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Behavioral of Community Within Improving Health Status of the Environment (Survey Based on the Communities Who Stay Surrounding PT. Semen Bosowa Mine, Bantimurung District, Maros Regency)

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Abstract: The purpose of this research explain the effect of environmental knowledge concerning community behavior in improving the health status of environment surrounding Bosowa Maros Mine. This type of research is done by using survey research. The research location is communities surrounding Bosowa Mine, Bantimurung District, Maros Regency, South Sulawesi Province. More specifically the main locus of research is the people who residing nearby the mining activities area where the activity of mining cement of Bosowa Mine is done. The technique of data analysis is done by using Structural Equation Model (SEM). The results of this study indicate that there are effects of environmental knowledge of the behavior of the community in improving environmental health status (direct effect) while the effect on the attitude of environmental knowledge in managing the environment (indirect effect).

Key words: Behavior, health status, community, structural equation model, environmental knowledge

INTRODUCTION

The decline quality of public health development is one of the negative effects of globalization. Where the concept of globalization which was built by interests of developed countries and multinational corporations have proven to be a problem in some places in the community. Globalization is regarded as a source of socio-economic problems in the community, for example the widening gap between the rich and the poor. Globalization has impacted the perspective and mindset of people interact in the ecosystem outside himself both environmental and social system. Globalization characterized by the massive exploitation of nature that ultimately have an impact in the form of environmental degradation. Environmental degradation is characterized in part by their environmental pollution. As a result the quality of the environment is low resulting in a fundamental change in the quality of human life, especially in terms of health.

Budiman (1995) outlines some of factors to measure the successful development, namely: wealth average is a society considered successful carrying out of development when economic growth is quite high. Thus, the measured is the productivity of the people or the productivity of the country each year. Equity is simply measured by how many percent of GDP was achieved by 40% of the poorest people, how peroses by 40% of the population of the middle class and what percentage by 20% of the richest. Quality of life is one way to evaluate the welfare of the population of a country is to use benchmark PQLI (Physical Quality of Live Index). Environmental damage is a state of high productivity and revenue evenly populated, can be in a process to become poorer due to the development of high productivity was not considering the impact on the environment. Therefore, it is necessary to consideration new factors as a benchmark for the success of development such as the destruction of natural resources, pollution caused by industrial waste and social justice and sustainability. Factor of social justice is not a factor that is included on the basis of moral considerations that for the sake of justice alone. However, these factors are related to sustainability or sustainable development as well. If there is a gap that is too striking between the rich and the poor, the people concerned to be vulnerable politically.

There are two points success quality of life indicators/environment on public health and environmental damage. Health development goes well will certainly provide the results to the increasing environmental health status and standard of living. Improved CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility), especially on the health aspects will have an impact on maternal and child mortality postpartum decreases, the percentage decrease in the spread of infectious diseases. Further improvement of the health service infrastructure as an example: hospitals and health centers will have a positive impact on improving people's access to health facilities that will have an impact on the improvement of health, the national environment.

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Destruction of the environment is closely associated with the mentality of society in environmental science theory of mental frontier, Tukiyat (2001) states that "the existence of a mental frontier. Eventually people will be greedy without regard for ethics and behavior in the conduct of economic development".

Human behavior is the result than any other human experience and interaction with the environment is manifested in the form of knowledge, attitudes and actions. In other words, the behavior is a response/reaction of an individual to the stimulus coming from outside or from within. These responses can be passive/non-action as well as active/action (BPS, 2013).

In biological terms, the behavior is an activity or activities of organism wich is relevant which can be observed directly or indirectly. Human behavior is a human activity itself (Notoadmodjo, 2005). In Indonesia the term health behavior has long been known in the 15 years late. Concepts such as behavioral health maintenance, health seeking behavior and the behavior of environmental health grown rapidly in the field of public health, especially in the field of medical anthropology and public health. This term can give the sense that we are only talking about the behavior there are various facts about human behavior that was originally done in relation to health. In fact a lot of behaviors that can affect health, even if a person does not know it or do it with a completely different reason (Lukluk and Bandiyah, 2008).

In Bantimurung District population total on 2014 was 29.167 people while the population of the Baruga village was 3.124 people and the number of families is 854 households. For Tukamasea village, the population is 4.516 people and the number of head of the family is 897 households (DKKM, 2014). Based on the initial data in the field and so also there are some problems that poor environmental management of large companies will have an impact on the health of communities around the company. It is a problem that is often found in our country. Though the company should have a significant role as an agent to pose no environmental impact even more on the health of surrounding communities.

Data obtained on ISPA diseases and diarrhea from local government clinic Bantimurung the year 2011 as many as 408 people. For the year 2012 increased significantly to 459 people. Where in 2013 also increased by 562 people. Patients with diarrhea for Baruga village in 2012 amounted to 133 people and in 2013 amounted to 152 people. The Tukamasea village for patients with diarrhea in 2012 amounted to 167 people and in 2013 amounted to 189 people (DKKM, 2014).

Utilization of natural resources on a large scale by PT Semen Bosowa which includes several activities among others of cement Mine, Mine Bosowa Mining and Marble mining Gowa Rindang . This will certainly have an impact on the quality of the environment pollution sound level Mines of cement in 2013 on a part/location ranging from: Cement Mill intensity of the noise generated 90.3 dBA, Raw Mill intensity of the noise generated 93.3 dBA and Coal Mill intensity of the noise generated 87.9 dBA. Threshold Limit Values (TLV) that has been set is 85 dBA. This shows that the three locations/sections are declared in excess of the Threshold Limit Value (TLV). Furthermore, the noise level of cement Mine in 2013 on showed that at the location of Coal Mill intensity of the noise generated 91.7 dBA. It exceeds the predetermined NAB namely 85 dBA. In addition to data noise pollution level and the noise level, there is also a level of raw emissions of cement Mine. Raw level of emissions in 2013 on some aspects especially HCl levels reaching the maximum and SO_2 and NO_2 is also quite high. SO_2 maximum limit is 800 mg m^{-3} and NO_2 maximum limit is 1000 mg m^{-3} (BAR, 2015).

The decline in the health of the environment due to air pollution and noise should be coupled with efforts to provide good health services to the communities around mining. Seminal environmental rehabilitation may be done to reduce pollution levels and improve the standard of community health is a responsibility that must be completed by the company. Environmental rehabilitation should involve all stakeholders both within the company and society as a whole. Government Regulation No. 41 1999 air pollution control includes understandings about some concepts related to air pollution control, namely: air pollution, air pollution control, ambient air, ambient air quality, the status of ambient air quality, ambient air quality standard and emissions.

Article 1, Point 1 formulate understanding of air pollution, namely: "entry or the inclusion of substances, energy and/or other components into the ambient air by human activities so that the ambient air quality can not fulfill its function. Furthermore, Article 1 Point 2 formulate understanding of air pollution control, namely: "the prevention or mitigation of air pollution and air quality recovery. Then Article 1 Point 4 to formulate the notion of ambient air quality, namely: "free air at the Earth's surface in a layer of the troposphere which is within the required jurisdiction and affect human health, living creatures and other environmental elements. Next Article 1 Point 6 formulate the notion of ambient air quality status, namely: the state of air quality in a spot at the time of inventory. Similarly, Article 1 Paragraph 7 formulates ambient air quality standard definition is: "limit or content of

substance, energy and/or components that exist or should exist and/or pollutant elements are tolerable in the ambient air. Moreover, Article 1 Point 9 formulate the notion of emissions, namely: "substances, energy and/or other components resulting from an activity which incoming and/or incorporated into the ambient air that have and/or do not have the potential as a pollutant elements".

Basically the main phenomena encountered was the quality of mining environmental management and public health with a focus on the management of the environment around the mine of cement that impact the health of the community. With the locus of the problem, Mines of cement in Maros Regency. The focus, centered on improving the health of communities around the mine to mining activities conducted by PT Semen Bosowa particularly in environmental management. In other words, it takes the efforts made by the company directly in environmental management and health improvement and synergy between the public in conserving the environment.

The main theory used in the study of the behavior of the community in improving public health status was the theory of planned behavior initiated by Ajzen (2005) which says that a person's behavior is driven by the variable of interest (intention) which is affected by attitudes toward behavior (attitude toward the behavior), subjective norms (subjective norms) and perceived behavioral control (perceived behavior control). Furthermore, Hines *et al*. (1987) who initiated the environmental behavior models say that the tendency for the purpose of the action (intention of act) a person affected by personal factors which indicator is the attitude, locus of control and individual responsibility.

The paradigm of people's behavior in improve the health of the environment needs to be examined because of damage to the environment (air pollution) as a result of mining activities that affect public health status simultaneously. This condition will affect the decline in the quality of life around Bosowa mine Maros regency. To prevent this decline becomes necessary mining management that is law-abiding, well-planned, the application of technology effectiveness and efficiency, conserve minerals, control and maintain the function of the environment, ensure safety to accommodate the desire and participation, generating added value as well as improving ability and welfare of the surrounding communities and creating a development that continuity or so-called good mining practice.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Types of research: Research on the behavior of the model is done by using survey research. In the survey, the study was not conducted on the whole object under study or population but only took up most of the population (sample) communities on environmental management and improvement of health, the environment around mining Bosowa Mine Bantimurung District Maros regency. This study is intended to address issues that have been formulated, the research objectives to be achieved and simultaneously test the hypothesis. Therefore, the method used is quantitative research methods.

Population and sample: Population is the generalization region consisting of subject/object that has certain qualities and defined characteristics by the researchers to learn and then drawn conclusions (Sugiyono, 2009). The study population was the community around the mine of bosowa cement Maros with the number of 1,751 heads of household, the Village Baruga KK 854 and KK 897 Tukamasea village.

Sample is the number and characteristics possessed by the population (Sugiyono, 2006, 2009, 2010, 2012). In the study people's behavior models for environmental management and improvement of health, the environment around the Bosowa Mine Bantimurung District Maros regency. The sampling technique using random sampling techniques. Based on analysis tools that will be used, then the determination of a representative number of samples is dependent on the number of indicators multiplied by 5-15 (Ferdinand, 2006). The minimum and maximum number of samples for this study as follows:

Minimum sample = Indictor total×5 = 15×5 = 75 Respondents

Maximum samples = Indictor total×15 = 15×15 = 225 Respondents

Furthermore, Ferdinand (2006) also stated that the appropriate sample size for Structural Equition Model (SEM) is between 100-300 samples. With reference to such opinion and based on the consideration that has been stated above, the number of samples used in this study were 200 families.

Data analysis techniques: Technique data analysis by using Structural Equation Model (SEM). SEM is a multivariate statistical analysis that is able to analyze the relationship of these variables complex. The result that will be explained thoroughly the relationship between variables that exist in the research. SEM is useful in checking and confirming the model. Ferdinand (2006) say that structural equation modeling is a decent answer for the combination of factor analysis and multiple regression analysis because when researchers identified the

dimensions of a concept or construct, at the same time researchers also wanted to measure the effect or status among the factors that have been identified its dimensions it. Thus, SEM is a combination of factor analysis and multiple regression analysis.

RESULTS

Characteristics of respondents

The behavior of the community in improving environmental health status environment (Y): The value of the total score variable behavior of the community in improving the health of the environment (Y) which is calculated on the 25 items of questions and 200 respondents ranged from 69-110 with a standard deviation value, namely 9.37. Once the value is divided by the number of the item in question (25 items) then obtained an average of 90.5. This value indicates that the average people in the two villages studied had people's behavior in the environment to improve the health environment classified as above average or moderate. Normality test results show that the Kolmogorov-Smirnov column Sig. amounting to 0.074 justify that the variable behavior of the community in improving the environmental health status normally distributed environment with a frequency distribution as shown in Table 1.

Based on Table 1 the frequency distribution of people's behavior in increasing environmental health status otherwise normal distribution. Behavior in the improvement of environmental health status tends to be high with 43%. Then followed the moderate and very high categories respectively, i.e., 28.5%. This suggests that the disease prevention, maintenance and preservation and improvement of the environment as expected.

Knowledge of the environment (X): The value of the total score variable environmental knowledge (X) of 25 items of questions ranged from 8-15 with a standard deviation value, i.e., 1:37. If this value is divided by the number of the item in question, it obtained an average result of i.e., 11.7. With value like this, it can be said that the average level of knowledge society in the two villages studied were moderate. Variable normality test results show that the distribution of environmental knowledge to follow the normal distribution with sig. Smirnov Kolomogorov 0.056 in the table with frequency distribution as shown in Table 2.

Based on Table 2 frequency distribution of environmental sciences otherwise normal distribution. The knowledge society is average, namely 82.5% and the next low category, i.e., 17.5%. Despite the moderate category but the knowledge society in general is good, just in spite of the facts, concepts and in particular the environmental category leads to a lower category.

Table 1: Frequency distribution of health behavior to improve environmental health status

Category	Interval	Frequency	Percentage
Very low	25-44	0	0.00
Low	45-64	0	0.00
Medium	65-85	57	28.50
High	86-95	86	43.00
Very high	96-125	57	28.50
Total	-	200	100.00

Table 2: Frequency distribution of environmental science

Category	Interval	Frequency	Percentage
Very low	1-5	0	0.00
Low	6-10	35	17.50
Medium	11-15	165	82.50
High	16-20	0	0.00
Very high	21-25	0	0.00
Total	-	200	100.00

Table 3: Regression weights: (Group number 1-Default model)

Group factor	SE	CR	P	Label
Behavior-environment effect	0.060	7.999	***	RYX1

Tabel 4: Standardized regression weights (Group number 1-Default model)

Group factor	Estimate
Behavior-environment effect	0.501

Analysis of data processing: Analysis of Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) in this study were made by the pattern of the causal relationship between the dependent variable (Y) that is behavior in improving the health status of environmental knowledge environment independent variable (X). The concept of a causal relationship between the variables Y to the variables X as well as the correlations between variables X itself and the direct and indirect effects of all variable X to variable Y is built on the theory that made in the form of a diagram using AMOS 22 (Table 3 and 4). From the summary of the analysis of SEM using AMOS 22, it can be described as the following hypothesis.

Knowledge of the environment on people's behavior in increasing the environmental health status

hypothesis:

- H_0: Knowledge of environment does not affect the behavior of the community in improving environmental health status
- H_1: Knowledge of environment influence on people's behavior in increasing the environmental health status

The magnitude of the effect of environmental knowledge of the behavior of the community in improving

the environmental health status of 7.999 with a probability value (P)**** stated that the hypothesis H_1 is accepted. Referring to and Table 3, it is seen that the environmental knowledge (X_1) influential either directly or indirectly on people's behavior in the environment to improve the health environment (Y). The influence of these variables on the behavior of the community in improving environmental health status environment through two channels, namely through the variable between attitudes in managing the environment (X_4) and without any direct influence between the variables. Contributions direct influence of environmental knowledge of the behavior of the community in improving the environmental health status of the environment is positive with R^2 of 0501 amounted to 25.1% while the remaining 74.9% influenced by other factors outside the model. Contribution of the indirect effect of environmental knowledge of the behavior of the community in improving the environmental health status of the environment is positive with R^2 of 0520 by 27% while the rest of 73% influenced by other factors outside the model.

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research and data collection in communities around the Bosowa Mine Bantimurung District maros regency of South Sulawesi Province. Data analysis techniques used Structural Equation Model (SEM). SEM analyze the relationship between variables in a complex and thoroughly explain the relationship between the variables that exist in the research. Effect of environmental knowledge (X_1) on the behavior of the community in improving environmental health status environment (Y).

The influence of environmental knowledge is also depicted in Fig. 1 on the behavior of the community in improving the environmental health status of the environment through two pathways, namely the influence of direct and indirect effect through attitudinal variables in managing the environment (environmental knowledge-attitude-behavior).

The direct effect of environmental knowledge (X_1) on the behavior of the community in improving environmental health status environment (Y): Based on the analysis of SEM in Table 3 shows that the knowledge of the environment with the value of R = 7.99 C. Significant ($p<0.05$) positive influence on people's behavior in the environment improve the health of the environment. Referring to the sign of the coefficients, we conclude that the influence of environmental knowledge of the behavior of the community in increasing the status of

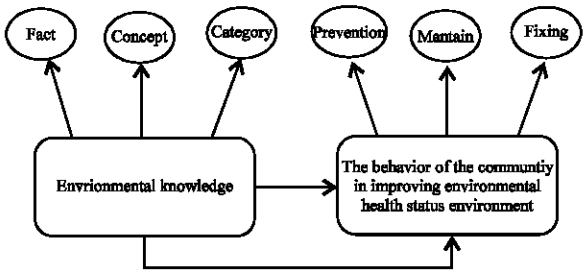

Fig. 1: Effect of knowledge of the environment on people's behavior to improve the health status environment

environmental health with the environment is a positive tendency of people's behavior in the environment improve the health of the environment along with the increasing environmental knowledge.

Such as Fig. 1 appropriate image shows the result of a weighted regression estimation (0501) meant that people's behavior in the environment to improve the health environment (Y) community in two (2) Village Maros increased by 50.1% each increase of 100% environmental knowledge. This value can also be interpreted that people's behavior in the environment to improve the health environment is likely to increase more than half of each unit of environmental knowledge (50.1%).

Positive correlations were shown the influence of environmental knowledge (X_1) on the behavior of the community in improving environmental health status environment (Y) conceptually and theoretically it is very reasonable because the tendency of a person to behave and act strongly influenced by a person's knowledge of the matter or issue. Basic knowledge of a person to be the main culprit in the act and behave as knowledge on that then he is able to estimate the impact of what it does.

These results are supported by several studies S. Singh said that knowledge about health and health seeking behavior have been associated with the emergence of disability in leprosy patients are in principle concluded that a person's behavior is strongly influenced by his knowledge. Later this research was also supported by Rahayu proved that there was a relationship of knowledge with healthy hygienic behavior in adolescent girls in the sixth grade Ibtidaiyah Lirboyo. From experience and research proved that the behavior of an underlying knowledge will be more lasting than the behavior that is not based on knowledge (Notoatmodjo, 2005).

Knowledge or cognitive domains are also very important for the formation of a person's actions

(ovent behavior). From experience and research it turns out behavior based on knowledge will be more lasting than the behavior that is not based on knowledge. Knowledge is closely related to education where it is expected that with higher education, then that person will be more knowledgeable knowledge.

Facts on the ground indicate that the people who live around Mine PT. Semen Bosowa District of Bantimurung Maros Regency perform a variety of prevention, maintenance and environmental preservation. They are aware of the dust generated mine of PT. semen bosowa can damage the health, home front, windows and doors shielded to prevent the entry of dust. In addition, they also use masks to prevent the flu and cough (ISPA).

Not only that in the long run on the prevention of disease in preserving the environment they grow crops and fruit trees in front of the house keeping and maintaining open green space around your neighborhood, maintain personal and environmental hygiene environmental preservation action. Planting trees around the house and the mine site they have done. Planting is in addition to improving the ecosystem as well as warding off the dust once thick yard and other public facilities.

Environmental knowledge possessed both individually and directly affect the community as awareness of the knowledge that affect how the actions of behavior that have direct impact on health. Individuals or groups who have a high knowledge of environment conscious and understand how the environment influence the spread of disease, environmental sustainability and environmental quality. Therefore, people with higher knowledge tend to behave positively in improving the health of the environment because of their knowledge that a healthy environment can degrade or reduce the rate of transmission of various diseases and sustainability as well as environmental quality is closely related to various aspects of health.

Important facts obtained in this study related to the results obtained are very obvious differences in people's behavior improve the health status of the environment among the group of respondents with low education and better-educated. Community public higher education in the two villages have a behavior that tends to act fairly concerned in preventing the outbreak of disease, more intensive in maintaining and preserving the environment, as well as better activity in the improvement and enhancement of environmental quality. Do not smoke and minimize breathing polluted air because it causes lung disease. Assuming that the level of knowledge of the more formal predisposed high environmental knowledge.

Thus, it is obvious that the knowledge does have a positive influence and close relationship in the behavior of the community in improving environmental health status. Reality of the interviews found that with higher formal education, then the respondent has the capability and in-depth knowledge in understanding how the processes and mechanisms of disease outbreaks and its relationship with the quality of the environment. Unlike the less educated respondents tend to have very little understanding of the links between environmental quality with the mechanism and the process of contracting a disease.

The indirect effect of environmental knowledge (X_1) on the behavior of the community in improving environmental health status environment (Y): To explain the indirect effect of environmental knowledge (X_1) through attitude in managing the environment (X_4) on the behavior of the community in improving the health status of the environment environment (Y), it is necessary to explain how the effects of environmental knowledge (X_1) to the attitude in managing the environment (X_4). Based on the analysis of SEM in Table 3, the knowledge of the environment with the value of CR = 8.092 and the value of significance ($p<0.05$), it was concluded these results accepts the hypothesis that environmental knowledge affect the attitude to manage the environment. The value estimated at Fig. 1 in the value weighted regression (0520) showed that the attitude in managing the environment has a tendency to increase by 52.0% each increase of 100% knowledge. In another meaning in general it can be said that the attitude of managing the environment is likely to increase more than half each increase of one unit of knowledge.

The positive influence and correlation shown between environmental knowledge with attitude in managing the environment is very reasonable. Communities with high environmental knowledge will influence aspects of cognitive, affective and desire thus forming perceptions, emotions and feelings and tendencies. With high environmental knowledge both about aspects of the terms, facts and concepts affect one's perceptions, emotions and feelings as well as the tendency to be indicators of a person in the act. Facts in this study that a positive attitude tends to be higher in the respondents at a higher level of knowledge that shows the influence of the direct knowledge of a person's attitude. The manner of someone who demonstrated in perceptions, emotional patterns and the tendency to act theoretically, it is based or strongly influenced by its knowledge base.

Complication the results of the analysis of the direct and indirect effects of the influence of environmental knowledge of the behavior of the community in improving environmental health status environment if both these effects totaled, then obtained the effect of a total of 0.579. As a comparison with the influence of other variables it can be said that the contribution of environmental knowledge in shaping people's behavior in the environment improve the health of the environment is very large compared with three other parameters. What this means is that the behavior of the community in two villages in Maros regency very dominant determined by knowledge of the environment.

It can be understood that in order to improve the health of the environment in the region through improved behavior it is an important aspect that needs to be improved is knowledge. Implementation of the repair or improvement can be made through quality improvement of formal and informal education.

Furthermore, the influence of environmental knowledge (X_1) to manage environmental attitude (X_4). To explain the indirect effect of environmental knowledge (X_1) through attitude in managing the environment (X_4) on the behavior of the community in improving the health of the environment environment (Y), it is necessary to explain how the effects of environmental knowledge (X_1) to the attitude in managing the environment (X_4). The influence of environmental knowledge of the attitude in managing the environment in advance indicates that the positive influence and correlation shown between environmental knowledge with attitude in managing the environment is very reasonable. Communities with high environmental knowledge will influence aspects of cognitive, affective and desire thus forming perceptions, emotions and feelings and tendencies. With high environmental knowledge both about aspects of the terms, facts and concepts affect one's perceptions, emotions and feelings as well as the tendency to be indicators of a person in the act.

Facts in this study that a positive attitude tends to be higher in the respondents at a higher level of knowledge that shows the influence of the direct knowledge of a person's attitude. The manner of someone who demonstrated in perceptions, emotional patterns and the tendency to act theoretically it is based or strongly influenced by its knowledge base.

The indirect effect of environmental knowledge of the behavior of the community in improving the environmental health status from the measured environmental variables influence between the attitude to manage the environment. The magnitude of the indirect effect of environmental knowledge through attitudinal variables to manage the environment. This influence is due to the influence attitudes towards significant behavior so that the effects of environmental knowledge through attitudinal variables to manage the environment.

Variables significant environmental knowledge directly affect people's behavior in increasing the environmental health status and the environment against the attitude to manage the environment. From these results indicate that people's behavior in the environment to improve the health environment also directly affected by the environmental knowledge. Environmental knowledge directly significant effect on attitudes in managing the environment to improve the health of the environment. This result means that although knowledge of environmental influence on attitudes in managing the environment significantly also continued influence in determining people's behavior in the environment improve the health of the environment. In other words that it is entirely the influence of environmental knowledge of the behavior of the community in improving the environmental health status of the environment occurs directly.

Based on this analysis, it was explained that turns a person's attitude or communities to manage the environment has a close connection or influence the behavior of a person or group of people against people's behavior in the environment improve the health of the environment. Theoretically, it is clear that a person or group of people who have a perception, emotion and the tendency to act in the management of the environment affects behavior in increasing the status of environmental health. This concept can be explained through the mechanism of runs in the process understand the act and behave. Where someone who knows something, problems may influence attitudes and behavior but the attitude of a person is not always reflected in the act. This is because aspects of cognitive, affective and conative in the mind, feelings and emotional actualizationed not necessarily in the form of behavior and action.

The reality in fact the field during research conducted seen the number of respondents who have a population of emotional perception and trends in environmental management but their behavior in the improvement of environmental quality and disease prevention are low. They still do not care for the health facilities they have and sometimes ignore the use of masks (masks) in warding off the dust. In line with this, the knowledge society is low, still burning garbage rather than hoard or throw it into the rubbish dumps. It is widely believed that this could happen because there are other factors that are large enough role in determining a person's behavior so that the attitude is not actualized in real behavior.

CONCLUSION

Based on the description and analysis of conclusions can be drawn regarding the behavior of the community in improving the health of the environment is as follows for the direct influence of environmental knowledge with value CR = 7.99 significantly ($p < 0.05$) positive influence on people's behavior in improving the health of the environment environment (Y). Whereas, for the environmental knowledge with value CR = 8.092 and the value of significance ($p<0.05$), knowledge of the environment influence the attitude to manage the environment.

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