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## COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS AND CONDITIONS OF SANITATION FACILITIES IN THE MUSI RIVERSIDE SETTLEMENT KELURAHAN SATU ULU PALEMBANG IN 2022

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** According to data from the Working Group on Development, Housing, Settlements, Water and Sanitation (POKJA PPAS) in 2021, the access to decent sanitation in South Sumatra is still below the National achievement of 77.2%. In facts, the condition of settlements on the banks of the river has gone out of control cause of unqualified basic sanitation. **Methods:** The type of research used is a descriptive survey. This research was conducted in March-May 2022. The population of this study were all 315 households in Kelurahan Satu Ulu located on the banks of the Musi river. The sample of this study was communities on the banks of the Musi River, Kelurahan 1 Ulu totaling 76 respondents. The sampling technique is Probability Sampling with the Proportionate Stratified Random Sampling method. **Results:** Of the 76 respondents, high education 47 (61.8%), low education 29 (38.2%), formal livelihoods 5 (6.6%), non-formal livelihoods 71 (93.4%) low income 41 (53.9%), medium income 35 (46.1%), clean water qualified 33 (43.4%), clean water are not eligible 43 (56.6%) family latrine are eligible 41 (53.9%), family latrine are not eligible 35 (46.1%), wastewater sewers are eligible 27 (35.5%), wastewater sewers are unqualified 49 (64.5%) garbage reservoirs are eligible 40 (52.6%), waste shelters are not eligible 36 (47.4%). **Conclusion:** Clean water, family latrine, wastewater sewers are in the unqualified category while garbage shelters are included in the eligible category.

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## INTRODUCTION

The problem of bad environment is a complex problem in almost all parts of the world. One of the most important environmental and health challenges for developing countries is sanitation (Ahyanti, 2020). According to data from the Working Group on Development, Housing, Settlements, Water and Sanitation (POKJA PPAS) in 2021, the achievement of access to proper sanitation in South Sumatra is still below the national achievement of 77.2%. The basic sanitation components that affect health include the condition of waste water disposal facilities, waste disposal and the provision of clean water (Sitohang, 2021).

The term "settlement" according to Doxiadis (1967) in the book "Ekistics: An Introduction to The Science of Human Settlements. Science," is defined as "Human Settlements" namely housing for humans, which includes an understanding of the relationship between humans and humans, humans with society and humans with nature. Settlement consists of the content, namely humans and the container (the physical place where humans live which includes natural and man-made elements). Two Elements of Settlement, namely Content (human) and Place (container) can be divided into five main elements called the five elements of Ekistics. Settlements are the totality of the environment formed by five main elements, namely: Natural Elements (nature), Human Elements (man), Community Elements (society), Building Elements (shells), Infrastructure or Network Elements (Lautetu & Warouw, 2019).

Environmental health sanitation facilities are important. because the level of public health is closely related to socio-economic and environmental conditions. The nature of this relationship is also reciprocal where socio-economic development will affect the quality of the environment and vice versa the quality of the environment will affect health. Poor sanitary conditions will describe the health condition of the community (Parinduri, 2018).

There is still a lack of sanitation facilities in Seberang Ulu 1 Settlement, Kelurahan 1 Ulu, based on Basic Health data from the Health Office of Palembang City, there are only 3,708 of 23,865 residents who have clean water facilities and there are 17,320 of 23,865 residents who have healthy latrines. From this data, what will be studied is "Overview of Community Characteristics and

Condition of Sanitation Facilities in Settlement on the banks of the Musi River in Palembang City.

This study aims to provide an overview of the characteristics of the community and the condition of sanitation facilities in the settlements on the banks of the Musi River in Palembang.

## METHODS

The type of research used is a descriptive survey which aims to make a description or descriptive of something objectively, in this case to see a description of the characteristics of the community and the condition of sanitation facilities in the Musi Riverside Settlement, Kelurahan 1 Ulu, Palembang City in 2022.

This research was carried out in the Musi Riverside Settlement, Kelurahan 1 Ulu, Palembang City in March-May 2022. The population of this study was all Heads of Families (KK) in Kelurahan 1 Ulu located on the banks of the Musi river, precisely in RT 13, RT 19 and RT 35 with a population of 315 families.

Determination of the sample in this study is to use the formula of Isaac and Michael (Sugiono, 2007:126). The sampling technique is Probability Sampling with the Proportionate Stratified Random Sampling method. The selected sample was taken by means of Random Sampling in this case the sample taken was 76. The data that has been obtained will be processed so that it can be analyzed and manually calculated using Exel, there are four stages of data processing that must be passed, namely: Data Coding, Data Editing, Scoring, Tabulation, Cleaning.

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Formula :

$$S = \frac{\lambda^2 \cdot N \cdot P \cdot Q}{d^2(N-1) + \lambda^2 \cdot P \cdot Q}$$

$\lambda^2$  = with  $dk = 1$ , the error rate can be 1%, 5%, and 10%

P = Q = 0.5. d = 0.05.

S = number of samples

Data from each of the variables studied using the percentage statistical formula as follows:

$$X = \frac{f}{n} \times K$$

X = Total percentage of variables studied

- f =Number of assessment criteria for respondents  
n =Number of research samples  
K =100% constant

## RESULTS

**Table 1**  
Distribution of Respondents' Education, Livelihood and Income Frequency in Musi Riverside Settlement, Kelurahan 1 Ulu, Palembang City in 2022

Variables	Frequency	Percentage %
<b>Education</b>		
- Low	47	61.8
- High	29	38.2
- Amount	76	100
<b>Livelihood</b>		
- Formal	5	6.6
- Non-formal	71	93.4
- Amount	76	100
<b>Income</b>		
- Low	41	53.9
- Currently	35	46.1
- High	0	0
- Amount	76	100

Based on table 1, variable education it can be seen that there are 47 people or 61.8% of the people in the settlements on the banks of the Musi River, Kelurahan 1 Ulu, Palembang City in 2022 with low education and there are 29 people or 38.2% of the people with higher education.

Variable Livelihood it can be seen that there are 5 people or 6.6% of the people in the settlements on the banks of the Musi River, Kecamatan Seberang Ulu 1 Kelurahan 1 Ulu, Palembang City in 2022 working in the formal sector and there are 71 people or 93.4% of the community having non-formal livelihoods.

Variable Income it can be seen that there are 41 (53.9%) people in settlements on the banks of the Musi River, Kelurahan 1 Ulu, Palembang City in 2022 with low income and there are 35 (46.1%) people with moderate income.

**Table 2**

Frequency Distribution of Observations on Clean Water Facilities and distributin of Conditions Clean Water Facilities in Settlement on the banks of the Musi Riverside Settlement, Kelurahan Satu Ulu, Palembang City in 2022

Variable	Frequency	Percentage %
<b>Clean Water Facilities</b>		
- Available in sufficient quantity	76	100
- Physical quality of water (taste, odor or color)	62	81.6
- Own clean water facilities and meet health requirements	33	43.3
<b>Clean Water Facilities</b>		
- Qualify	33	43.4
- Does not meet the Condition	43	56.6
- Amount	76	100

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that from 76 samples there are 76 houses (100%) that have sufficient water availability. 62 houses (81.6%) have water with good physical quality. In addition, there are 46 houses (60.5%) that have closed shelters and 33 houses (43.4%) that have their own clean water facilities that meet the health requirements and it can be seen that there are 33 houses (43.4%) in settlements on the banks of the Musi River, Kelurahan 1 Ulu, Palembang City in 2022 that have clean water facilities that meet the requirements and there are 43 houses (56.6%) that have clean water facilities that do not meet the requirements condition.

**Table 3**

Frequency Distribution of Observation Results on Family Latrine Facilities and Latrine Facility Condition in Musi Riverside Settlement, Kelurahan 1 Ulu, Palembang City in 2022

Variables	Frequency	Percentage %
<b>Observation Latrine Facility</b>		
Goose neck latrine	44	57.9
Floors made of cement or tiles	44	57.9
Have ventilation	44	57.9
Doesn't smell	44	57.9
There are cleaning tools and materials	44	57.9
Have a septic tank	42	55.3
The distance of the septic tank from the water source is 10 m	43	56.6

<b>Latrine Facility Conditions</b>		
Qualify	41	53.9
Does not meet the Condition	35	46.1
<b>Amount</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on table 3, variable observation latrines facility it can be seen that from the 76 samples, there are 44 houses (57.9%) that have goose-neck latrines, have ventilation on their cubicle walls, do not cause odor, and have cleaning tools and materials. In addition, there are 42 houses (55.3%) that have septic tanks and 43 houses (56.6%) that place septic tanks at a minimum distance of 10 meters from water source Variable latrines facility condition it can be seen that there are 41 houses or 53.9% of the people in the settlements on the banks of the Musi River, Kecamatan Seberang Ulu 1 Kelurahan 1 Ulu, Palembang City in 2022 have latrines that meet the requirements and there are 35 houses or 46.1% of houses have latrines that meet the requirements. not eligible.

**Table 4**

Frequency Distribution of Observation Results on Wastewater Disposal Channels in Settlement on the banks of the Musi River, Kelurahan 1 Ulu, Palembang City in 2022

Variables	Frequency	Percentage %
<b>Observation Result Wastewater Sewer</b>		
- Does not cause odor and flows smoothly	27	35.5
- Sewerage drains are always closed	27	35.5
- The sewerage is made of impermeable material (cemented or made of pipes)	27	35.5
<b>Wastewater Sewer Condition</b>		
- Qualify	27	35.5
- Does not meet the Condition	49	64.5
- <b>Amount</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on Table 4, variable observation result wastewater sewer it can be seen that from 76 samples there are 27 houses or 33.5% of houses in settlements on the banks of the Musi River, Kelurahan 1 Ulu, Palembang City in 2022 do not smell and flow smoothly. Sewer lines are always closed and sewers are made of waterproof material.

Variable wastewater sewer condition it can be seen that there are 27 houses or 35.5% of houses that have sewers that meet the requirements and there are 49 houses or 64.5% of houses in settlements on the banks of the Musi River, Kelurahan 1 Ulu in 2022, do not have waste water disposal facilities. eligible.

**Table 5**

Frequency Distribution of Observation Results on Garbage Shelters and distribution of Condition on Gerbage Shalters in Settlement on the banks of the Musi River, Kelurahan 1 Ulu, Palembang City in 2022

Variable	Frequency	Percentage %
<b>Distribution of Observation Result on Garbage Bin</b>		
- Garbage is not scattered	40	52.6
- The trash can has a lid	40	52.6
- The construction of the garbage container is strong and does not leak easily	40	52.6
- Easy to clean	40	52.6
<b>Distribution of Condition Gerbage Bin</b>		
- Qualify	40	52.6
- Does not meet the Condition	36	47.4
- Amount	76	100

Based on Table 5, variable distribution of observation result on it can be seen that from the 76 samples there were 40 houses or 52.6% of the houses whose garbage was not scattered, the garbage containers had covers, the construction of the garbage containers was strong and not easy to leak and easy to clean. Variable distribution of condition it can be seen that there are 40 houses (52.6%) houses that have garbage collection sites that meet the requirements. And there are 36 houses (47.4%) in the settlements on the banks of the Musi River, Kelurahan 1 Ulu in 2022, do not have a garbage collection that meets the requirements.

## DISCUSSION

The research data shows that 33 (thirty three) respondent household (43.3%) in the Musi Riverside Settlement, Kelurahan 1 Ulu, Palembang City in 2022 have clean water facilities that meet the requirements and there are 43 (forty three) respondent houses (56.6%) who

have clean water facilities that do not meet the requirements.

From the results of research conducted on clean water facilities in settlements on the banks of the Musi River, Kelurahan 1 Ulu, Palembang city, it is known that 62 (sixty-two) respondents' houses (81.6%) have water with good physical quality. Communities who have the availability of water with good physical quality, treat river water before use generally give chlorine to the water they will use.

In addition, there are 76 (seventy six) respondents' houses (100%) which have sufficient water availability, 46 (forty six) respondents' houses (60.5%) which have closed shelters and 33 (thirty) houses. three) the respondent's house (43.4%) which has its own clean water facility that meets the health requirements.

However, clean water facilities in settlements on the banks of the Musi River, Kelurahan 1 Ulu, Palembang city cannot be said to meet health requirements because most people do not have their own clean water facilities and there are still people who do not treat the river water they will use and do not close their shelters water.

The research data shows that that 44 (forty four) respondent's houses (53.9%) in the Musi riverside settlements, kelurahan 1 ulu, Palembang city in 2022 have latrines that meet the requirements and there are 35 (thirty five) respondent's houses (46.1%) have latrines who do not qualify. Based on the results of observations on family latrine facilities in settlements on the banks of the Musi River, Kecamatan Seberang Ulu 1, Kelurahan 1 Ulu, Palembang City in 2022, 32 (thirty-two) respondents' houses (42.1%) did not have a goose-neck latrine. Houses that don't have goose-neck latrines, only have latrines that don't have a septic tank, and some people still defecate in the Musi River. In addition, as many as 32 (thirty two) respondent's houses (42.1%) have floors that are not made of cement or tiles and the booths do not have ventilation, smells and there are no tools and cleaning agents. In addition, 34 (thirty four) respondent's houses (44.7%) do not have a septic tank and 33 (thirty three) respondents' houses (43.4%) place a septic tank at a distance of less than 10 meters from the water source. A total of 42 (forty two) respondent's houses (55.3%) already have septic tanks, including floating septic tanks originating from the assistance of the Central Government with the target of assistance being houses of residents who live on the outskirts of the

Musi River and do not yet have proper toilets. . This shows that most of the sanitation facilities in the form of family latrines in the settlements on the banks of the Musi River, Kelurahan 1 Ulu, Palembang City have met the health requirements. 7%) do not have a septic tank and 33 (thirty three) respondents' houses (43.4%) place a septic tank at a distance of less than 10 meters from the water source. A total of 42 (forty two) respondent's houses (55.3%) already have septic tanks, including floating septic tanks originating from the assistance of the Central Government with the target of assistance being houses of residents who live on the outskirts of the Musi River and do not yet have proper toilets. . This shows that most of the sanitation facilities in the form of family latrines in settlements on the banks of the Musi River, Kelurahan 1 Ulu, Palembang City have met the health requirements. 7%) do not have a septic tank and 33 (thirty three) respondents' houses (43.4%) place a septic tank at a distance of less than 10 meters from the water source. A total of 42 (forty two) respondent's houses (55.3%) already have septic tanks, including floating septic tanks originating from the assistance of the Central Government with the target of assistance being houses of residents who live on the outskirts of the Musi River and do not yet have proper toilets. . This shows that most of the sanitation facilities in the form of family latrines in settlements on the banks of the Musi River, Kelurahan 1 Ulu, Palembang City have met the health requirements. one of them is a type of floating septic tank that comes from the assistance of the Central Government with the target of aid being the houses of residents who live on the outskirts of the Musi River and do not yet have proper toilets. This shows that most of the sanitation facilities in the form of family latrines in settlements on the banks of the Musi River, Kelurahan 1 Ulu, Palembang City have met the health requirements. one of them is a type of floating septic tank that comes from the assistance of the Central Government with the target of aid being the houses of residents who live on the outskirts of the Musi River and do not yet have proper toilets. This shows that most of the sanitation facilities in the form of family latrines in the settlements on the banks of the Musi River, Kelurahan 1 Ulu, Palembang City have met the health requirements.

The research data shows that that there are 27 (twenty seven) respondent's houses (35.5%) that have sewerage that meet the requirements and there are 49 (forty nine) respondent's houses or 64.5% of houses in settlements on the banks of the Musi

River, Kelurahan 1 Ulu in 2022, does not have a qualified waste water disposal facility. Most of the waste water produced by the activities of the head of the family, such as kitchen waste, washing water, and bath water, is channeled directly into the river and on stilt houses, the waste is directly discharged to the bottom of the house. This can cause standing water, cause odor, and become a breeding ground for vectors.

This shows that most of the people in the settlements on the banks of the Musi River, Kelurahan 1 Ulu, Palembang City do not have proper waste water disposal facilities and meet health requirements.

The research data shows that there are 40 (forty) respondent's houses (52.6%) have garbage collection sites that meet the requirements and there are 36 respondent's houses (47.4%) in settlements on the banks of the Musi River. Kelurahan 1 Ulu in 2022, does not have a garbage collection that meets the requirements. This is because in 36 respondent's houses (47.4%) there is garbage scattered at the bottom of the house on stilts and immediately dumped into the river and burned.

On average, people throw their garbage behind the house, scatter it in the yard, and immediately burn it after being collected for a few days. Garbage that is not handled properly can damage the environment, such as burning waste that can cause air pollution.

However, the temporary waste disposal system in 40 (forty) respondents' houses (52.6%) has met the requirements. All waste individually first and then disposed of to the TPS. TPS conditions do not have a cover. However, the garbage is picked up by the officers every day. In addition, residents have been advised by the heads of their respective RTs, namely RT 13, RT19 and RT 25 with the rule of paying a fine if they are caught throwing garbage in the river.

From this discussion, it can be concluded that the temporary waste shelters in the settlements on the banks of the Musi River, Kelurahan 1 Ulu, Palembang City are mostly eligible.

## CONCLUSION

The sanitation condition of households in communities around the river is still very poor. Most of the respondents with low education, have non-formal livelihoods, low income respondents, do not have clean water facilities that meet the requirements, do not have family latrine facilities

that meet the requirements, do not have adequate waste water disposal facilities,

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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