were obtained with the normality test results resulting in a normal distribution between variable effect on environmental sanitation conditions, with results of $0.845 > 0.05$ so this research is in contrast to previous research. Therefore, attitude does not influence environmental sanitation conditions, but what influences environmental sanitation conditions is the length of stay.
4. Based on the results of field observations, a recommendation was obtained that can be made for the Mount Pala residential community, namely in the form of recommendations regarding short-term outreach and long-term counseling regarding the importance of maintaining environmental sanitation and cleanliness and fostering a sense of care for the environment.

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