

## The Influence of UPL-UKL Obedience to the Quality of the Physical Environment in the Hospital, Clinic and the Maternity Home at Mojokerto

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### ABSTRACT

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Business activities in the health field can provide the positive and negative impact on the environment both physical and non physical. to minimize the impacts resulting from these efforts, so any initiator is required to make environmental feasibility document (UKL-UPL). But the fact that happen the proponent to implement document obedience UKL-UPL is still very low. Report on the monitoring and management of the environment should be done every 6 months by healthcare agencies such as hospitals, clinics and maternity homes, still has not been made by some health service agencies. The purpose of this research was to analyze the influence of UKL-UPL obedience to the quality of the physical environment in the hospital, clinics and maternity homes Mojokerto.

This research design are analytic observational with quantitative approach. Research variables are UKL-UPL obedience as the independent variable and the quality of the physical environment as the dependent variable. The population of the research that is all of health service Agencies in Mojokerto as much as 39 establishments. Samples taken by random sampling technique as much as 36 respondents. Data is collected with ceklist instruments and processed in coding, editing, tabulating and scoring as well as tested with logistics regression test.

Logistic regression results indicate that partially and simultaneously the value of p values  $< 0.05$  so that that there were influences of UKL-UPL obedience to the quality of the physical environment in the hospital, clinics and maternity homes, Mojokerto and the simultaneous influence of 50%.

The presence of disobedience committed by agencies of the Ministry of health related water management water management, waste management and clean B3 can affect the quality of the physical environment the health service agencies. Management is expected to carry out the management and monitoring of the environment with good and right so as to reduce the risk of transmission of disease occurrence in the environment of the place of work.

**Keywords:** UKL-UPL, Environment, Health Service Agencies

## INTRODUCTION

Environmental pollution need to be professional and quick handling. Coordination or relationship and working mechanism between the Central, provincial, and district/city is indispensable, so that there is clarity of mandates, to avoid the onset of confusion and an tindihnya the authority and responsibility for the management of natural resources and the environment. Socialization and communication be the key essential for implementation of the development environmentally. According to law No. 32 Year 2009 article 1 the number 14, which is the pollution of the environment is "enter or inclusion of any living being, substances, energy, and/or other components into the environment by human activities so as to go beyond the raw quality of the environment that has been established "(Sukadji, 2009).

Business activities in the health field can provide the positive and negative impact on the environment both physical and non physical. As an instrument of controlling environmental pollution and to manage the impacts resulting from the effort, then any initiator that its efforts to generate a negative impact to the environment of both physical and non physical required to create documents feasibility of the business environment before running. If the impact is not important then that document form a document UKL-UPL (Abdul, 2007). The responsible agencies in the field of the environment has the authority in the control of environmental impact, pollution, and damage to the environment as well as the supervision of the execution of UKL-UPL in its territory. The effective role of the Government is required in the document environment, in order to further enhance the quality and integrity of your document environment (Ross, 2006).

Indonesia is estimated to produce solid waste hospitals amounted to 376,089 tons/day of liquid waste and the production of 48,985.70 tons/day. Based on the results of research by Agustina Astuti and s. G full moon (2014) concerning the study of waste management in General Hospital West Nusa Tenggara Province shows that the amount of waste generated solid medical hospitals as much as 56.77 kg/day and non medical waste as much solid 597.15 kg/day. The picture can be imagined how great the potential to pollute the environment of the hospital and possibly cause accidents as well as the transmission of diseases (Oktavianty, 2016).

Preliminary results of a study that was conducted there were 39 instances of data obtained medical services consisting of hospitals, clinics and maternity homes in Mojokerto and based on the results of the interview with the head of the Office of environmental impact Studies Section Environment of Mojokerto, explaining that the obedience of the proponent to carry out or implement the document of UKL-UPL is still very low. Report on the monitoring and management of the environment should be done every 6 months as a duty that must be carried out by the health service agencies in Mojokerto. Whereas in Mojokerto reporting periodically on the implementation of the environmental management and monitoring by the initiator starts the year 2014 is still there are establishments that have yet to report on the implementation of the Environmental Management Efforts and attempts Monitoring the environment periodically sometimes in one year not reported such activities (the decision of the Minister of State for the environment no. 86 Year 2002 regarding the implementation of the guidelines on Environmental Management Efforts and attempts Monitoring Of The Environment).

Health care agencies have complex problems, particularly the problem of waste. Waste of hospitals, clinics and maternity homes, the phase can be shaped in solid, liquid or gas. Karakteristiknyapun there are considered hazardous materials and Toxic Waste (LB3) as well as non hazardous waste and toxic. Waste management healthcare establishments are regulated specifically in the form of Candy LHK No. 68 the year 2016 About Raw Domestic waste water Quality by meeting the 8 parameters (maximum discharge, pH, BOD, COD, TSS, oil and grease, Total coliform and Ammonia), so hospitals, clinics and maternity homes should cultivate water waste from medical and non medical activities. Likewise, hospitals, clinics and maternity homes should monitor and manage emissions dihasilkannya. As well as other environmental management are listed in Document environment and

Environmental Permits (PermenKes No. 1204 Year 2004). The technical requirements of the building and the Facilities of the hospital is also widely associated with the management of the environment. The complex regulation, problems and practice environmental management then hospitals need to be done in a systematic and sustainable manner. Planning, implementation, monitoring, and continuous improvement of environmental management of top hospitals shall be carried out on a consistent basis (PermenKes No. 24 Year 2016).

The efforts of the implementation and the management of environmental problems especially the waste of hospitals, clinics and maternity homes are both indispensable to prevent impact on the surrounding environment. Including the management of human resources, tools and means, finance and tatalaksana organizing set out with the aim of acquiring the condition of hospitals, clinics and maternity homes which meet the health requirements of the environment. In addition to improving safety and environmental health hospitals, clinics and maternity homes need to be done, especially on the issue of the management of waste is extremely dangerous, as the targets of criticism are increasingly venturing into the various agencies, include instances of hospitals, clinics and maternity homes. For that we need to know how the implementation of waste management in hospitals, clinics and maternity homes whether it is correct or otherwise, such as hospitals, clinics and maternity homes should implement efforts related to environmental insights in managing waste is produced, As an attempt to prevent the impact of waste from hospitals, clinics and maternity homes especially on the environment and public health, are constantly performed well. Based on the explanation on the background above, researchers interested in conducting research with the title influence of UPL-UKL Obedience to the quality of the physical environment in the hospital, clinics and Maternity Homes Mojokerto

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS RESEARCH**

This research design are analytic observational with quantitative approach. Research variables are UKL-UPL obedience as the independent variable and the quality of the physical environment as the dependent variable. The population of the research that is all of health service Agencies in Mojokerto as much as 39 establishments. Samples taken by random sampling technique as much as 36 respondents. Data is collected with ceklist instruments and processed in coding, editing, tabulating and scoring as well as tested with logistics regression test. Research will be carried out from the start to the preparation of the proposed research to the examination Council of the thesis. Implementation started in October – November 2018.

### **a. Measurements of Obedience UKL-UPL**

To assess the obedience judging from reports or whether routine UKL-UPL conducted within 3 years later. With the following criteria:

- a) Obey if all documents are met (value 4).
- b) disobedience if there is one document that does not exist (the value < 4)

### **b. Measurement of the quality of the physical environment**

As for the quality of the physical environment category UKL-UPL classified according to according to the Interview and the Goddess (2011) as follows:

- a) Good in a score 76-100%
- b) Enough in score 56-75%
- c) less good if the score 56 < %

### **c. Bivariat and multivariate analysis**

To find out whether or not there is a relationship between variables used Test Spearman Rho because of the scale of ordinal data used and to perform multivariate test researchers use Logistic regression test

## **RESULT OF THE RESEARCH**

### **1. Bivariat analysis**

Table 4.1. Spearman Rho test results between the obedience of UKL-UPL and the quality of the physical environment in the hospital, clinics and Maternity Homes Mojokerto November 2018 (n = 36).

Independen variable	Dependen Variable	Corelation coefficient	P Value
Obedience of UKL-UPL related to dirty water	Quality OF Physical Environment	0,894	0,000
Obedience of UKL-UPL related to clean water	Quality OF Physical Environment	0,889	0,000
Obedience of UKL-UPL related to B3 waste	d. Kualitas Lingkungan Fisik	0,955	0,000

Based on the results in table 4.1. Spearman Rho test results Between the obedience of UKL-UPL and the quality of the physical environment in the hospital, clinics and Maternity Homes Mojokerto shows value of significance  $< 0.05$  so accepted H1 it means there is a connection between obedience UKL-UPL and quality the physical environment in the hospital, clinics and Maternity Homes Mojokerto. based on the strength of the relationship of these two variables shows a variable obedience UKL-UPL related dirty water management has a coefficient of correlation of 0.894 which means a strong correlation and correlation coefficient on the obedience of UKL-UPL related management of clean water have a coefficient 0.889 so it can explain the existence of the relationship or a strong correlation, and at obedience UKL- UPL related waste management B3 shows the value of the coefficient of this variable at 0.995 also shows a strong correlation.

## 2. Multivariat Analysis

### 1) Partially Analysis

Table 4.2. Regression analysis between Partially Obedience UKL-UPL with the quality of the physical environment in the hospital, clinics and Maternity Homes Mojokerto November 2018 (n = 36).

Variabel	B	S.E	Wald	df	Sig	EXp (B)
Obedience of UKL-UPL related to dirty water	2.164	.680	4.525	1	.009	3.911
Obedience of UKL-UPL related to clean water	3.762	.479	7.153	1	.032	5.821
Obedience of UKL-UPL related to B3 waste	2.594	.599	5.073	1	.028	4.922

Based on the results in table 4.2. partial or shows in each independent variable obedience UKL UPL-related dirty water management, water management and waste management affects the dependent variable i.e. B3 quality physical environment is indicated by the value the significance of all the independent variables can be declared  $< 0.05$  so that H1 accepted means there is a connection between obedience UKL-UPL with the quality of the physical environment in the hospital, clinics and Maternity Homes Mojokerto.

### 2) Simultaneously analysis

Tabel 4.3. Simultaneous Regersi analysis between the obedience of UKL-UPL with the quality of the physical environment in the hospital, clinics and Maternity Homes Mojokerto November 2018 (n = 36).

Observed	Predicted
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			quality of the physical environment		Percentage Correct
			Less	Good	
Step 0	quality of the physical environment	Less	0	18	.0
		Good	0	18	100.0
Overall Percentage					50.0

Based on the results in table 4.3. indicates that the independent variables are simultaneously or together can affect the quality of the physical environment, indicated by the value of the overall percentage of 50.00 meaning independent variable the dependent variable may affect the of 50%. The results of this research show that simultaneously or together independent variables can affect the occurrence of the dependent variable.

## DISCUSSION

### A. Observance of UKL UPL-Related Dirty water management in hospitals, clinics and Maternity Homes Mojokerto

Based on the research results described explained that obedience UKL UPL-related dirty water management showed most respondents reported implementing a disobedient as many as 20 respondents (56%) and abiding by as much as 16 respondents (44%). Based on cross-tabulations between the obedience of UKL-UPL associated with these types of dirty water management agencies obtained data on instances of the hospital to the obedience of the dirty water management most obedient in reporting documents UKL-UPL as 6 (55.5%) hospitals and 5 (45.5%) hospitals are not obedient. At the intansi clinic obtained data on variables of obedience, there is dirty water management 13 (59.1%) clinics that are not obedient in reporting UKL-UPL and 9 (40.9%) of the clinic who are obedient. At the maternity home agencies obtained data on variables of dirty water management adherence is obtained 2 (66.7%) maternity homes are not obedient in reporting UKL-UPL and 1 (33.3%) maternity homes obedient.

The results of research supported by research 23-11inc Goesty (2012). Analysis of Penaatan Activities In the field of health Proponent Magelang city Towards Environmental management and monitoring. The proponent has not fully perform management and monitoring environment, reflected in the data owned by the Environmental Office of Magelang city that the number of routine reporting initiator of 0%. The proponent has not obey, because: 1) has not yet realized that the environment is of public interest that should not be tampered with, 2) human resources and inadequate means, 3) big budgets. Surveillance conducted Environmental Office Magelang city has not run as expected. Oversight and coordination that exists as long as it is reactive.

Healthcare institutions (hospitals, clinics or maternity home) as a good government or private institution is inseparable from the rule of law. Therefore, health care agencies should follow the rules and policies issued by the Government as Law Number 32 Year 2009 RI, RI Health Minister Decision No., 1204/MENKES/SK/X/2004, and other regulations including local government regulation issued by the Governor or the Mayor. In these regulations, can be seen the rules required legally related waste management. In planning, to achieve the purpose of waste management needed resources that will support the implementation of the field. These resources include human resources as active resources, funds or financial, as well as facilities and infrastructure (Adisasmato, 2012).

The results of this research show that healthcare institutions (hospitals, clinics and maternity homes) in Mojokerto is still not able to carry out reporting the implementation of the programme of prevention of environmental pollution such as obedience reporting documents UKL-UPL less exercised by the health service agencies. Waste waste health care agencies in the form of liquid is estimated to be very big in number having regard to the number of patients each day. Such a State is

very alarming if at the hospital is not equipped with a liquid waste treatment system with good and true because later the liquid waste can pollute the environment around a pretty solid hospital residents. But on health agencies who are not obedient in carrying out reporting activities of UKL-UPL occurs because the agencies experienced some constraint related implementation reporting documents concerning management of UPL-UKL dirty water. Obstacles faced party establishments among others, this happens because of the many obstacles faced by the Agency in the preparation of reports on the activities of UKL-UPL human resources as there are less adequate, there are still many establishments that have not been able carry out the supervision of UKL-UPL because of high cost in the process of supervision. While in establishments that are obedient in carrying out such activities because they already have a pretty good management as well as supported by the existing human resources and adequate means so that the implementation of the reporting activities of UKL-UPL already conducted in accordance with the applicable procedures. With the management of liquid waste is good then the disposal of liquid waste into the environment does not pose a negative impact for the community and the environment.

#### **B. Observance of UKL UPL-Related management of clean water in hospitals, clinics and Maternity Homes Mojokerto**

Based on the research results can be explained that the obedience of UKL-related clean water management UPL obtained data approximately half of the respondents are not obedient in submitting reports as many as 18 respondents (50%) and half of them abiding in the discharge report UPL-UKL document as much of the 18 respondents (50%). Based on cross-tabulations table 4.2 above shows that at the instance of the hospital there were 6 (55.5%) hospitals abiding in reporting documents UKL UPL-related management of clean water and 5 (45.5%) hospitals more disobedient. At the intansi clinic obtained data there are 12 (54.5%) clinics that do not obey and 10 (45.5%) clinic that obedient. At the maternity home agencies obtained data on variables of clean water management obtained obedience 1 (33.3%) maternity homes are not obedient in reporting UKL-UPL and 2 (66.7%) maternity homes obedient.

The results of this study in accordance with Jimbo's research (2012) with the title of the effectiveness of the implementation of the Environmental Document in the protection and management of the environment In Pacitan Regency Years 2012 with research results, namely (1) the implementation of the AMDAL and UPL-UKL by the company is not yet seen as a whole and yet is awareness but due to an oversight and public complaints as well as be a burden in terms of costs (2) community involvement towards the implementation of the AMDAL and UKL-UPL relatively still low due to lack of knowledge and access (3) the supervision by environmental agencies are still passive and reactive as well as not yet optimal roles of PPLHD, whereas the joint supervisory agency there has not been a clear mechanism and not the existence of a Perda set the associated AMDAL and UKL-UPL.

According to Taufiq (2011) to note in the realm of policy for environmental sustainability i.e. ditekankannya forest management, water, and soil in the management of natural resources, the management of the impact of development on the environment, and development a good human resources. Therefore in the environmental policy required environmental management policies as an effort to maintain or improve the quality of the environment in order to make the basic needs can be fulfilled properly.

Health service agencies in Mojokerto is still a lot that has not been perceived reporting activities of UKL-UPL in accordance with rules that are running. This happens because the activities of the management and monitoring of the environment requires the involvement of many parties, so that such activities could run better. As part of the management function, the function evaluation is not stand alone. Functions such as monitoring and reporting function is very closely related to the evaluation function. In addition to complete various functions in the functions of management, evaluation is very beneficial in order for the organization not to repeat the same mistakes every time.

The existence of a number of agencies in reporting the activities of disobedience UKL-related clean water management UPL occurs due to the lack of socialization which is done by the Department of environment-related intansi or less and also because they are still constrained by operating expenses in the reporting of the activities such as the implementation of laboratory examination cost is quite expensive in the new instance of walked or intansi on a small scale is still not able to meet the standard of reporting so they disobeyed the rules in reporting the activities of UKL-UPL. While the respondents who have been obedient in carrying out reporting document UKL-UPL occurs because they already know how the process of implementation of the activities of UKL-UPL and benefit from the operational to support the activities of the relevant agencies hospital waste management so they attempt to exercise those activities properly and in accordance with the applicable legal regulations.

### **C. Observance of UKL-Related waste management UPL B3 in hospitals, clinics and Maternity Homes Mojokerto**

Based on the research results can be explained that the obedience of UKL-related waste management UPL B3 data obtained half of the respondents are not obedient in carrying out reporting document UKL UPL-i.e. as many as 18 respondents (50%) and half of it was obedient in implement report UKL-UPL by as much as 18 respondents (50%). Based on cross-tabulations table 4.3. above, between the variable adherence reporting UKL UPL-related waste management healthcare establishments with the B3 obtained data on hospital establishments there are 6 (55.5%) hospitals are obedient and 5 (45.5%) hospitals are not obedient. At the clinic there are 12 (54.5%) adhere and 10 (45.5%) who are not obedient, while on the maternity home agencies there is 1 (33.3%) who did not obey and 2 (66.7%) maternity homes obedient.

The results of this research are supported by research Prihatiningtyas (2012) shows that (1) the implementation of an environmental management and monitoring is done by the industry has not yet led to the awareness of preserving the environment, (2) the industry considers as a burden to be borne, (3) engagement and it community in the management and monitoring of the environment is still low, (4) the management and monitoring of the environment implemented because government oversight and to prevent turbulence community, (5) the supervision of relevant agencies conducted environmental passive and reactive, less coordination between relevant agencies, (6) of the fifth sample was selected, 2 sample implementation of environmental management and monitoring are already effective 2 sample implementation of environmental management and monitoring is quite effective as well as the remaining 1 sample execution management and environmental monitoring has not been effective, (7) Yet the existence of regional regulations concerning environmental management.

Feasibility studies required for environmental activities/efforts will begin to carry out the projects, so that it can be known impacts would arise and how to manage them. The project here is not only just but developmental disabilities ranging from planning, physical development until the project is running even up to the stop time of project operations. So more emphasized on human activity in it. Study of the feasibility of the environment is one of the conditions for obtaining the necessary licenses for an activity/business, should be carried out together with the technical and economic feasibility studies. Thus the feasibility study of third can equally provide input to be able to produce the optimal decision for the continuity of projects, primarily in suppressing the negative impact that is usually done with a technical approach so that obtained a cheaper cost (Arif and Adji, 2013). The ability of the environment to recover myself because of the interaction of external influences, is called the capacity of the environment. Environmental capacity between one place to another place different. Contaminants that get into the environment will interact with one or more components of the environment. Environmental components of change in physics, chemistry and biology as a result of the presence of contaminants will lead to changes in environmental quality (Shoba, 2015).

Observance of reporting documents UKL UPL-related waste management in Healthcare Institutions B3 Mojokerto still does not correspond to the expectations of the Environmental Agency as many of the agencies that have not been obedient in giving reports on the implementation of the UPL-UKL activities in those intansinya. The presence of ketidakataatan this happen because the respondent felt that the sewage treatment in the implementation of their activities has done B3 in accordance with the rules of such establishments that have adequate facilities such as the existence of the IPAL/IPLC so they waste management management can carry out well even though sometimes there is a less satisfactory results. However by the presence of the IPLC/IPAL establishments already following the rules of the applicable legislation, whereas in establishments that do not have the IPAL/IPLC they already cooperate with a third party that has its automatic waste B3 so jin waste management B3 keep it running as it should and does not violate the rules. The implementation of such activities makes the respondent has no obligation to report the activities to the environment, because it also never done a reprimand or an oversight on intansi related pengeolaan waste so many respondents the affordable abiding in the implementation of reporting documents UKL-UPL.

#### **D. Quality of the physical environment in the hospital, clinics and Maternity Homes Mojokerto**

Based on the research results can be explained that the quality of the physical environment data obtained half of the respondents have the quality of the physical environment is not good as much as the 18 respondents (50%). Based on cross-tabulations table 4.4 above, between the variable quality of the physical environment with health care agencies obtained data on hospital establishments there are 6 (55.5%) hospitals are the quality of its environment well and 5 (45.5%) hospitals the quality of the environment. At the instance of the clinic there are 12 (54.5%) instances that are less good and 10 (45.5%) instances are good, while at the maternity home agencies there is 1 (33.3%) and 2 (66.7%) instances the quality of the environment is good.

The results of this study in accordance with research of Fitr Puspitasari (2013) under the title the effectiveness of implementation of UKL-UPL in reducing environmental damage. in pt. Tri Plastic Solar Sub Mace. Despite already having UKL-UPL but still violates the provisions already agreed. In addition to the strong scent, the factory also dispose of waste to Times Suko causing harm and health disorders surrounding communities so that the question how the effectiveness of the implementation of UKL-UPL. The results of this research show that implementations are not yet effective, though it was clear and in line with the growing public issues, but the expected results in reducing water pollution has not been effective. Due to a lack of awareness of the perpetrator's efforts in meeting the UKL-UPL, yet its optimal implementation and penindakan violations by BLH, and there are elements that hinder its effectiveness.

The environment itself has significance in the life of every living thing. The existence of laws on the environment, such as Act No. 23 of the year 1997 was evidence of awareness of the environment. According to the Act the definition of environment is the unity spaces with all objects, resources, circumstances, and living things, including humans, and their behaviour, which affect the survival of perikehidupan and human well-being as well as creature another life. The law requires that for any company to do the processing environment, with respect to the presence of its business activity as well as solving the existence of unintended consequences i.e. be borne for parties who pollute the environment.

The quality of the physical environment health service agencies in Mojokerto largely unfavourable. This happens because of a lack of oversight of hospital management, the management of clinics and maternity homes management is about the management of the activities of UKL-UPL environment seem less well as a trash can that is not arranged neatly and not immediately thrown away by officers even though the dumpster already seem full. While on the floor are also less neat and looks less comfortable, because at the time the waste management or transportation of waste is still a lot of solid waste that fell were scattered and the clerk doesn't know it so it looks dirty environment and less comfortable. While in establishments that have a good physical environment

quality occurs because they already menrapkan management environmental management so well that the physical environment that exist around the hospital looks as good as on the lair that is provided It looks crystal clear, odorless and tasteless and not colorless. While in the surroundings looked neat and comfortable so that workers and consumers can carry out activities with a comfortable.

#### **E. The influence of UKL-UPL Obedience with the quality of the physical environment in the hospital, clinics and Maternity Homes Mojokerto**

Based on the results in table 4.1. shows in partial or, respectively, the independent variable is the obedience of UKL-UPL related management of dirty water, management of water supply and waste management affects the dependent variable i.e. B3 quality physical environment, indicated by the value significance of all the independent variable can be declared  $< 0.05$  so that H1 accepted it means there is a connection between obedience UKL-UPL with the quality of the physical environment in the hospital, clinics and Maternity Homes Mojokerto. Based on the results in table 4.2 shows that independent variable simultaneously or together can affect the quality of the physical environment, indicated by the value of the overall percentage of 50.00 meaning independent variable can affect the dependent variable in the amount of 50%. The results of this research show that simultaneously or together independent variables can affect the occurrence of the dependent variable.

Jimbo (2013) mention in the results of his research in pacitan Regency year 2012 namely (1) the implementation of the AMDAL and UKL-UPL by companies haven't seen intact and yet is awareness but due to an oversight and public complaints as well as be a burden in terms of costs (2) community involvement towards the implementation of the AMDAL and UKL-UPL relatively still low due to lack of knowledge and access (3) the supervision by environmental agencies are still passive and reactive as well as not yet optimal the role of PPLHD, whereas the joint oversight agencies there has not been a clear mechanism and not the existence of Perda governing related AMDAL and UKL-UPL.

Health care institutions in which there are buildings, equipment, human (officers, patients, and visitors), and the health service activities including action operation that requires sterile facilities and infrastructure of pathogenic microorganisms. However, besides being able to treat and improve the health of people who are ill, hospitals can also be a source of infection if its activities are not carried out in accordance with the health requirements. In conjunction with the infection, the quality of the physical environment is an important factor for the existence of microbes in existing rooms in hospitals (Abdullah, 2013).

The results of this study showed that the presence of disobedience committed by health care establishments in mojokerto related dirty water management, water management and waste management B3 can affect the quality of the physical environment of such agencies. On a less devout agencies in carrying out the report a lot of UPL-UKL surroundings looked neat and kurang give a good sense of discomfort on the officers who were carrying out their work and activities on consumers either visitors or patients feel uncomfortable when they undergo the process of penyembuhan. While in establishments that already obey most of them have a good physical environment kualits, because respondents can conduct surveillance and management of the environment properly and appropriately.

#### **CONCLUTION**

1. Obedience of UKL-UPL related dirty water management in health care institutions (hospitals, clinics and maternity homes) Mojokerto showed most respondents reported implementing a disobedient as many as 20 respondents (56%). This happens because of the many obstacles faced by the healthcare institutions in the preparation of reports on the activities of UKL-UPL human resources as there are less adequate, there are still many instances of health services have not been able carry out the

management and monitoring of UKL-UPL because of high costs in the implementation of such activities.

2. Obedience of UKL-UPL related clean water management in health care institutions (hospitals, clinics and maternity homes) Mojokerto related clean water management data obtained half of the respondents do not obey as much of the 18 respondents (50%). This happens because they are still constrained by operational costs in the reporting of the activities such as the implementation of laboratory examination cost is quite expensive in new health services agencies running or intansi on a small scale is still not able to meet the standards of the reporting so that they do not comply with the rules in reporting the activities of UKL-UPL.
3. Obedience of UKL UPL-related waste management healthcare agencies in B3 (hospitals, clinics and maternity homes) waste management related Mojokerto B3 obtained data approximately half of the respondents do not obey as much of the 18 respondents (50%). This happens because the respondents already had facilities and waste management have also been cooperating with third parties so that they feel it's follow the rules that apply.
4. There are influences between the obedience of UKL-UPL with the quality of the physical environment in the hospital, clinics and maternity homes Mojokerto value  $p$  value =  $0.000 < 0.05$ .

### **Suggestion**

1. It is recommended that Hospital Management can carry out environmental management management exactly as modifikasi room that used to provide health care on the patient, providing better management of facilities and adequate environmental management so that it can run properly. Eligibility for the quality of the physical environment is expected to degrade air germ number so that nosocomial infections can be prevented.
2. For the clinic is expected to implement document UKL-UPL with better pembangunan and manufacturing processes such as sewerage and sewage provide transportation with good enough so that the sewage treatment process can be more directional and do not interfere with the quality of the environment it inhabits.
3. For the maternity home is expected to implement the waste management rules in accordance with the regulations in force so that the quality of the environment it can be more awake, especially in terms of waste labor that can disrupt the environment were if not managed properly can also be more open and to provide information about existing environmental management issues in the Office so that it can be done handling related problems faced in terms of management the environment.
4. Are expected to be more able to provide supervision and socialization about UKL management-healthcare establishments so UPL can perform activities of UKL-UPL sesuai with procedures that have been established and more obedient in carrying out reporting the keehatan.
5. Expected to further research, that examined factors – factors that are related to and influencing the decline in environmental quality and factors – factors that affect the management and application of UKL-UPL so that research results can be developed Science and technology particularly in the field of health.

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