

Implementation of the Clean Water Sanitation Program in Padangsidempuan City

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Abstract

Water is a necessary component of human life, therefore, efforts are needed to maintain its quality to ensure its safety. In the health sector, water is an environmental medium that plays a crucial role in disease transmission, as it can serve as a breeding ground for germs and disease. The key to sanitation development lies in socio-cultural factors and community behavior. Poor sanitation conditions can lead to the emergence of diseases and a decline in environmental health. Therefore, a comprehensive sanitation awareness movement is needed within the community. In this study, the author used qualitative research methods and analyzed the data obtained and the results of fieldwork using interview techniques. The results showed that The implementation of the clean water sanitation program carried out by the Padangmatinggi Health Center, South Padangsidempuan District, is running in accordance with the guidelines of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia regarding the Implementation of Drinking Water Quality Surveillance and Basic Sanitation Activities by socializing it to the community, then taking samples to represent the condition of the water supply system and testing it in the laboratory by the Health Service to see whether the water quality is suitable for public consumption or not.

Keywords : Clean Water; Program; Sanitation

INTRODUCTION

Health is one of the basic needs of society, therefore health is a right for every citizen protected in Article 22 of Law Number 23 of 1992 concerning Health. Every country recognizes that health is the greatest capital to achieve prosperity. Tatang explained that: "In an effort to achieve a healthy society, one of the government's duties in the health sector is to eradicate infectious diseases and improve the health of residential environments." ¹Efforts to prevent and eradicate infectious diseases and improve the health of residential environments are carried out, among other things, by improving environmental cleanliness.

To improve public health, the Ministry of Health continues to strive to increase public access to quality health services. However, development still faces various challenges, including persistent disparities in public health status between regions, between social and economic levels, and the emergence of new health problems/diseases or the reappearance of old ones.

¹Tatang Purawidjaja, *Project Sanitation Food Government Cooperation RI.UNDP*, Department of Health, Yogyakarta, 1994, p. 3

The social gap between urban and rural populations is also a reason why sanitation and clean water quality in Indonesia are still poorly maintained. Social inequality determines people's behavior, especially among the underprivileged. Many underprivileged communities still practice open defecation, which damages the environment. Furthermore, many people in rural areas still struggle to access clean water, even resorting to using rainwater to meet their daily needs.

Water is a necessary component of human life, therefore, efforts are needed to maintain its quality so that it is safe for consumption. In the health sector, water is an environmental medium that plays a crucial role in disease transmission, as it can serve as a medium for the growth of germs or disease. To ensure safe drinking water, a wake quality so need done supervision water quality in general Keep going continuous and careful through activity study water quality .

Clean water until moment This Still become constraint the biggest in improvement quality health society. At least 100 million Indonesian people are Now Still difficulty access to clean water , and around 70 percent (70%) of the total population of Indonesia still consuming contaminated water . This indicates that many residents still lack access to clean water sources with guaranteed quality. Damage to river upstreams has resulted in more rivers becoming polluted, and the widespread use of shallow wells has led to 70 percent of Indonesia's population consuming potentially contaminated water.

But everything effort it will be in vain without support active from the community . Community need play role important in develop and manage total sanitation based society . Namely when the five pillars main sanitation handled and scrutinized in a way adequate , termination defecate in a way careless , promotion wash hand use soap , improvement home water treatment stairs , management rubbish dense and management waste liquid and channels disposal in a way appropriate .

This era of globalization has had a diverse impact on all aspects of life. It has also resulted in increased competition in all fields, including in the healthcare sector. Therefore, community health centers (Puskesmas) must balance their quantitative deployment with overall improvements in the quality of services provided to those in need.

Community Health Centers (Puskesmas) have a mission to provide quality, equitable, and affordable healthcare services tailored to community needs, to improve the health status of the community within their jurisdictions. Therefore, the concept of sanitation clinics was created, a breakthrough effort to improve community well-being in an integrated, targeted, and sustainable manner.

The key to sanitation development lies in socio-cultural and behavioral aspects of society. Poor sanitation conditions can lead to the emergence of diseases and a decline in environmental health. Therefore, a comprehensive sanitation awareness movement is needed within the community. With a deep-rooted basic understanding, it is hoped that household sanitation health can be realized. Every household, he said, can have adequate defecation facilities, have better household waste and garbage management facilities, and can spread sanitation awareness to neighbors and the surrounding environment.

The local government and local community health centers have agreed to develop a best practice model for community sanitation programs, share expertise and build capacity to implement the five pillars and then help communities to gain and utilize their experiences and disseminate those experiences to other communities.

The government also provides technical assistance to community health centers (Puskesmas) to develop better water and sanitation policies in urban areas, where increasing populations and increasingly divided government resources are placing pressure on resources for facilities and infrastructure. Recognizing that children can play a powerful role in changing the behavior of their broader communities, the government also supports school-based hygiene and sanitation initiatives by providing guidance on how to improve sanitation facilities and infrastructure in schools, and developing and implementing effective hygiene promotion programs in classrooms.

Similarly, in Padangsidempuan City, clean water sanitation has also been implemented by the Padangmatinggi Community Health Center through the Clean Water Sanitation Program in Padangsidempuan City, as there are still many water issues that need to be studied in order to create a healthy and prosperous society. The hope of implementing this program is that the community can consume clean water that is free from germs and bacteria that can harm public health.

In general, environmental sanitation is an optimum environmental condition or state that has a positive impact on public health. As explained by *the World Health Organization (WHO)*, "Sanitation is an effort to monitor several physical environmental factors that affect humans, especially those that influence, damage, and disrupt physical development, health, and survival."²

Likewise, Soemirat explained that: "Sanitation is a public health effort that focuses on monitoring various environmental factors that can affect the level of human health."³ The same thing according to Entjang said that: "Sanitation is monitoring the physical, biological, social and economic environment that can affect human health where the useful environment is improved and increased, and the harmful ones are repaired or eliminated."⁴

The implementation of sanitation activities is also called sanitation inspection. "Sanitation inspection is an inspection and evaluation of environmental conditions, equipment and the implementation of drinking water supply and sanitation systems."⁵ Meanwhile, according to the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, it defines that: "Sanitation inspection is an on-site inspection and evaluation of all conditions, equipment, and in a water supply system that faces actual or potential dangers to health, namely pollution to the safety of consumers."⁶

The scope of drinking water quality and basic sanitation surveillance includes sanitation inspections, drinking water quality testing, recommendations and follow-up, as well as recording and reporting. In supervision drinking water quality is method taking drinking water samples For testing microbiology, physics and chemistry.

To provide quality, equitable, and affordable healthcare services tailored to the community's needs, sanitation clinics have been established, a breakthrough in improving public health. As explained by Hendrik L. Blum in the North Sumatra Provincial Health Office's handbook, the following definition is necessary:

²<http://www.kementerian.kesehatan>, (Accessed 30 October 2014)

³*Ibid*

⁴*Ibid*

⁵Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, *Guidelines for Implementing Water Quality Surveillance Activities for Immunization and Basic Sanitation*, Directorate of Environmental Health, Jakarta, 2011, p. 5

⁶Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, *Keeping Drinking Water Safe*, Directorate General of Disease Control and Environmental Health, Jakarta, 2011, p. 1

The level of public health is influenced by four main factors: the environment, human behavior, health services, and heredity. These four factors are interrelated with several other factors, including natural resources, ecological balance, mental health, cultural systems, and the population as a whole. The environment has the greatest influence on the level of public health.⁷

According to Article 22 of Law Number 23 of 1992 concerning Health in the North Sumatra Provincial Health Service's guidebook, it states, among other things:

1. Environmental health is carried out to create a healthy environmental quality;
2. Environmental health is implemented in public places, residential areas, work environments, public transportation and other environments;
3. Environmental health includes :
 - a. Water, soil and air sanitation ;
 - b. Security limbah solid , waste liquid , gas waste , radiation and noise ;
 - c. Control vector disease ;
 - d. Health or security other .
4. Every place or means service general must maintain and improve healthy environment in accordance with standards and requirements .⁸

According to the Directorate General of Eradication of Infectious Diseases and Environmental Health, it defines that:

A sanitation clinic is an effort/activity that integrates promotive, preventive and curative health services focused on high-risk populations to address environmental-based disease problems and residential environmental health problems implemented by community health center officers together with the community, which can be implemented passively and actively inside and outside the community health center.⁹

The sanitation clinic is not a stand-alone core activity, but rather an integral part of community health center activities, implemented across programs and sectors within the community health center's work area. Community health center staff facilitate the sanitation clinic, and it is hoped that this will strengthen the community health center's role in providing environmental-based disease prevention and eradication services and issues related to environmental health in order to improve public health.

For disease problems that arise due to an unhealthy environment, the health sector itself can overcome/handle them, starting from case detection to treatment so that the sufferer can recover, but environmental factors cannot be handled by the health sector alone.

The Community Health Center is the leading unit in implementing health development in its working area. Health development includes health-oriented development, community and family empowerment, and health services.

In general, water is one of the most important things. for life creature living on earth This is the function of water for life No can replaced by other compounds . The main and very vital use of water for life is as drinking water . This matter especially For sufficient need air in body man That itself . According to the Ministry of Health, it defines

⁷North Sumatra Provincial Health Office, *Guidelines for Implementing Sanitation Clinics for Community Health Centers* , Bakti Husada, Jakarta, 2008, p . 1

⁸*Ibid* .

⁹*Ibid* , p . 3

that : " Water is is one of the required components in life human beings , because That required effort guard " Water quality is essential for safe consumption ." ¹⁰In the health sector, water is one of the environmental media that plays a role in the transmission of water-borne diseases, as it can serve as a medium for microbiological growth. To maintain the quality of drinking water, continuous and careful monitoring of water quality through water quality surveillance is necessary.

Groundwater has several advantages over other water sources. First , groundwater usually free from germs disease and not need undergo a purification process or purification . Ground water supplies are also sufficient available throughout year , time season drought even though. Meanwhile that , " Groundwater also has a number of loss or weakness compared to other water sources . Groundwater contains high concentrations of minerals. High concentrations of minerals such as magnesium, calcium, and heavy metals like iron can cause water hardness. ¹¹Furthermore, a pump is required to draw and transport water to the surface.

To address clean water and sanitation issues, community involvement is essential. The greater public awareness of environmental protection, the greater the success of government programs. This program aims to increase community access to clean water and sustainable sanitation facilities and raise public knowledge and awareness of the importance of implementing the five hygiene and sanitation behaviors.

Indonesia, as a member country of the United Nations (UN), has committed to achieving *the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) with several* other countries worldwide . The goal of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015 is to realize the welfare of the population.

Based on to eight the MDGs goals there are five of them related direct with field health namely MDGs one , four , five, six and seven . Report achievement millennium goals (MDGs) in Indonesia in 2012, some of them the estimated MDG target size will achieved 2015 , but Still there is some targets that require effort more hard For achieve , namely decline number death mother , decline number spread of HIV/AIDS, and access to drinking water affordable quality for community . The results that have been achieved until with evaluation the must maintained and improved .

On the side other , results show the value that is still No Good that is with given evaluation report card red covering number death mother , number death baby , number total births , percentage access clean water sources and/or decreasing Malaria cases . This is an indicator used to assess the MDGs . A negative report card means that this indicator is difficult to achieve, requiring hard work and various breakthroughs, including maximizing the use of operational health assistance.

As mandated in Presidential Instruction Number 3 of 2010 concerning the Equitable Development Program, efforts to achieve the MDGs must be a development priority. This includes the MDGs in the health sector . One step to accelerate achievement is The MDGs in the health sector are to allocate resources including a health budget that is adequate in terms of quantity and distribution for the implementation of health development.

METHOD

¹⁰Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, *Implementation Guide Activity Surveillance Drinking Water Quality and Basic Sanitation*, BaktiHusada , Jakarta, 2012, p . 1

¹¹*Op.cit* .

In completing this research, the research method serves as a guide for the author on the steps to be taken. In this study, the author used a qualitative research method. As defined by Sugiyono, "Qualitative data is data in the form of words, sentences, diagrams, and images."¹²

According to Suharsimi Arikunto, a definition is that: "A research informant is someone who provides information. In this sense, an informant can be said to be the same as a respondent if the information they provide is prompted by the researcher."¹³

To obtain correct and relevant data in this study, the author uses primary data, namely data obtained from observations and interviews according to the time and area of the study. Then the author directly studied various documents related to the clean water sanitation program implemented by the Padangmatinggi Health Center, South Padangsidempuan District, Padangsidempuan City, and to analyze the data obtained and the results of field research based on interview techniques, then the results of the research obtained, the author drew conclusions from the research conducted qualitatively.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

General Overview of Padangsidempuan City and the Condition of the District Area South Padangsidempuan

Padangsidempuan City was inaugurated by the Minister of Home Affairs, An. President, on October 17, 2001 in Jakarta, where the acting Mayor was inaugurated on November 9, 2001 by the Governor in Padangsidempuan to become the city government. The basis for the formation of Padangsidempuan City was the is :

1. Improve service to public ;
2. Accelerate the development process ; and
3. Develop democracy

Area of Padangsidempuan City $\pm$ 11,465,660 Ha, consisting of from six subdistrict that is Subdistrict North Padangsidempuan, District South Padangsidempuan, District Southeast Padangsidempuan, District Padangsidempuan Angkola Julu, District Padangsidempuan Hutaimbaru and District Padangsidempuan Batunadua .

In matter this , government program in increase health which is direct done to public that is development facility adequate health like Community Health Center located in the District Padangsidempuan South. Development health aim For reach ability life Healthy for every residents to be able to realize degrees optimal health . For That need done development that is comprehensive with involving sector related .

Then Subdistrict South Padangsidempuan is located at: $00^{\circ} - 02^{\circ}$ North Latitude, $98^{\circ} - 49^{\circ}$ East Longitude with height $\pm$ 415 meters above surface sea and area of the sub-district South Padangsidempuan $\pm$ 843.06 Ha with boundaries as follows following :

1. To the north it borders North Padangsidempuan District
2. To the south it borders on the Southeast Padangsidempuan District
3. To the west it borders Siais District, South Tapanuli Regency
4. To the east it borders Padangsidempuan Batunadua District.

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¹²Sugiyono, *Research Methods Administration* , Alfabeta , Bandung, 2007, p . 14

¹³Suharsimi Arikunto, *Procedure Study A Approach Prakti* , Rineka Cipta, Jakarta, 2006, p . 145

Efforts to improve public health must continue to increase public access to quality health services. However, health development still faces various challenges, including persistent disparities in health status between regions, between social and economic levels, and the emergence of new health problems/diseases or the reappearance of old ones.

Health development aims to achieve healthy living for the population, enabling them to achieve optimal health. Therefore, comprehensive development is necessary, involving relevant sectors. Good health sector development must be based on thorough planning and measurable evaluation, including the determination of various health service indicators. One common evaluation method for assessing service performance is collecting both general and specific health data.

As asked by the author to the Health Center staff about the implementation of the clean water sanitation program implemented by the Padangmatinggi Health Center, South Padangsidempuan District, is: "The implementation is carried out by taking samples which are examined by laboratory officers from the Health Service in order to see whether or not the community is suitable for using the clean water. The implementation of this clean water sanitation program is running well by conducting direct reviews to clean water sources such as people's homes, public wells with inspections carried out by the Health Service.

The implementation of sanitation inspections by examining and evaluating on-site all conditions, equipment and in a water supply system that faces potential dangers to public health, this is to free the public from matters relating to disturbances or dangers that damage the public's needs in terms of health.

Based on the interview results, it can be concluded that those involved in the implementation of the clean water sanitation program implemented by the Padangmatinggi Community Health Center, South Padangsidempuan District, are the community around the clean water source, which is used as a sample in the sanitation program research and is examined by the Health Office to assess the condition so that there is no potential danger to the local community. The Head of the Community Health Center and the Health Office have established good cooperation so that this sanitation program runs smoothly.

Padangmatinggi Health Center and the Padangsidempuan City Regional Health Office are responsible for implementing the clean water sanitation program implemented by Padangmatinggi Health Center, South Padangsidempuan District, and establishing good cooperation so that this sanitation program runs smoothly.

Funding for the clean water sanitation program implemented by the Padangmatinggi Community Health Center, South Padangsidempuan District is Health Operational Assistance issued by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia through the Central Government to the Regional Government in this case the Padangsidempuan City Regional Health Office and implemented by the Padangmatinggi Community Health Center which is part of the national program, namely: "The clean water sanitation program is part of the national program

The obstacles faced by the Padangmatinggi Community Health Center, South Padangsidempuan District in implementing the clean water sanitation program are the limited facilities and infrastructure needed for clean water quality research, such as



inadequate laboratory equipment, so that the water quality research process must wait for a long time.

The community strongly supports the clean water sanitation program implemented by the Padangmatinggi Community Health Center in South Padangsidempuan District. This allows people to understand the quality of the water they use daily. The program also aims to increase promotive and preventive health efforts to achieve community well-being goals.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research that has been conducted, it can be concluded that the implementation of the clean water sanitation program carried out by the Padangmatinggi Health Center, South Padangsidempuan District, is running in accordance with the guidelines of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia regarding the Implementation of Drinking Water Quality Surveillance and Basic Sanitation Activities by socializing it to the community, then taking samples to represent the condition of the water supply system and testing it in the laboratory by the Health Service to see the water quality. whether or not it is suitable for public consumption, and the impact on the community after the clean water sanitation program implemented by the Padangmatinggi Community Health Center, South Padangsidempuan District, is that the community knows the quality of the water they use and it is easier to obtain water that is safe for consumption. So that the community no longer hesitates to use water for daily needs because the quality of the water supply has been tested.

Suggestion

Based on the above conclusion, the author would like to convey suggestions to the Padangsidempuan City Government, especially the Padangmatinggi Health Center, to further improve the implementation of the clean water sanitation program because clean water is one of the components needed in community life, and it is hoped that the community will maintain the quality of water that has been implemented by the Padangmatinggi Health Center. With the clean water sanitation program, the community is safer to consume the water so that the community is far from diseases caused by water.

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