KnE Social Sciences
ICASI
International Conference on Advance & Scientific Innovation
Volume 2023

Research Article

House Conditions Based on Public Knowledge of Healthy Homes in the Coastal Area of Wawonii Barat District, Konawe Islands Regency In 2022

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Abstract.
The purpose of this research was to review an overview of the condition of the house based on community knowledge about healthy homes in the coastal area of the West Wawonii sub-district, Konawe Regency, in 2022. The research design was descriptive-analytic, with a cross-sectional approach where the independent variables (SPAL and TPS) and the dependent variables (healthy home conditions) are carried out only once and at the same time (Setiadi, 2007). The state of the houses in West Wawonii Sub-district, out of 2,302 homes found, only 1028 houses met the requirements, and 1,274 did not. There was a relationship between the level of understanding of PHBS and the house condition. There needs to be education treatment to improve PHBS in seeking simple healthy homes so even though the house did not meet the health requirements of the house occupants, it seeks components of sanitation facilities.

Keywords: Understanding Level, House Condition, Healthy Home, Sanitation

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Published 26 May 2023

Publishing services provided by Knowledge E

Selection and Peer-review under the responsibility of the ICASI Conference Committee.

1. Introduction

Indonesia is an archipelagic country where every headland and bay has various layers of society, culture and religion. Each type of society has a culture where the culture has syaraan values and deep meanings. Indonesia it self has most of the people who live in coastal areas whose lives are obviously very, very different from urban communities or mountain communities. Indonesian people themselves have a very distinctive behavioral status according to the region where they live. (2) Home is one of the basic requirements for human life. The house or dwelling of man, from time to time is developing. In ancient times humans lived in caves, then developed, by establishing houses in forests and under trees. Until this ultramodern century, humans have built multi-storey houses and are equipped with ultramodern equipment. Since

ancient times, humans have tried to design their homes, with their own ideas based on the culture of the local people and build their homes with local materials. (Notoatmodjo, 2003) Diseases that can occur due to unhealthy space conditions vary according to residential conditions, both by the physicality of the building, sanitation facilities and the behavior of the occupants of the space. Diseases that may arise in the form of Pulmonary TB, diarrhea, tetanus, malaria, skin infections, Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (ARI), dengue fever, diseases caused by arthropods and Sick Building Syndrome in the form of the body feeling weak for more than two weeks, eye irritation, dry cough, ENT irritation (Ear Nose Throat), the skin becomes dry and can be accompanied by itching.3 Zairinayati in her research has proven that factors of the physical environment of the house such as lighting, the state of the floor, the area of ventilation in the house, the quality of temperature and humidity levels in the house are related to the occurrence of pneumonia.4 Sofia's research proves that the air temperature in the house has a relationship with the incidence of DHF, where the optimum temperature for mosquito development averages 250C – 270C.5 While Pham proved that there is a relationship between air humidity in the house and the incidence of DHF, Where the humidity in the house is less than 60% able to reduce the age of mosquitoes.6

According to Sastra (2005), one of the obstacles to housing and settlement development in Indonesia, among others, is the socioeconomic conditions of the community, especially those with low incomes. The lack of public understanding of the importance of maintaining a clean environment for their health worsened this condition. The percentage of families living in healthy homes is one of the indicators for Healthy Indonesia 2010 and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) targets for 2015. The target for healthy homes in Healthy Indonesia 2010 has been set at 80% (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2003). Based on Indonesia's health profile in 2007, the percentage of healthy houses in Indonesia was 50.79%. This amount was still below the target of 75% in 2017 (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2008).

An individual level of knowledge affected negative behavior in society. The lower the level of knowledge, the lower the influence to change a person's behavior positively. Understanding is a further level of knowledge. Understanding is active while knowledge is static. Active understanding will enable someone to know precisely. Thus, they can take action. The level of a person's understanding will affect someone's perception until it is turned into action. Based on the condition of the people in West Wawonii District, there is still little information about homeowners' understanding of healthy homes.

From the profile data of the Konawe Islands District Health Office for 2021, a total of 8,174 houses, 4,118 houses were inspected and 3,359 houses met health requirements (DKK Konkep Profile, 2021). Based on the aforementioned, the researcher is inquisitive in researching "House Conditions Based on Community Knowledge about Healthy Homes in the Coastal Area of West Wawonii District, Konawe Islands Regency in 2022".

2. Research Method

The design of this study is descriptive-analytic, with a cross-sectional approach to the independent variables (SPAL and TPS), while the dependent variables (healthy home conditions) are carried out only once and at the same time (Setyadi, 2007). This research occurred in Langara Bajo Village, while the data were collected on 23-24 October 2022. The population in this study is all houses in the Village of West Wawonii District in 2022, totaling 2302 houses. The sample in this study was 100 houses taken randomly. The measurement of the house condition applied indicators consisting of the physical components of the house and sanitation facilities. The measurement of homeowners' understanding of healthy homes based on physical components and sanitation facilities.

3. Result

Administratively, Langara Laut Sub-District is one of the sub-districts in West Wawonii District, Konawe Islands Regency, with an area of .28 Ha. This research involved 100 heads of households or representatives of households in Langara Laut Village, according to the inclusion-exclusion criteria. There were 65 female respondents (92.39%) and 35 male respondents (7.61%). Most respondents were 30-39 years old, with 38 respondents p (41.30%). The education level of most respondents was 37 respondents (40.22%) who had completed their education at the elementary/equivalent grade. The highest number of respondents for income were respondents earning IDR 2,000,000 – IDR 2,999,999, namely 33 respondents (35.87%), and only a respondent (1.09%) had income more than IDR 5,000,000,-.

Table 3.3 the following table shows the possession of sanitary houses according to sanitation facility component in Konawe

The above table provides a total of eligible houses as many as 1028 houses with SPAL sanitation conditions and 4087 for TPS.

TABLE 1: the following table shows the environment quality of household in West Wawonii, Konawe Regency 2022.

Total Houses	Eligible Sanitary Houses		Ineligible Houses Total	Cultivated Houses House)	Eligible (Sanitary	Eligible Houses	Sanitary
	Total	%		Total	%	Total	%
2302	1028	44,66	1274	1028	44,66	1028	44,66%

TABLE 2: Pegawasan Kualitas Lingkungan Perumahan.

No	Public Health Center	TOTAL HOUSES	HOUSE CONDITION				TOTAL EXISTING SPAL	SPAL CONDITION				TOTAL EXISTING LAYSTALL	LAYSTALL CONDITION			
			ELIGIBLE	%	INELIGIBLE	%		ELIGIBLE	%	INELIGIBLE	%		ELIGIBLE	%	INELIGIBLE	%
1	BOBOLIO	1,003	258	100,00	-	-	1,003	-	-	258	100,00	1,003	122	47,29	136	52,71
2	POLARA	883	250	56,56	192	43,44	883	250	56,6	192	43,44	872	256	57,92	186	42,08
3	LADIANTA	744	509	97, 32	14	2,68	744	79	71,8	31	28,18	744	522	100,00	-	-
4	ROKO-ROKO	661	427	100,00	-	-	661	427	100	-	-	661	427	100,00	-	-
5	LANSILOWO	872	324	68,35	150	31,65	872	261	55,06	213	44,94	872	251	52,95	223	47,05
6	LAMPEAPI	212	181	85,38	31	14,62	212	181	85,4	31	14,62	212	181	47,29	31	17,13
7	WAWORETE	827	170	77,98	48	22,02	827	170	78,0	48	22,02	827	170	23,00	48	22,02
8	WAWOROPE	670	213	64,35	118	35,65	670	213	64,4	118	35,65	670	118	35,65	213	64,35
9	LANGARA	2,302	1,028	83,31	206	16,69	2,302	1,028	83,3	206	16,69	2,303	1,028	26,9	206	16,69
	TOTAL	8,174	3,359	81,57	759	18,43	8,219	1,368	66,9	678	33,14	8,163		75,24	1,043	25,52

4. Discussion

Society's understanding towards sanitary houses is divided into its physical component, facilities and PHBS. This understanding is categorized as a cognitive aspect in which it involves knowledge, comprehension, and memory. Comprehension is an ability to grasp the meaning of something and be able to explain the main points. This ability is described in three forms as translating, interpreting and extrapolating.

Comprehension acting as a sphere cannot be separated in a knowledge even though both can be differentiated. Knowledge is a level of ability where someone understands the concepts without assessment thus someone who understands means he is able to expand, differentiate, give examples, rewrite, and conclude. The high level of comprehension will influence his perception and play an important role in actualizing one action or behavior.

One of the factors contributing to this low level of behavior is the uneven distribution and little active role of a health center and sub-district sanitation workers in carrying out activities regarding managing, monitoring, and discussing healthy homes with the community in Langara Laut Village. Researchers still find respondents who have never

received a visit from the health center or sub-district sanitation officers. Little knowledge will affect the little understanding of respondents which if supported by low public awareness to practice knowledge will affect the condition of the house owned.

House is one of the basic requirements for human life. A house is a building that functions as a residence and a means of fostering a family. The house is a place to raise a family, a place of refuge from the climate, and a place to maintain family health. Home or housing health is the physical condition inside the house, in the home and housing environment, so it allows residents or the community to obtain optimal health status. A healthy home is a place of shelter and rest and fosters a perfect life physically, spiritually, and socially.

Percentage of Healthy Homes in the Langara Health Center Work Area in 2022, the total number of houses is 2302, and the number examined is 1234. The number of houses that meet the requirements (.31). Percentage of SPAL in the Langara Health Center Work Area in 2022, the total SPAL is 2302, and the number inspected is 1234. The number of houses that meet the requirements (.31)

Wastewater is the remaining water that is disposed of originating from households, industries, and other public places and generally contains materials or substances that are harmful to human health and disrupt the environment. Another discussion says that wastewater is a combination of liquid waste originating from residential, commercial, office, and industrial areas, together with groundwater, surface water, and rainwater that may exist.

From that discussion can be concluded that the water of waste is the remaining water of human activities, both household activities and other activities such as industrial, hospitality, and so on. Although it is the remaining water, but the volume is large, because less than 80 of the water used for daily human activities are exhausted in a dirty form (polluted). Extension efforts from the Health Office and Public Health Center should be continuously until the community understands the consequences of waste water disposal that does not qualify for health. The percentage of Laystall in the work area of Langara Public Health Centre in 2022, the entire Laystall amounted to 2302, the amount examined 1234. The qualified number of Laystall (9).

Good and well worthy waste management can not improve the cleanliness and environmental aesthetics, but may also eliminate or inhibit its vital of various verticious diseases that can harm public health. This is because the garbage can be a source of food, nest/residence as well as a good medium for the development of living things

such as insect life, mice, flies, mosquitoes and life of other organisms acting as vector disease. Trash waste is an activity of getting rubbish with a particular method with the goal of so that the waste does not interfere with the health of the environment or public health. There are two terms to be distinguished in the scope of Solid Waste Disposal Waste (Disposal Garbage only) and Final Disposal (Final Disposal). Extension efforts from the Health Office and Public Health Center should be continuously until the community understands the result of garbage disposal that does not qualify health especially the disease caused by environmental pollution. From the results and discussions above can be concluded that there is a relationship between the level of understanding of the CHLB with the condition of the house. Need to have educational to improve CHLB in maintaining simple healthy homes. Thus although physically the house has not qualified health residents of the house holds to seek components of sanitation facilities.

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