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## Research Article

### UTILIZATION OF FAMILY TOILET IN THE ALLU VILLAGE OF MINASA BAJI BANTIMURUNG DISTRICTS OF MAROS REGENCY

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#### ABSTRACT

**Background:** One of the efforts to improve community health status is the existence of environmental health facilities that meet health requirements, including the availability of family toilets. The absence of family latrines, or the unavailability of family toilets that meet the requirements in an area, is caused by several things such as insufficient knowledge of the residents, benefits that will be felt if they have a family toilet that meets the requirements. large funds to make eligible family latrines. **Method,** this type of research is "descriptive" research to find out the use of family latrines. In this study the sample was the head of the family (KK) or those who were able to respond like their wives or children. The sampling technique in this study was "Random Sampling. **Results,** the level of knowledge lacked a greater chance of not utilizing family latrines fulfilling the conditions, income lacking greater opportunities not utilizing family latrines fulfilling the conditions, lack of greater opportunity not using family latrines fulfilling the requirements. **Conclusion** of respondents with a less knowledgeable level of opportunity not utilizing family latrines fulfilling the requirements, namely from 33 respondents with less knowledge 27 who did not use family latrines to meet the requirements, respondents with less opportunities did not use family latrines to meet conditions, namely from 37 respondents with attitudes of less than 25 who do not use family latrines to meet the requirements, respondents with less income have a greater chance of not utilizing family latrines to meet the requirements, namely from 26 respondents with an income of less than 17 who do not use family toilets to meet the requirements.

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#### INTRODUCTION

##### Background

One of the efforts to improve community health is the presence of qualified environmental health facilities such as the availability of family toilet (Syafuruddin, 2000). The lack of qualified family toilet in one area is due to several things such as the lack of knowledge of the citizen about the benefits to be felt if having qualified family toilet, the second reason is the lack of income or economic factors because it requires and takes a lot of money to build a qualified family toilet.

##### General purpose

For the utilization of family toilet in Allu village of Baji Minasa, Bantimurung district of Maros regency.

**Specific purpose,** to determine the utilization of family toilet based on public knowledge in Allu vilage of Baji Minasa, Bantimurung district of Maros regency. To determine the

utilization of family toilet based on the attitude of Allu village society in Baji Minasa Bantimurung district of Maros regency. To determine the utilization of family toilet based on the income of the community in Allu village of Baji Minasa, Bantimurung district of Maros regency

##### Significance of the research

**Institutional significance,** The result of this research was expected to give positive contribution or as an input for the related institutions, especially for the headman and the head of local government clinic in order to gain the utilization of qualified family toilet.

**Scientific purpose,** As a scientific contribution that is expected to be useful and as a source of information for further researches who want to express the problem of utilization of family toilet.

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Practical benefits, for reseachers themselves is a very valuable experience in searching about utilization of family toilet in Allu village of Baji Minasa, Bantimurung district of Maros regency.

**Review of Related Literature**

**General Review of Utilization the Family Toilet**

Utilization of the family toilet is strongly influenced by the level of knowledge and habits of the society. The purpose of family toilet program is not to throw the faeces in the open area but to build a toilet for themselves and the family. The use of a good family toilet is that the incoming sewage should be watered by enough water. This is always done after pooping in order the feces does not look anymore. According to (Ngatimin, 2003). The location of the toilet can not be less than 10 meters from the source of drinking water. If the ground lime or clay, the minimum distance is 15 meters, because of the possibility of cracking in the ground so the bacteria can move freely in the ground through the cracked crack. However that area where the land is tilted than the location of family toilet should be in the lower part of the drinking water source (Adisasmito, 2008).

**General Review of Knowledge**

Knowledge is the result of knowing and this occur after the person do sensing to a particular object. Sensing occurs because of the five senses of the human such as sense of vision, hearing, smelling, tasting and touching. Most of the human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears (Notoatmodjo, 2005)

**General Review of Attitude**

Attitude is interpreted as a form of tendency to bahave. It can also be interpreted as a form of response that has been in consideration by the individual concerned. Directly can be asked the opinion or statement of the respondent to an object (Notoatmodjo, 2005)

**General Review of Earnings**

The Budget Constrain says that when determining the cost for food and non food shopping the poor will be faced with two obstacles, the first is the total revenue that can be spent and the second is the price and the commodity purchased. With a limited income will increase as well as shopping. So it is if the income of this group is lower. On the other hand if the price of food and non food is relatively rising then the purchasing power will decrease. Thus income is considered as one of the factors that affect people’s purchasing power of something (Entjang, 2000).

**Basic Research of Variabel**

The scope of enviromental hygiene is wide enough but the problem of enviromental health in Indonesia nowadays and in the future needs special attention one of them is about family toilet. Cognitive knowledge is very important for one’s action (over behaviour). Human nature is a curiosity about an impulse to fulfill the human curiosity it causes a person makes effort during the process of interaction with its environment produces a knowledge for themselves. Most of human knowledge is obtained trough the eyes and ears

According to economics, the family income is the maximum value that can be consumed by a person in a period by expecting the same condition in the end as well. The definition focuses on the total quantitative income on consumption over a period, in other words the family income is the amount of wealth of the periode and the result during one period.

**Methode of the Research**

The methode of this research is “descriptive” methode to determine the use of family toilet in Allu village of Minasa Baji Bantimurung district of Maros Regency.

*Population*, The population of this research was all the head of family in Allu village of Baji Minasa Bantimurung district of Maros Regency that consist of 155 family.

*Sample*, The sample of this research was the head of the family or those who are able to respond such as wife or the children. This research applied random sampling technique and the total sample consists of 61 of family members using the formula:

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Result of the Research, This research is carried out in Allu village of Baji Minasa district Bantimurung regency of Maros. The respondents interviewed were the head of family were those in the study area which consist of 61 people

**Respondent Caracteristic**

Age of group

**Table 1** Table distribution based on age of group

Age of group	Total	Percent (%)
34 – 37	4	6.5
38 – 41	7	11.4
42 – 45	6	9.8
46 – 49	1	1.6
50 – 53	8	13.1
54 – 57	11	18.0
58 – 61	9	14.7
62 – 65	7	11.4
66 – 69	5	8.1
≥ 70	3	4.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100.0</b>

This table shows that most of group are in the age of group (45-57) as much as 11 and the lowest age of group are in the (70) as much as 3 people. (4,9 %)

**Respondent Occupation**

**Table 2** The distribution of respondents based on their work

Type of job	Total	Percent
Civil servant	3	4.9
Private	21	34.4
Farmer	22	36.1
Driver	15	24.6
Total	61	100

This table shows that the farmer is the most respondent (22 people) 36,1 % and the civil servant is the lowest respondent (3 people) 4,9 %

**The characteristics of research variables Univariate analysis**  
**Level of knowledge**

**Table 3** Respondent distribution based on the knowledge in Allu village of Baji Minasa district Bantimurung Maros regency

Level of knowledge	Total	Percent (%)
Fair	28	45,9
Poor	33	54,1
Total	28	100

Based on table.3 shows that responden who has fair knowledge are 28 people (45,9 %), respondent who has poor knowledge are 33 people (54,1 %)

**Attitude**

**Table 4** Respondent distribution based on their attitude in Allu village of Baji Minasa, Bantimurung district of Maros regency

Attitude	Total	Percent (%)
Fair	24	39,3
Poor	37	60,7
Total	61	100

Based on table 6.4 shows that respondent who has fair are 24 people (39,3%) and respondent who has poor are 37 people (60,7%)

**Income level**

**Table 5** Respondent distribution based on income level in Allu village of Baji Minasa, Bantimurung district of Maros regency

Income level	Total	Percent (%)
Fair	35	57,4
Poor	26	42,6
Total	61	100

Based on table 6.5 it shows us that respondent who has fair income are 35 (57,4%) and respondent who has poor income are 26(42,6%)

**Location of the family toilet**

**Table 6** Respondent distribution based on utilization of family toilet in Allu village of Baji Minasa, Bantimurung district of Maros regency

Utilization of family toilet	Total	Percent (%)
Utilizing a qualified of family toilet	19	31.1
Not utilizing a qualified family toilet	42	68.9
Total	61	100

Based on table.6 respondents who utilize a qualified of family toilet are 19 people (31.1%) and respondent who not utilize a qualified of family toilet are 42 people (68.9)

**Bivariate Analysis**

Utilizing family toilet based on knowledge

**Table 7** The distribution of family toilet based on knowledge in Allu village of Baji Minasa, Bantimurung district of Maros regency

Knowledge	Utilization of family toilet		Toilet
	Utilizing a qualified of family toilet	Not utilizing a qualified of family toilet	
Fair	13	15	28
Poor	6	27	33
Total	19	42	61

Table 7 shows that based on knowledge level, from 28 respondents with fair knowledge that utilizing a qualified family toilet are 13 peoples while from 33 respondents with poor knowledge that utilizing a qualified of family toilet are 6 peoples.

**Utilizing of family toilet based on attitude**

**Table 8** The distribution of Family toilet based on attitude in Allu village of Baji Minasa Bantimurung district of Maros Regency

Attitude	Utilizing of family toilet		Total
	Utilizing a qualified of family toilet	Not utilizing a qualified of family toilet	
Fair	7	17	24
Poor	12	25	37
Total	19	42	61

Table 8 shows based on attitude, from 24 respondents with fair attitude who utilize qualified the family toilet are 7 peoples while 37 respondents with poor attitude wo utilize qualified the family toilet are 12 peoples.

**Utilizing the family toilet based on income**

**Table 9** The distribution of utilizing the family toilet based on income inAllu village of Baji Minasa, Bantimurung district of Maros regency

Income	Utilizing family toilet		Total
	Utilize a qualified family toilet	Not utilize a qualified of family toilet	
Fair	14	21	35
Poor	5	21	26
Total	19	42	61

Table 9 shows based on income, from 35 respondents with fair income who utilize a qualified of family toilet are 14 peoples while 26 respondents wiyh poor income are 5 respondents.

**DISCUSSION**

**Utilizing the family toilet based on knowledge**

Based on the result of the study on table 6.3 generally shows that respondents who have fair knowledge are 28 peoples (45,9 %) and with poor knowledge are 33 peoples (54,1%), there for the total of respondents who have fair and poor knowledge are the same. The knowledge that they get even though it is not a formal education like in school but they are learning by listening the news from radio, reading the newspaper or local counseling from local clinic government.

The result of cross tabulation shows that based on the level of knowledge, from 28 respondents with fair knowledge who utilize a qualified of family toilet are 13 peoples while from 33

respondents with poor knowledge who utilize a qualified of family toilet are 6 peoples.

We can say that almost all the respondents with fair knowledge who have utilize a qualified of family toilet although there are some respondents who are not utilize a qualified of family toilet. In this research, there are still 15 respondents who are not utilize a qualified of family toilet but they have fair knowledge. It can happen because everybody have positive attitude that's why having knowledge is not enough but its need to be proven in act or behave and it comes from self-awareness from everybody to do it.

Based on the result of live interview from respondents, one of the reason is that there is no cost to make a qualified family toilet, they assume that many household needs are very urgent and important so that sometimes their income is not sufficient.

On the other hand this research can also be seen that there are respondents who have less knowledge but they utilize a qualified family toilet. There are 6 respondents with poor knowledge but they utilize a qualified of family toilet, it can happen because from the live interview the respondents say that the family toilet they use are built on their own ideas to make it better so they feel comfortable using it other than in this area there are still citizens who have a spacious home yard. So they can make a qualified of family toilet eventhough they do not know that having a family toilet is very important and have alot of benefits.

The result of Konstantinus study in NTT on 2008 shows that based on knowledge level, the respondents who has fair knowledge has a family toilet (60,8 %) and respondents with poor knowledge has a family toilet (7,7 %). It shows that knowledge has influence on the ownership of a qualified of family toilet, although there are also respondents with sufficient knowledge but not using a qualified of family toilet Knowledge as a component of behaviour is very decisive for the community in creating a pattern of life. If the knowledge formed is a positive knowledge of health then it is reflected in their lifestyle. A society will adopt and utilize the means if they know the benefits of such means to their interests, in this case is need of sufficient knowledge to know it.

#### ***Utilizing a family toilet based on attitude***

Based on the result of this study on table 6.4 shows that respondents with fair knowledge are 24 peoples (39,3 %) and poor knowledge are 37 peoples (60,7 %). Generally, we can say that in the research are most of peoples has poor knowledge on utilize a qualified of family toilet. It is not only caused by the lack of knowledge but also supported by the lack of monthly income every head of the family, because most of the head of family in Allu village of Baji Minasa, Bantimurung district of Maros regency as they works as a farmers, motorcycle drivers say that there is no cost to built a qualified of family toilet.

The result of cross tabulation in table 6.8 shows that based on attitude from 24 respondents with fair attitude who utilize a qualified of family toilet are 7 peoples while from 37 respondents with poor attitude who utilize a qualified of family toilet are 12 peoples. We can see that poor attitude is very influential on the decision of the respondents in using a qualified of family toilet but in the research area there are still

12 respondents with fair attitude but they still utilizing a qualified of family toilet, they reasoned that to build a family toilet would cost a lot.

Knowledge of something causes a person to have a positive attitude that will affect the intention to perform an activity, behavior based on knowledge will be more lasting than the behavior without of good knowledge (Notoadmodjo, 2007)

#### ***Utilizing a qualified of family toilet based on income***

Based on the result of the study in table 6.5 shows that respondents with fair income are 35 (57,4 %) and respondents with poor income are 26 (42,6 %). We can conclude that respondents with fair income almost as the same as respondents with poor income.

The result from the cross tabulation explained in table 6.9 shows that based on income from 35 respondents with fair income who utilize a qualified of family toilet are 14 respondents while from 26 respondents with poor income are 5 respondents who utilize a qualified of family toilet. It shows that the main reason of respondents in this research are not using a qualified of family toilet it caused by the less of incoming factor.

In this research, there are 21 respondents who has fair income but they are not utilizing a qualified of family toilet. It may happen because they do not have enough knowledge about a qualified of family toilet and its benefit, they are also assumed that they more often spend monthly income for household shopping that they consider more important such as shopping for clothing or home furnishings.

Beside that, there are also 5 respondents who has poor income but they have utilized a qualified of family toilet, it is because of the knowledge that they have become the basis for taking an attitude or action to be implemented.

The result of this study is the same as with Konstantinus research in 2008 explained that the level of income of the chief of family in Aewoe Mappaunggo district is average and earn less, it caused by the difficulty of society to have enough income because they only depends on agriculturar products which is only sufficient for daily meals.

The work of the head of the household really affects the monthly income in a household, such as in this research table 6.2 the largest type of work is the farmers with 22 respondents, private are 21 and motorcycle driver are 15. It shows that there are still many respondents who has poor income and more urgent needs.

Various type of needs are diverse and want to be met perfectly can not be separated by the expenditure in order to realize it requires a form of payment that can be supported with the salary or income owned.

Family income has an important role to the means of facilities needed by the family to support the creation of helthly families such a family toilet.

If the family income is sufficient then other basic needs will be sufficient, as well as the fulfillment of the need for family toilet facilities will be aesier for them to do. Otherwise for the family who has fair income it will be more difficult to have a family toilet facilities.

With the fulfillment of a qualified family toilet facilities, it will minimize the cases of disease based on the environment especially the cases related to a family toilet. Otherwise, if there are a lot of the head of family who has not a qualified of family toilet, it will provide greater opportunities for the result of proliferation of disease based on the environment.

### Conclusion

Based on the result of this research that has been done regarding the utilization of family toilet in Allu village of Baji Minasa, Bantimurung district of Maros regency, it can be concluded as follows: Respondent with fair level of knowledge they have bigger opportunity not utilizing a qualified of family toilet, from 33 respondents with fair knowledge there are 27 people who do not utilize a qualified of family toilet., Respondents with fair not, they have bigger opportunity not utilizing a qualified of family toilet, from 37 respondents with fair attitude there are 25 people who did not utilize a qualified of family toilet, Respondents with fair income have bigger opportunity not utilizing a qualified of family toilet, from 26 respondents with fair income there are 17 people who did not utilize a qualified of family toilet.

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