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# **Civil empowerment of sanitation latrine for urban life society: Human resource development perspective**

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## **Abstract**

The purpose of this study is to identify the civil empowerment of sanitation latrine for urban life society by human resource development perspective through industrial revolution 4.0. The results of this study indicated that community empowerment carried out in connection with the handling of latrine sanitation had these four aspects that should contribute to the creation of the aspirations of the

self-reliant community because then the community would occur the adequacy of insights complemented by sufficient skills, reinforced by a sense of need for development and a conscious behavior towards these needs, to achieved community independence require a process.

**Keywords:** Civil empowerment; Sanitation; Latrine; Urban life society; Human resource development.

## Empoderamiento civil de la letrina de saneamiento para la sociedad de la vida urbana: Perspectiva de desarrollo de recursos humanos

### Resumen

El propósito de este estudio es identificar el empoderamiento civil de la letrina de saneamiento para la sociedad de la vida urbana desde la perspectiva del desarrollo de los recursos humanos a través de la revolución industrial 4.0. Los resultados de este estudio indicaron que el empoderamiento de la comunidad llevado a cabo en relación con el manejo del saneamiento de las letrinas tenía estos cuatro aspectos que deberían contribuir a la creación de las aspiraciones de la comunidad autosuficiente porque entonces la comunidad tendría la idoneidad de las ideas Complementado por suficientes habilidades, reforzado por una sensación de necesidad de desarrollo y un comportamiento consciente hacia estas necesidades, para lograr la independencia de la comunidad se requiere un proceso.

**Palabras clave:** Empoderamiento civil; Saneamiento; Letrina; Sociedad de vida Urbana; Desarrollo de recursos humanos.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Sanitation becomes a very complex problem when people do not understand the effect of sanitation on people's lives. Efforts to

handle and control healthy sanitation in the community will become increasingly complex with increasing population growth rates, the development of residential settlements, narrowing of residential land, limited land for the manufacture of sanitation facilities such as bathing, washing, toilet, septic-tank and infiltration fields and not the availability of government funding for the provision of sanitation facilities and infrastructure, these are the things that cause environmental sanitation to deteriorate (CRONK, SLAYMAKER & BARTRAM, 2015). Handling and controlling healthy sanitation has become the target of achieving Sustainable Development Goals in the current 4.0 Industrial Revolution era. For the handling and control of healthy sanitation, the Government of Indonesia has implemented sanitation activities by the community.

In health sanitation improvement programs, community involvement is a very decisive factor (EKONG, 2015). The toilet is one of the sanitation infrastructure facilities in the form of a damp place and tends to get wet more frequently so that the development of bacteria and germs is also higher where dirty toilets cause bacteria and germs that develop very high (MULOGO, *et. al.*, 2018). Based on the results of the ranking of general healthy latrines, Indonesia ranks 12th worst in 18 countries in Asia. The high mobility of the Indonesian population greatly influences the need for healthy latrines, even if it is still inadequate, especially that cleanliness is far from what is expected. The large population of Indonesia and the condition of healthy latrines that do not meet the standards of healthy latrines will cause disease, especially Indonesia which has a tropical climate. The

improvement and standardization of healthy latrines aim to improve healthy and safe sanitation infrastructure.

Healthy environmental health is an environmental condition that is not at risk or harmful to the health and safety of human life (GUO, *et. al.*, 2017). The health of a population is influenced by socio-cultural conditions, where the concept of socio-cultural aspects in the form of 1.) Socio-cultural patterns can be studied because it is determined by genetic and biological characteristics; 2.) Culture has a value system that completes balance; 3.) Culture includes the possibility of interactions that are very necessary for social life among community members (MARA, *et. al.*, 2010). The problem of environmental sanitation, especially in the disposal of sewage or feces of the community is one of the various health problems that need to get priority (KAMARA, *et. al.*, 2017).

Based on preliminary observations of conditions in the field in some areas, it has been obtained that most people have different behaviors in using family toilets. Where according to the results of preliminary observations that have been done show that defecation behavior in families that do not have a family toilet is mostly done in rivers and ponds, rice fields or gardens. The thing that underlies the community that does not have a family toilet is low socioeconomic and limited land inside the house. There is a small portion of the community who have awareness in disposing of sewage in the toilet. The point is the differences in community behavior arise due to lack of good awareness in removing dirt or feces using a family toilet.

Provision of means of disposal of community feces, especially in its implementation, is not easy, because it involves community participation which is usually very closely related to behavior, economic level, culture, and education. Disposal of feces needs special attention because it is a waste material that causes problems in the health sector and as a medium for germs, such as diarrhea, typhus, vomiting, dysentery, intestinal worms and itching and can cause environmental pollution in water sources and foul odors. And aesthetics (JOSHI & AMADI, 2013). But on the other hand, it seems that bowel movements are still a habit that does not support efforts to improve environmental health and public health (WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, 2015). Many factors cause people to be reluctant to make and use family toilets, including the low level of community knowledge about the importance of family toilets, so they are less responsive to be able to receive useful information for themselves (ANDERSSON, DICKIN & ROSEMARIN, 2016).

## **2. METHODOLOGY**

This study uses a qualitative approach that is specifically directed more at the use of case study methods. This research intensively focused on one particular object that studied it as a case (IYE, 2018). Case studies are conducted to gain a deep understanding of the situation and the meaning of something or the subject under study (STARMAN, 2013). The case study can be interpreted as a technique to study an individual in-depth to help him get a good

adjustment wherein the use of qualitative case study methods aims to identify deeply about the civil empowerment of sanitation latrine for urban life society by human resource development perspective through industrial revolution 4.0.

This research was conducted from 2017 to 2019 and took several informants purposively in various provinces in Indonesia by identifying specific cases that have occurred during the last 2 years. Informants chosen purposively must be able to provide credible, valid, and reliable data and information (COHEN, MANION & MORRISON, 2018). The following are the characteristics of the informants in this study:

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Area / Province</b>	<b>Informant Codefication</b>
1.	Warga Sukarna	Social Entrepreneur	Male	52	West Java	WR-01 (2018)
2.	Nanang Besmanto	Social Entrepreneur	Male	64	Yogyakarta	NN-02 (2018)
3.	Sri Suparmi	Health Sanitation and Environmental Expert	Female	44	East Java	SS-03 (2018)
4.	Sarmada	Social	Female	39	Central	SR-04

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Area / Province</b>	<b>Informant Codefication</b>
		Entrepreneur			Sulawesi	(2019)
5.	Sumarti Dwi Wahyuni	Practice and Expertise	Female	50	East Java	SM-05 (2018)
6.	Ze Eza Yulia Pearlovie	Practice and Expertise	Female	42	Jakarta	ZE-06 (2018)
7.	I Gede Darsana	Practice and Expertise	Male	53	Bali	IG-07 (2019)
8.	Endang Hilmiati	Social Entrepreneur	Female	45	Central Java	EN-08 (2018)
9.	Wahyoe Boedi	Civil Public Figure	Male	59	East Java	WH-09 (2018)
10.	Mariana Zulfani	Practice and Expertise	Female	36	Jakarta	MR-10 (2018)
11.	Suyatno	Public Health Office of West Kalimantan Province	Male	51	West Kalimantan	SU-11 (2019)
12.	Edy Basuki	Public Health Office of East Java Province	Male	54	East Java	ED-12 (2018)

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Area / Province</b>	<b>Informant Codefication</b>
13.	Ferry Irawan	Public Health Office of Central Kalimantan Province	Male	48	Central Kalimantan	FR-13 (2019)
14.	Mochammad Farid	Public Health Office of West Nusa Tenggara Province	Male	52	West Nusa Tenggara	MO-14 (2019)
15.	Yuntina Erdani	Public Health Office of West Java Province	Female	54	West Java	YN-15 (2018)

Table 1: The Characteristic of Informant

(Source: Primary Data, 2019)

Data collection techniques in the case study method usually combine primary data collection methods and secondary data such as records, interviews, questionnaires, and observations. YIN (2012) stated that some of the techniques available in the data analysis stage are pattern matching, explanation building, time-series analysis, logic models, and cross-case synthesis.

### **3. RESULTS and DISCUSSION**

The independence of the community of urban life is a condition experienced by the community which is characterized by the ability to think, decide and do something that is considered appropriate to achieve the solution of the problems faced by using power and abilities that consist of cognitive, conative, psychomotor, with the ability to mobilize the resources possessed by the internal environment of the community, thus to be independent, it is necessary to support the ability in the form of intact human resources with cognitive, conative, psychomotor and affective conditions, and other physical-material resources.

The real goal to be achieved from the empowerment of urban communities is to shape individuals and communities to become independent and civil society. Independence includes independence in thinking, acting and controlling what they do. Furthermore, it is necessary to explore what is truly interpreted as an independent society. In this case several informants had different opinions, including the following:

"Efforts to foster urban community participation in health sanitation must be considered, because it is inseparable from the habits and socio-economic conditions of the urban community itself." (ED-12, 2018)

To involve the community in health development efforts will bring good results, if the process of approach is

educative, which is trying to raise awareness in the community through increased knowledge taking into account the local social culture. (BC-05, 2018)

"So there are several factors that cause people to behave open defecation ... ". (SS-03, 2018)

... the slow increase in access to sanitation in Indonesia through the construction and subsidy-based approach to sanitation development and the low level of understanding of the community to make sanitation a necessity, triggering reform of the sanitation development approach, especially ownership of latrines in urban areas ... (YN-15, 2018)

Since the adoption of the Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) concept that has been in place since 2015 by the Ministry of Health, the sanitation development approach in Indonesia has slowly changed from a subsidy-based and construction-based approach to community-based participation and empowerment. (WH-09, 2018)

"A person's meaningfulness can only be said to exist when he is in the group, community, or community". (MR-10, 2018)

Communities in an urban area, as a unit of human social life, occupy a certain region whose order in social life has been made possible by the existence of a set of social institutions that have become a tradition and culture that they share (KAMARA, *et. al.*, 2017). Social institutions are intended as a set of rules relating to the

position and classification of social life unit structures that regulate the roles and relationships of positions, actions or activities carried out. Some informants expressed this, among others as follows:

"The source of these rules may be from tradition, culture, and beliefs (including religion) that are owned, adhered to, and developed by the community concerned". (SU-11, 2019)

"Individuals and urban communities have many opportunities to act as carriers of the renewal process." (WR-01, 2018)

"... "The low participation of urban communities is due to their laziness and lack of understanding of the empowerment program initiated by the government". (FR-13, 2019)

"The lack of understanding of the urban community can also be because up until now the program's dissemination has tended to be only one-way and to view the community as an object". (ZE-06, 2018)

"Community participation is one of the determining factors of the success of a social organization". (IG-07, 2019)

"People not only passively receive information from health workers, but also actively seek information." (FR-13, 2019)

"Information can increase public knowledge and participation to be able to analyze health problems in the environment". (NN-02, 2018)

A healthy environment is an environment that is conducive to the realization of a healthy state that is an environment free of pollution, the availability of clean water, adequate environmental sanitation, housing, and a healthy residential environment. (MO-14, 2019)

In this case, efforts that need to be considered to achieve a healthy environment are by building family latrines that meet health requirements. One of these activities is community-led total sanitation which is total sanitation on community initiatives where this activity is a sanitation program that focuses on the community on the importance of defecation facilities (latrines) for personal health and environmental sanitation. The approach used in the community-led total sanitation activities is a pattern of community empowerment approaches to analyze the conditions and risks of environmental pollution caused by defecation in the open and building latrines without outside subsidies.

The attitude structure consists of 3 components that support each other, namely: a) The cognitive component is a representation of what is believed by the individual owner of the attitude, the cognitive component contains stereotyped beliefs that an individual has about something that can be equated handling (opinion), especially when it involves issues or issues that are controversial; b.) Affective component is a feeling that involves emotional aspects. This emotional aspect is usually rooted deeply as a component of attitude and is the most enduring aspect of the influences that might be changing one's attitude the affective component is equated with the feeling someone has towards something; c.) Conative component is an aspect of certain behavioral tendencies in accordance with the attitudes possessed by someone. It contains tendencies or tendencies to act/react to something in certain ways. With regard to the object it faces, it is logical to expect that a person's attitude is reflected in the form of behavioral tendencies.

ABALO, *ET. al.* (2017) explained that individuals with social environments that influence each other in the use of family latrines are as follows: 1.) Individual attitudes and habits that are closely related to the use of family latrines; 2.) The habits of each family member in removing feces; 3.) Traditions, customs and beliefs of the community with regard to the use of family toilets; 4.) Government policies in the health sector, environmental health programs related to the use of family toilets. Related to community attitudes towards the use of family latrines is influenced by the belief of the person concerned about the desired conditions, and less based on knowledge because each individual has a different way of taking action to maintain environmental health.

The process of forming a person's attitude related to his own health is included in the use of family toilets which are classified in 4 (four) parts, namely: 1.) There is an assessment of the person concerned for an individual's disorder or health threat; 2.) The emergence of anxiety because of the disorder, in this case, it is realized that any health problems will cause anxiety both for those concerned and for their family members; 3.) Application of the knowledge of the person concerned about matters relating to health problems, especially regarding the disorder they are experiencing. From here people gather various ways to overcome health problems, both traditionally and in a modern way, various ways of applying knowledge both in collecting various kinds of disorders and ways to overcome them are a reflection of various forms of behavior; 4.) Doing manipulative actions to eliminate or eliminate anxiety or disorder, in this case, people will

make an effort to overcome health problems. As the following informant's response:

"... thus what is meant by the attitude of urban communities towards the use of family toilets is the tendency or response given by the community in using family toilets" (SR-04, 2019).

"The scope of attitude in this study in terms of confidence in using the family toilet, the response to using a family toilet, and the tendency to act in using the family toilet". (EN-08, 2018)

"... Practical action is an attitude that has not automatically materialized in an act of behavior ". (WH-09, 2018)

"... for the realization of the attitude to be a real deed, it requires supporting factors or a condition that allows, among others, the facilitator ". (YN-15, 2018)

The levels of practice/action to be carried out are as follows: 1.) Perception, in this case recognizing and selecting objects in connection with the action to be taken; 2.) Guided response, can do everything in the right order with examples; 3.) Mechanism, if someone has been able to do something right automatically; 4.) Adaptation, is a practice or action that has been well developed (EKONG, 2015). Thus what is meant by the act of community empowerment in the prevention of health sanitation in this research is related to an activity carried out by the community in the use of healthy latrines which consists of 1.) Responses in recognizing and selecting objects in connection with the actions to be taken in using family toilets; 2.) The response is done in the use of family toilets in the right order; 3.) The mechanism for using family toilets properly so that it becomes a habit; 4.) Adaptation of

using family toilets. Based on the factors stated above, it can be said that the description of the use of family latrines is the result of all kinds of experiences and interactions of the community with its environment which are manifested in the form of knowledge, attitudes, and actions. This was also expressed by several informants, including:

"If the acceptance of new behavior or adoption of behavior through a process like this, which is based on knowledge, and a positive attitude, then the behavior will be supported by concrete action ... ". (ZE-06, 2018)

"... in reality, the relationship between the behavioral elements stated earlier is not entirely as described, namely that positive knowledge and attitudes are not always followed by action. " (ED-12, 2018)

"... However, if you want an institutionalized attitude and action, it is necessary to have positive knowledge and beliefs about what will be done ". (EN-08, 2018)

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

In connection with the conclusions of the results of the research and discussion above, among others are as follows: 1.) More to increase community knowledge through counseling activities, an appeal about the use of good and healthy family latrines. 2) There needs to be an increase in community attitudes in the use of latrines by increasing public awareness to adopt healthy lifestyles, families must realize the importance of having their latrines at home. 3) To increase

positive action on defecation behavior, the community should familiarize family members with using latrines in their daily lives, believing that latrines are an urgent need.

One of the findings of this study is that urban community empowerment should lead to better cognitive formation in urban communities. Cognitive conditions are essentially the ability to think based on the knowledge and insight of a person or society to find solutions to the problems they face. Conative condition is an attitude of formed community behavior directed at behavior that is sensitive to the values of development and empowerment. Affective condition is a sense that is owned by the community that is expected to be intervened to achieve empowerment in attitudes and behavior. Psychomotor abilities are skills possessed by the community as an effort to support the community in the context of carrying out development activities.

The community empowerment that is carried out related to toilet sanitation management has these four aspects (cognitive, conative, affective and psychomotor) that can contribute to the creation of the aspired community's independence, because in this society there will be sufficient insights complemented by skills adequate, reinforced by a sense of need for development and behavior aware of these needs, to achieve community independence requires a process. Through the learning process, the community will gradually gain the ability / power from time to time, thus accumulating sufficient ability to deliver their independence, what is expected from empowerment which is a visualization of social development is expected to realize the ideal city community.

Other findings from this research that required Government policies that contribute to the community through supervision by providing management training, skills, and counseling as an agenda to improve public knowledge both to develop participation of urban communities using latrines as well as building cross-sectoral cooperation involving health educators to prevent diseases caused by human waste and can improve the health of urban communities.

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