

Analysis of Society Behaving in Environmental Health Management in Indonesia

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Abstract. This research aims to analyze public behavior in environmental health management to uncover behavior patterns, motivation, and barriers faced. The employed research methods involve qualitative descriptive techniques, which entail extracting secondary data from reliable mass media sources via internet news platforms. It encompasses a range of measures and strategies to preserve a high standard of environmental conditions to promote the well-being of humanity. The research delves into the intricate dynamics between persons and their surroundings, examining the various aspects that impact people's daily behaviors and habits concerning environmental health. The significance of imparting comprehension, consciousness, and expertise to the general population regarding the state of the environment, together with the beneficial influence it can have on human welfare and the long-term viability of ecosystems. The findings indicate a widespread public concern regarding environmental health management, with a focus on producing a pollution-free environment. However, there is still a need to improve public awareness and concern regarding clean water quality.

1 Introduction

In order to ensure their survival, humans require a pristine environment as a fundamental source of sustenance. Environmental health, as defined by the World Health Organisation, refers to the necessary equilibrium between humans and the environment to ensure human well-being [1]. Hence, governments and communities must establish an unpolluted and salubrious environment. An immaculate and salubrious environment lacks squalor, including dust, refuse, and malodorous odors [2].

Environmental health management entails controlling environmental elements that impact human well-being, such as clean water, air, sanitation, and waste and garbage disposal [3]. As a result, analyzing public behavior in this setting is critical for understanding the elements that influence communities' environmental health-related activities and habits. Then, there was an increase in the environmental burden due to rapid urbanization, lifestyle changes, and the economy [4]. However, more than public awareness and knowledge of valuing environmental health is required [5]. Investigating community behavior in environmental health management seeks to discover patterns of behavior, motivations, and

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barriers that society experiences when pursuing practices that support and produce a healthy environment.

Previous research suggests that supporting the community through social practices can enhance environmental health and promote the well-being and health of the community [6]. The strategic measures aim to mitigate ecosystem degradation and enhance environmental well-being by fostering a symbiotic connection between humans and their surroundings [7]. Environmental health encompasses the physical, biological, and chemical aspects of the environment that impact the well-being of humans, animals, and ecosystems [8]. A clean and healthy lifestyle refers to daily actions performed by individuals and communities to enhance public health [9]. Public health encompasses all facets of human health and the environment, aiming to improve and safeguard human health values [10]. A clean and healthy lifestyle serves as a framework for understanding how individuals may effectively address health issues and contribute to developing a healthy society in their surroundings [11].

Prior studies only examined individuals' actions in upholding environmental cleanliness. This research is novel because it offers a more comprehensive viewpoint. The research findings have a comprehensive breadth, encompassing all aspects of environmental health management rather than solely focusing on community behavior. This study offers a thorough comprehension of the aspects that influence ecological well-being, emphasizing topics that earlier research may have disregarded and establishing a solid foundation for more efficient policies and initiatives.

2 Related Work

According to research conducted by [12] using H. L. Blum's theory, four primary factors can influence the extent of human health. Behavioral, environmental, health care, and genetic are the four factors. Behavioral factors are the most significant determinant of health among the four factors, with environmental factors closely behind. Consequently, the enhancement of public health is significantly influenced by environmental and behavioral factors [13]. It is imperative to maintain a healthy lifestyle and exhibit healthy and hygienic behavior to prevent disease transmission and other health conditions [14]. The two indicators in this study are the environmental conditions surrounding the community and the community's behavior in regulating the environment. Then, four parameters are employed to establish a clean and healthy environment: access to pure water, an environment free of air pollution, and the role of society in waste management.

3 Method

This study employed a qualitative descriptive methodology. The researchers opted for a qualitative methodology to provide a detailed, transparent, and comprehensive description of a condition seen in the field. Data collecting in this approach is conducted comprehensively, explicitly focusing on analyzing ongoing cases, topics, or research problems. This research uses qualitative data collection techniques and relies on secondary data sources. The secondary data source comprises authoritative news articles published in the mainstream media between 2018 and 2024. In addition, the researchers incorporated pertinent prior findings into the discussion.

Table 1. References online mass media

Online Mass Media	Intensity
Antara news	11 news
Detik.com	5 news
Kompas	14 news
Liputan 6	12 news
Republika	4 news

This study utilizes the Nvivo12 Plus software for data analysis. Nvivo12 Plus is a software tool researchers use to analyze and visualize media data significantly to enhance efficiency and effectiveness. The analysis in this paper used the Miles Interactive Model, which consists of three distinct stages: data reduction, data display, and conclusion. Data reduction is a method that involves categorizing data into two distinct parts: one focused on environmental health management and the other on analyzing public behavior related to this management. The research utilizes visual aids, specifically table pictures, and images from Nvivo12 Plus, to show various data reduction procedures. This approach attempts to enhance reader comprehension.

4 Findings and Discussion

The Nvivo12 Plus visualization indicates that the Crosstab Query consists of four parameters and one case. The data reveals that the parameters for a clean and healthy environment rank highest, representing 38%. This suggests that a significant portion of the public knows the significance of maintaining cleanliness and hygiene in their surroundings. Hence, all individuals' collaboration is essential to establish a cleaner, more systematic, and more structured atmosphere. Regularly cleaning the occupied surroundings is a common practice. The presence of this work is highly advantageous as it ensures that the health of the residents living in a clean environment is guaranteed.

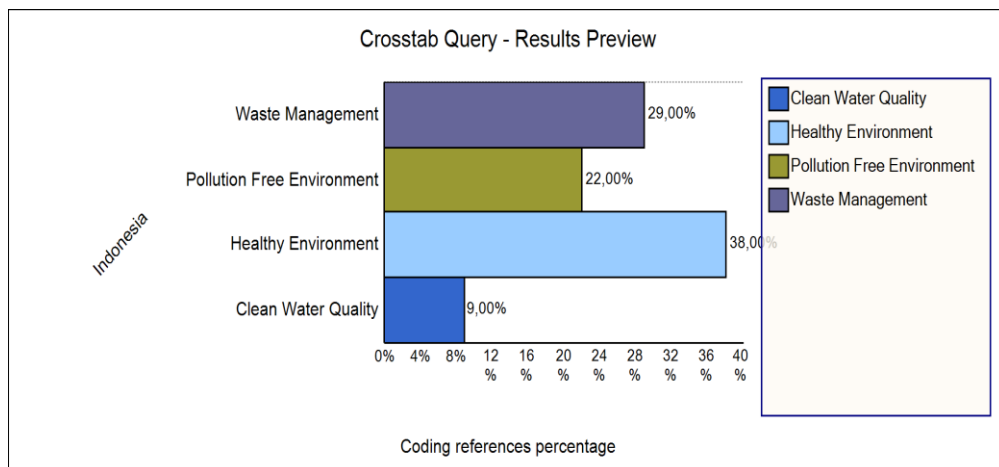


Fig. 1. Analysis Crosstab Query Using by NVivo12 Plus

the most prominent word in the word cloud, indicating that the primary subjects being discussed are connected to the environment. The phrase "waste" is highly prevalent, indicating a significant focus on waste management and disposal, as seen by related terms such as "plastics," "soil," "land," and "organic." The term "air" signifies the significance of air quality in environmental discourse, as it encompasses air pollution and the overall condition of the air, which are associated with terms such as "pollution," "smoke," and "emissions." The term "Indonesia" designates a particular geographical place and signifies that the matters discussed in this study are pertinent within the Indonesian context.

5 Conclusion

Research findings indicate the need for enhanced examination of community behaviour in environmental health management. The general public exhibits inadequate understanding and indifference towards the quality of drinkable water. Ensuring clean water is critical for maintaining good health and facilitating daily activities. This is particularly significant because of the anticipated population growth and the expanding scope of human activities, which will lead to a greater demand for clean water. Society often overlooks the significance of safeguarding water quality and sustainability. The detrimental effects of pollution resulting from industrial and home waste, along with unsustainable farming methods, will undoubtedly have a significant impact on the situation. As a result, pollution contaminates numerous water sources, triggering a clean water emergency. We can attribute this to a lack of knowledge, consciousness, or emphasis on the management of clean water. As a result, it is critical for the general public to prioritize evaluating the quality of potable water in order to ensure optimal health and wellness. The limited availability of data in this study is due to its sole focus on monetization requirements. Researchers rely exclusively on secondary data from news stories or online mass media sources.

Given these issues, future investigations into the conclusions of this research are necessary to address the remaining deficiencies. Therefore, conducting a substantial volume of study remains necessary. Researchers propose conducting further investigation using primary data, such as direct observation and interviews, to determine individuals' behavior in relation to their attentiveness towards the quality of clean water in their surroundings. We conducted a comprehensive campaign to enhance public understanding and foster awareness of environmental health. In order to tackle these problems, it is necessary to adopt more educational and policy programs that enhance comprehension and execution of effective water management. This will empower communities to actively preserve and safeguard their water resources against pollution and harm. This is due to unresolved issues in environmental health management, specifically the quality of clean water.

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