

The Level Knowledge and Attitudes of Community in the Use of Latrines Loa Duri Ulu Village

Forestiani Parintak Toding Bua¹, Ratna Yuliawati^{2*}, Vita Pramaningsih³

¹²³Department of Environmental Health, Faculty of Public Health, University Muhammadiyah East Kalimantan, Indonesia

*Correspondence: ry190@umkt.ac.id

Abstract

Introduction : Open defecation behavior is one of the behaviors related to community sanitation and hygiene in an area. Poor environmental sanitation due to open defecation behavior is related to public health conditions, because it can affect the transmission of several diseases.

Method : The population in this study were all heads of families in RT 4 Loa Duri Ulu Village, Loa Janan Ulu Subdistrict; The method in this study used a descriptive method by conducting observations and interviews directly to the field. The instrument used is a questionnaire that refers to the Minister of Health Regulation No. 3 of 2014;

Results : of the research on the level of community knowledge in the good category (66.6%), sufficient (26.3%), less (7.1%) while for the overall attitude of the community is positive with a percentage (100%); The conclusion in this study shows that the level of community knowledge in the use of latrines is included in the good criteria with a percentage (66.6%), while the attitude of the community in the use of latrines shows a percentage (100%) being positive.

Conclusion : The level of knowledge of the community in RT 4, Loa Duri Ulu Village, has a level of knowledge in the use of toilets included in the good criteria with a percentage (66.6%). The community in Loa Duri Ulu Village, especially in RT 4, has a positive attitude towards the use of toilets

Keywords: latrine; knowledge; attitude

INTRODUCTION

Health is a basic human right and is one of the factors that determine the quality of human resources. Therefore, health needs to be maintained and improved and protected from threats that harm it. The degree of health is influenced by many environmental factors, behavior, health services and heredity. The environment is the state of settlement / housing, workplaces, schools and public places, water and air, as well as technology, education, social and economic. While behavior is reflected in daily habits such as: diet, personal hygiene, lifestyle, and behavior towards health efforts. (Endang Maryanti, Silvia Ramona, 2020).

Environmental health is the basis of modern public health, covering all aspects of humans in relation to the environment. The scope of environmental health includes water sources, latrine hygiene, garbage disposal, housing conditions, and wastewater management. The environment is everything that surrounds the external conditions of humans or animals that cause disease transmission. (Lubis, 2018).

Family heads who have knowledge about healthy latrines will strive to provide healthy latrines in their homes and even in the neighborhood. In receiving information, each person has different perceptions - different so that it affects the level of knowledge gained. The more positive a person's attitude towards healthy latrines, the lower the incidence of disease. The higher the health problems caused in the community. (Rini Setia, 2021).

Open defecation behavior is one of the behaviors related to community sanitation and hygiene in an area. Poor environmental sanitation due to open defecation behavior is related to public health conditions, because it can affect the transmission of several diseases. This condition has the potential to cause the spread of infectious disease outbreaks such as diarrhea, dysentery and other intestinal disease infections, dengue fever, skin diseases and respiratory problems. One of the results of research conducted by Aryanta et al, said that environmental factors in the form of waterways are one of the factors associated with the presence of dengue vectors. (Arfiah, Patmawati, 2019).

The results of a survey conducted in November 2023 found that in RT 4 Loa Duri Village there were 130 houses with 198 households, and only (30%) had toilets, while those without toilets (70%). Behavioral factors, attitudes and knowledge are also very influential on the community, so that people still defecate in the river.

With the above problems, the author is interested in conducting research in RT 4 Loa Duri Village, Loa Janan Ulu Subdistrict. This is because people in RT 4 still often defecate in the river. This is due to the lack of public awareness of health and low economic or income to build toilets at home, as well as a lack of public knowledge about the dangers posed when defecating in any place.

METHOD and MATERIAL

In this study, the type of research used is descriptive method, which is a research method carried out with the aim of obtaining an overview of the knowledge and attitudes of the community in the use of family latrines in RT 4 Loa Duri Ulu Village, Loa Janan Ulu Subdistrict. This research was conducted in RT 4 Loa Duri Village, Loa Janan Ulu Sub-district. The reason the researchers chose this location is because out of 130 houses in this RT only 30% of households use healthy latrines. The population in this study were all heads of households in RT 4 Loa Duri Ulu Village, Loa Janan Ulu Subdistrict, Samarinda. Based on data from the head of the Neighborhood Association, there were 130 houses in the RT. The sample in this study was the head of the family in the family. To determine the sample size, the sample calculation used in this study used the Slovin formula :

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2} \quad n = \frac{130}{1 + 130(0,1^2)}$$

$$n = \frac{130}{2,3} \quad n = 57$$

Description:

n : sample size

N : total population
e : precision used (0.1)

In accordance with the calculation, the number of samples obtained was 57 samples. The sampling technique used in this study was Random Sampling.

RESULT

In Table 4.1 the number of respondents according to male gender is 49 people with a percentage of 86% and female gender is 8 people with a percentage of 14%.

Table 4.1 Gender Characteristics

No.	Gender	Total	Percentage (%)
1.	Male	49	86
2.	Female	8	14
Total		57	100

Source: Primary Data Processed, 2024

Table 4.2 Education Level Characteristics

No.	Education	Total	Percentage (%)
1.	SD	17	29.8
2.	SMP	15	26.4
3.	SMA	23	40.4
4.	S1	2	3.4
Total		57	100

Source: Primary Data Processed, 2024

In Table 4.2 the education level of 57 respondents generally had a high school education as many as 23 people with a percentage of 40.4%.

Table 4.3 Job Type Characteristics

No.	Job	Total	Percentage (%)
1.	Farmer	3	5.3
2.	Private Employee	32	56.1
3.	Fisherman	10	17.5
4.	Housewife	6	10.5
5.	Laborer	3	5.3
6.	Not Working	3	5.3
Total		57	100

Source: Primary Data Processed, 2024

In Table 4.3, most of the respondents' occupations in RT 4 Loa Duri Ulu Village, Loa Janan Ulu Subdistrict are Private Employees, 32 people with a percentage of 56.1%.

Table 4.4 Age Group Characteristics

No.	Age Group (Year)	Total	Percentage (%)
1.	20-30	14	24.6
2.	31-40	14	24.6
3.	41-50	13	22.8
4.	51-60	11	19.3
5.	61-70	5	8.7
Total		57	100

Source: Primary Data Processed, 2024

Table 4.4 shows that the more dominant age group of respondents is in the age group 20-40 years with a percentage of 24.6%.

Table 4.5 Characteristics of Healthy Latrine Ownership

No.	Latrine Ownership	Total	Percentage (%)
1.	Own	28	49.1
2.	Do not have	29	50.9
Total		57	100

Source: Primary Data Processed, 2024

Research conducted in RT 4 Loa Duri Ulu Village using questionnaire sheets and direct observation in the field showed that ownership of healthy latrines with proper latrine categories equipped with septic tanks and clean water was 49.1% while those who did not have as much as 50.9%.

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the research conducted, to find out the level of knowledge of the community in RT 4 Loa Duri Ulu Village with 57 respondents studied, who met the good criteria as many as 38 respondents (66.6%), while for sufficient criteria as many as 15 respondents (26.3%), and less criteria as many as 4 respondents (7.1%). With the characteristics of the age group 20 - 40 years, namely as many as (24.6%), with the latest high school education level as many as (40.4%) and male gender as many as (86%). The level of knowledge in the use of healthy latrines is categorized as good, it does not rule out the possibility that there are still many people who do not know or even do not know the benefits of using healthy latrines, especially for health purposes. The impact of improper disposal of feces or in the river can be a source of disease and can harm other communities. The level of knowledge of the people in the RT is still in the good category. Knowledge is one of the drivers for someone to change behavior (Mila Sari et al, 2020). This can show that a poor level of community knowledge about the use of latrines can be changed by the behavior of the community.

A positive attitude means that the respondent has a tendency to approach, like, expect certain objects. While a negative attitude means that the respondent's tendency to stay away, avoid, hate, dislike certain objects (Vera Gunawan, vera Yulyani, 2022). This shows that the results of research on community attitudes in RT 4 Loa Duri Ulu Village with 57 respondents show that all respondents (100%) are positive. Which is based on a questionnaire that has been filled in by respondents, all respondents get a score of > 50%. Based on these results, it is possible that the community in the RT is good enough in implementing the use of healthy latrines.

level of knowledge of the community in RT 4 Loa Duri Ulu Village in the use of toilets was included in the good category with a percentage of 66.6%. This achievement reflects that the majority of the community has understood the importance of using toilets in maintaining health and environmental cleanliness. This good knowledge can be influenced by several factors, such as socialization from health workers, personal experience, and the availability of adequate facilities.

In addition, the community in RT 4 Loa Duri Ulu Village showed a positive attitude towards the use of toilets. This positive attitude is marked by the awareness and willingness of the community to use toilets as an effort to prevent the spread of diseases originating from poor sanitation. This supportive attitude has great potential in improving clean and healthy living behavior in the environment.

Good knowledge and positive attitudes of the community need to be followed by strengthening facilities and ongoing education so that the use of toilets can be optimal and sustainable. This is in line with the principle of Community-Based Total Sanitation (STBM) which encourages changes in community behavior as a whole

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research in RT 4 Loa Duri Ulu Village, Loa Janan Ulu Sub-district regarding the description of the level of knowledge and attitudes of the community in the use of latrines, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The level of knowledge of the community in RT 4 Loa Duri Ulu Village has a level of knowledge in the use of latrines that is included in the good criteria with a percentage (66.6%).
2. The community in Loa Duri Ulu Village, specifically in RT 4, has a positive attitude towards the use of latrines.

References

- Arfiah, Patmawati, A. (2019). Gambaran Pelaksanaan Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat (STBM) Di Desa Padang Timur Kecamatan Campalagian Kabupaten Polewali Mandar. *J-KESMAS: Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat*, 4(2), 113. <https://doi.org/10.35329/jkesmas.v4i2.253>
- Dyah Suryani dkk. (2020). Kepemilikan Jamban Sehat di Masyarakat Pesisir Desa Binjai Kecamatan Bunguran Barat Kabupaten Natuna. *Jurnal Dunia Kesmas*, 9(3), 346–354. <https://doi.org/10.33024/jdk.v9i3.3053>
- Endang Maryanti, Silvia Ramona, L. H. (2020). faktor - faktor yang berhubungan dengan kepemilikan jamban sehat keluarga di desa busung kecamatan teupah tengah kabupaten simeulue. In *Kesmas Prima Indonesia* (Vol. 2, Issue 2).
- Lubis, D. S. (2018). hubungan pengetahuan dan sikap masyarakat dengan kepemilikan jamban sehat di desa panyabungan julu kecamatan penyabungan tahun 2018.
- Masjuniarty. (2010). Perilaku Masyarakat Tentang Pemanfaatan Jamban Keluarga di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Cangadi Kecamatan Liliraja Kabupaten Soppeng. *Jurnal Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan Uin Alauddin Makassar*, 1–87.
- Mila Sari dkk. (2020). Edukasi kepada masyarakat terhadap pemanfaatan penggunaan jamban sehat di kelurahan bukit cangang kayu ramang Bukit Tinggi. *Empowering Society Journal*, 1(2), 116–124.
- Otaya, L. G. (2022). Pengetahuan Sikap Dan Tindakan Masyarakat Terhadap Penggunaan Jamban Keluarga. *Jurnal Health and Sport*, 5(2), 13–26.
- Rahman, A. saiful. (2017). hubungan tingkat pengetahuan kepala keluarga dengan penerapan penggunaan jamban keluarga di dusun muhajirin desa terong bawah kecamatan labuapi kabupaten lombok barat tahun 2017 (Vol. 4).

- Rini Setia, S. A. (2021). pengetahuan dan sikap kepala keluarga tentang jamban sehat di dusun 2 desa omu kecamatan gumbasa kabupaten sigi. 1–7.
- Taunus, K. (2020). pengetahuan dan sikap masyarakat tentang pemanfaatan jamban keluarga di desa bioba baru kecamatan amfoang barat daya. In Jurnal Ekonomi Volume 18, Nomor 1 Maret201 (Vol. 2, Issue 1).
- Vera Gunawan, vera Yulyani, N. A. (2022). Kontribusi Pengetahuan, Sikap, Perilaku Terhadap Kepemilikan Jamban Sehat Pada Penduduk Perkotaan. Journal of Health, Education and Literacy (J-Healt), 4(2), 1–5.