



Study of the Low Causes of Community Knowledge in the Making of Sanitary Waste Disposal in Poasia Village, Abeli District, Kendari City, Province Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia

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Abstract

Availability of Waste water drains (WWD) in Poasia Village is still a health problem, especially in residential areas. Results The initial survey found that 73% of the people do not have WDC that meets health requirements because generally the community does not know how to make sanitary WWD. The adverse impact of the availability of non-sanitary WWD will be a source of transmission of various diseases in the community. The research objective was to analyze the causes of low public knowledge in the manufacture of sanitary sewerage. Type of qualitative research, with a case study approach. Informants are the community and health workers. Data collection using in-depth interviews, and observations. The results showed that the causes of low public knowledge in making WWD sanitary were lack of socialization by health workers, lack of training in making sanitary WWD, lack of public awareness in finding information and knowledge of making sanitary WDC and lack of income in making sanitary WWD. Conclusion; the cause of the low public knowledge in making WDC sanitary is very multi-factor both from internal factors and external factors of society. Recommendation; the need for public awareness in seeking information on the manufacture of sanitary WWD and the role of health workers in the dissemination of WWD.

Keywords: Waste Water Sewer; Knowledge.

1. Introduction

"Health is a Fundamental Human Right" is the concept of the World Health Organization (WHO) to ensure that everyone can live healthy to produce. Ownership of rights by someone actually reflects two absolute obligations for every person or institution that strives and provides health services, namely healthy people who are sick and maintain healthy ones. So that it automatically becomes the obligation of every country in the world to guarantee that this right can be fulfilled and accepted by all residents [1].

Health development as an integral part of national development is essentially the implementation of health efforts to achieve the ability to live healthily for every resident in order to realize optimal health status for the development and development of human resources as national development capital. Health development is directed at improving the welfare of families and communities by instilling healthy living habits [2]. Health is one of the needs and basic human capital to be able to live a reasonable life by working and enjoying life optimally. As a basic need and right, health must belong to everyone, through the active role of individuals and the community to always create a healthy environment and behavior in order to live productively. Health is a state of well-being both physically, socially, economically, and spiritually which enables a person to live productively both socially and economically [3].

Indonesia has launched a health-oriented development known as a healthy paradigm. In the healthy paradigm, the vision and mission of healthy conditions are determined, namely Healthy Indonesia 2015. The goal of health development towards a Healthy Indonesia in 2015 is to increase awareness, progress and ability to live healthy so as to realize the health status of the people, nation and country of Indonesia. who live in a healthy environment and behavior, have the ability to reach quality health services fairly and evenly and have optimal

health status throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia [4].

To realize Indonesia's healthy vision and mission, efforts are carried out through promotional and preventive activities that lead to efforts to solve public health problems comprehensively, including efforts to develop sanitation intervention programs and health promotion so as to create a change in mindset and behavior towards healthy cities.

Poasia Village as one of the Villages located in Abeli District, Kendari City, the area of Abeli Sub-district is geographically located on the coast of Kendari Bay. It is bordered by Kendari Bay in the north, south Konawe Regency in the south, and Poasia District, on the west bordering Baruga District and Kambu District. Abeli Sub-District has 5 villages, with an area of 43.52 Km². The population of Abeli Sub-district is 29,932 with 15,258 men and 14,674 women. The initial survey conducted on sanitation of household wastewater management in the Poasia village is known that generally the community does not have WWD sanitary ware, this is due to the low knowledge of the community in making sanitary WWD [4].

Research Objective to analyze the causes of low public knowledge in the manufacture of sanitary sewerage in the Poasia Village Abeli Sub-District Kendari City, Southeast Sulawesi Province

2. Materials and Methods

Type of qualitative research, using a case study approach. Informants are the community and health workers. Data collection using observation, and in-depth interviews. Data analysis by analyzing the problem is done descriptively, which emphasizes more on the analysis of the process of inferring the dynamics between observed phenomena, using logic and formal and argumentative ways of thinking [5].

3. Results

The findings of in-depth interviews found that most people dispose of household waste water into open land so that it can pollute the soil and become a source of disease transmission. In the management of household waste water disposal, the public does not yet know how to manage sanitary waste, household waste water is immediately disposed of to the ground and ditches, as stated by the following informants;

... I throw it on the ground, it flows into the open ground like you see there ... I don't know how to make a good WWD, I only see it in the neighbor ... (KY 34 Years)

... if I stream it to ditch the waste from the kitchen, I don't know how good WWD is, I make WWD according to what I know ... (UMR 38 Years)

... If here people generally throw in the front or back yard of a house that is connected to a sewer ditch, there is also a special shelter ... (BHR 48 Years)

The findings of in-depth interviews found that in the management and disposal of wastewater, the community

generally does not know how to manage wastewater and does not know how to make sanitary WWD. The public did not know how to make sanitary WWD due to lack of socialization by health workers, lack of training in making WWD sanitary ware, lack of public awareness in seeking information and knowledge on making sanitary WWD and lack of community income in making WWD sanitary ware, as the following informants stated;

... We don't know because sir there is no / lack of socialization from the government, especially health, about ... (KBH 49 years)

... if I see there should be training or socialization from the government or the village how to make the correct WWD, all this time we know we don't know ... (44 years SYM)

... In our opinion, from health workers, in fact we have done counseling to the community, but even though there has been counseling and the public knows, but it is back again the lack of income of the community, some I see because people still care less in seeking information on making WWD ... (34-year RTN)

4. Discussion

Environmental health relates to all physical, chemical and biological factors external to people, and all related factors that have an impact on behavior. This includes the determination and control of these environmental factors that can potentially harm health. This is targeted at preventing disease and creating a healthy environment [6].

Sewerage channels do not channel dirty water from the toilet / toilet. Some buildings have facilities for drinking water and sanitation, intentionally made with certain slopes (especially floors) and installed with a water barrier (list plank) to drain dirty water towards the drainage hole / WWD. Subsequent dirty water is channeled through a pipe or duct to a reservoir for biological treatment and then flows to the waste water or final disposal. Biological processing is needed to break down pollutants so they are not harmful and enter the body of water [7]

Community life in a region has different characteristics and perceptions in utilizing and managing nature around life. These characteristics and perceptions will shape their behavior in fulfilling their daily lives. In interaction with the environment in which humans are located, it will have a good or bad impact on the environment and human health where the community lives. Adverse effects caused as a result of imbalance and inability of nature to meet human needs, for example the disposal of household waste in open land, or rivers so that it can pollute surface soil, cause odor, pollute surface water and become a source of transmission of various diseases that are harmful to life community for example diarrheal disease. The findings of [8] the condition of most sewage systems is not smooth and causes odor. Respondents also did not care about the situation. They let sewers around the house clogged and did not flow. This can make the channel a source of several diseases.

Public health problems, especially those related to environmental sanitation carried out by the community, are still a challenge for health development now and in the future. Theoretically it is said that one of the factors that influence health problems is human behavior. Behavior as a form of real action carried out by someone in an

effort to manage sanitary environmental sanitation is basically the result of environmental care and behavior that is carried at birth. A person's behavior reflects a conscious effort that is carried out as a perception in responding to the needs and changes in the environment in which a person lives. The behavior of clean and healthy living from the community will influence the efforts to achieve optimal public health. Findings [9] In sewerage, community knowledge should be further improved. This is because the influence that is very important in people's lives, especially in their placement in any place, is also a trigger for the spread of bacteria and viruses that cause disease.

Several Factors Cause Low Knowledge of the Community in Making WWD Sanitary Ware

Lack of socialization by health workers

Socialization is one form of activity carried out by a person or team, to convey a message to the public. Socialization is designed to carry out activities to transfer knowledge and skills from the speaker to the recipient of the message. In health services, health socialization activities are used as a method of promotion, education and information on program delivery and solving public health problems, especially environmental health sanitation. The socialization of environmental health sanitation activities is intended to increase the knowledge and skills of the community in managing the health of the housing environment, with the hope that the occurrence of transmission and spread of diseases originating from environmental sources can be prevented in the community. One of the activities in the socialization of environmental health sanitation management is by recognizing environmental health facilities, knowing how to make sanitary environmental health facilities, how to maintain environmental health facilities, and how to make good use of environmental health facilities. [10] The results of the pretest and posttest evaluation of extension activities are said to increase their knowledge of the importance of sewerage channels in each household.

There are many health information and education sources, both in print media such as newspapers, newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets and electronic media such as radio, television, and online media. With the dissemination of information and health education, it will help improve public knowledge in terms of environmental sanitation management, so that the adverse effects of the environment on health can be reduced or eliminated.

One of the causes of low public knowledge in the manufacture of sanitary WWD is the lack of socialization of environmental health sanitation carried out by health workers. Lack of socialization carried out by health workers, so that the public is not aware of the management of environmental health facilities, especially the manufacture, maintenance and utilization of sanitary WWD. The condition of ignorance and the low level of knowledge of the community about environmental sanitation, especially management of household waste, the occurrence of environmental-sourced diseases will be a threat to the health of individuals, including public health in general.

There is no training in making sanitary WWD

Training is the process of transforming science and technology into a person or group with the aim of providing

information, education, knowledge and skills about something. Training as one method that is often done by both formal, non-formal and personal institutions to audiences to achieve a goal. With the training in making sewerage channels, the community will gain knowledge and skills about the manufacture, utilization and maintenance of sewage systems. With the training it is expected that the community can make, utilize and be able to properly maintain the sewerage channels that have been built, so that the adverse effects of disease transmission, pollution of the surrounding environment due to waste does not occur in the community.

One of the causes of low public knowledge in the manufacture, utilization and maintenance of WWD sanitary ware is the absence of training conducted by health workers. In the absence of training conducted by health workers, the community is not aware of the management of environmental health facilities, specifically the manufacture, maintenance and utilization of sanitary WWD. The condition of ignorance and low public knowledge of environmental sanitation, especially management of household waste, the occurrence of environmental-sourced diseases will be a threat to the health of individuals, including public health in general.

Lack of public awareness in seeking information and knowledge about making WWD sanitary ware Concern is often interpreted by participating, paying attention, or engaging in something or business. Concern is driven by the existence of a need or the development of one's role in an activity that someone wants. In connection with daily life, households in the continuity of life have produced household waste and disposed of household waste. In the disposal of household waste if it is not managed properly, the waste can pollute the soil, environmental water and become a source of transmission of various diseases that endanger public health.

One of the causes of the low level of public knowledge in making WWD is the lack of public awareness in finding information and knowledge on how to WWD sanitary ware. A good concern about making WWD will help everyone / household in managing environmental sanitation well too. With the concern in finding information on making WWD, someone will search for as much information as possible about WWD knowledge. Information seeking will be done through median print, median online, electronic media, or visit the nearest health worker.

Lack of community income in making WWD sanitary ware.

Income is the amount of income received by members of the community for a certain period of time as remuneration for the factors of production that they contribute in participating in forming national products. Income or income is money received by a person and company in the form of salary, wages, interest rent, and profits, including various benefits, such as health and pensions [11].

There are 3 categories of income, namely 1) Income in the form of money, is all income in the form of regular money and received usually as remuneration or counter-performance, 2) Income in the form of goods are all regular and ordinary income, but always in the form of remuneration and received in the form of goods and services and 3) Revenues that are not income are all revenues that are redistributive in nature and usually make changes in household finances [12].

Family income is the return of work or services or rewards that are obtained because of donations given in

production activities. Concretely the family income comes from: 1) The business itself: for example trading, farming, opening a business as an entrepreneur, 2) Working for other people: for example as a civil servant or employee and 3) Results of elections: for example leased and other land- other. Income can be in the form of money or goods, for example in the form of compensation in the form of rice, housing facilities and others. In general, human income consists of nominal income in the form of money and real income in the form of goods [13].

If income is more emphasized on household income, then income is the total amount of formal, informal income and subsystem income. Formal income is any income in the form of money or goods received usually as a reward. Informal income in the form of income obtained through additional work outside of its main work. While income subsystem is income obtained from the production sector which is valued with money and occurs when production with consumption is located in one hand or small community [14].

Family income is closely related to the ability of the family to fulfill their daily needs. Family households have many necessities of life, one of which is the availability of sewerage channels. Disposal of waste water properly will prevent soil contamination, water, foul odor and avoid the source of transmission of diseases that are harmful to health. Sufficient family income other than for food, and drinking needs, the need for WWD procurement is important.

One of the causes of low public knowledge in the procurement of WWD is the low income factor of the community. In poor families or poor families with low income, their ability to make WWD is difficult to provide because fulfilling the main needs for food and drink takes precedence over other aspects. The need for making WWD sanitary ware requires a considerable amount of money so that poor households cannot afford the WWD. Besides that they have not seen that WWD is a priority need that must be prepared. According to them the main needs are food, drinks, clothing, and other major needs. Therefore, it needs the involvement and support of the local government in helping finance the making of WWD. [10] To be able to realize the ownership of sewerage channels is not enough just by counseling, but the involvement of the village and public health centre government is needed to seek the costs of making the sewerage channel. Collaboration with foundations or organizations related to environmental sanitation and the provision of latrines and sewerage in the community is very necessary. For independent efforts of citizens, it can be done by means of social gathering or by soft loans from village funds.

Limitations of this study are some of the respondents and informants have a limited time to provide detailed information at the time of the interview.

5. Conclusions and Recommendation

Conclusion; the cause of the low public knowledge in making WWD sanitary is very multi-factor both from internal factors and external factors of society. Recommendation; the need for public awareness in seeking information on the manufacture of sanitary WWD and the role of health workers in the dissemination of WWD

Conflict of Interest

Authors declare no conflict interest.

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