

Implementation of Rural Sanitation Development Policy in Loru Village, Sigi Regency

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pelaksanaan kebijakan pembangunan sanitasi pedesaan di Desa Loru, Kabupaten Sigi. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara mendalam dengan masyarakat setempat, perwakilan pemerintah desa, dan petugas kesehatan untuk mendapatkan gambaran tentang kebijakan dan praktik sanitasi. Pengamatan langsung di lapangan juga dilakukan untuk melihat kondisi fasilitas sanitasi dan kebersihan lingkungan. Selain itu, dokumentasi yang mencakup laporan kebijakan, data pembangunan, dan catatan terkait sanitasi juga dianalisis. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa meskipun pemerintah telah berinvestasi dalam pembangunan infrastruktur sanitasi, masalah utama terletak pada rendahnya kesadaran masyarakat. Banyak warga masih membuang limbah sembarangan dan menggunakan air yang tidak bersih, sehingga berpotensi menyebarkan penyakit. Faktor lain yang menghambat pelaksanaan kebijakan ini adalah kurangnya komunikasi yang efektif antara Dinas Kesehatan, Puskesmas, dan pemerintah desa. Diperlukan upaya edukasi dan peningkatan pemahaman tentang pentingnya sanitasi untuk mengubah perilaku masyarakat. Kesimpulannya, pelaksanaan kebijakan pembangunan sanitasi pedesaan di Desa Loru belum optimal karena tantangan utamanya adalah rendahnya kesadaran masyarakat. Edukasi yang lebih intensif serta koordinasi antara pemerintah dan masyarakat sangat diperlukan untuk meningkatkan kesadaran dan pemahaman tentang pentingnya sanitasi yang baik. Strategi dengan pendekatan partisipatif juga dibutuhkan agar masyarakat memahami manfaat dan pentingnya menggunakan fasilitas sanitasi yang layak

Kata Kunci: *Sanitasi pedesaan; pelaksanaan kebijakan; Perserikatan kesadaran masyarakat; pembangunan infrastruktur; kebersihan lingkungan; Desa Loru; Kabupaten Sigi.*

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the implementation of rural sanitation development policies in Loru Village, Sigi Regency. This research uses a qualitative method with a case study approach. Data was collected through in-depth interviews with local communities, village government representatives, and health workers to gain insights into sanitation policies and practices. Direct observation on site to observe the condition of sanitation facilities and environmental cleanliness. Documentation that includes policy reports, development data, and sanitation-related records. The results of the study show that although the government has invested in the development of sanitation infrastructure, the main problem lies in the low awareness of the public. Many residents still choose to throw their wastes carelessly and use unclean air, resulting in the potential for the spread of disease. Another factor that hinders the implementation of the policy is the lack of effective communication between the Health Office, Puskesmas, and the village government.

Efforts to educate and increase understanding of the importance of sanitation are needed to change people's behavior. In conclusion, the implementation of the rural sanitation development policy in Loru Village has not been optimal because the main challenge is low public awareness. Increased education and coordination between the government and the community is urgently needed to increase awareness and understanding of the importance of good sanitation. A strategy that includes a participatory approach is needed to ensure that the community understands the benefits and importance of using proper sanitation facilities.

Keywords: Rural Sanitation; Policy Implementation, Community Awareness; Infrastructure Development; Environmental Cleanliness; Loru Village; Sigi Regency.

Introducion

Nearly 25 million people in Indonesia do not have access to proper sanitation facilities, so they are forced to defecate in open places such as fields, forests, and rivers. This habit not only degrades human dignity but also endangers public health, especially children. Untreated wastewater can pollute the air supply and spread diseases such as diarrhoea, which is the leading cause of death for children under five years old in Indonesia. About a quarter of children in that age group suffer from diarrhoea, which is closely linked to poor air and sanitation conditions.

Although the construction of latrines and safe waste management are essential for maintaining health, the poorest communities in Indonesia still face gaps in access to sanitation. In urban areas, access to the two groups of people with the lowest socioeconomic status only reaches 40–65 percent, while in rural areas it is only 36–65 percent. Therefore, safely managed sanitation is a top priority to improve people's health, nutrition, and productivity, in line with the target of the 6th Sustainable Development Goal (SDG). To achieve this, a specific strategy is needed that reaches the poor by providing easier access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities (Eldinata, Suprajogo, & Aisyah, 2022; Patiung, 2019).

A healthy environment is very important to support human life. However, environmental damage often occurs due to a lack of awareness of the importance of environmental care. The attitude of caring for the environment, which is the result of education, includes efforts to prevent damage and improve the environment. Sanitation itself is defined as an effort to create a clean living culture to prevent human contact with hazardous waste. This concept includes safe management of household waste, drinking water, and garbage, as well as washing hands using soap (Pratama & Syakurrahman, 2023).

Good sanitation has a significant impact on public health and social welfare. Programs such as Clean and Healthy Living Behavior (PHBS) aim to increase public awareness of the importance of sanitation and environmental health. The government, both central and regional, has the obligation to provide these basic services in accordance with various regulations, such as Law No. 23 of 2014 and Central Sulawesi Provincial Regulation No. 1 of 2013 concerning Regional Health (Prastowo, 2012; Presiden, 2004)

The need for good sanitation is also reflected in the government's efforts to increase the Human Development Index (HDI), which is currently still at the lower level compared to ASEAN countries. This HDI problem is often associated with citizen organizations that do not meet health standards, such as what happened in Loru Village, Sigi Regency. This village faces various challenges, including environmental conditions and human resources that are still not optimal in terms of education and health. The government continues to strive to improve the quality of life through human resource development programs to overcome this challenge (Subarsono, 2012).

The purpose of this study is to find out how the Implementation of Rural Sanitation

Development Policy in Loru Village, Sigi Regency?

Literature Review

Previous Research

Research by (Eldinata et al., 2022), This research focuses on the implementation of sanitation development policies in East Serasan District, Natuna Regency. The goal is to analyze the implementation of sanitation policies from two aspects, namely the content of the policy and environmental policies, as well as identify efforts to overcome obstacles in the implementation process. The research uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach, with data collection techniques in the form of observation, interviews, and documentation. The results of the study show that the implementation of sanitation development policies in this region can be seen from the existence of toilet facilities (bathing, washing, toilets) that can be used by the community.

Research Gap, This research focuses on aspects of environmental content and policies at the sub-district level, as well as efforts to overcome obstacles. In contrast to the above research, this study focuses on the implementation of sanitation development policies at the village level, namely Loru Village, Sigi Regency, with a more in-depth approach to local challenges, community participation, and policy efficiency in specific rural contexts.

Research by (Pratama & Syakurrahman, 2023) This study designs and implements a data warehouse related to MCK ownership in Nitu Village, NTB, using the Extraction, Transformation, Loading (ETL) method and multidimensional data concepts. This system aims to assist the government in determining policies, strategies, and decision-making through reports and data visualization. Testing of the system was carried out using the black-box method. The results of the study show that the data warehouse is effective in providing strategic information related to the community's sanitation needs.

Research Gap, This research focuses on developing technology through information data warehouses to support sanitation policies. Meanwhile, this study emphasizes more on the analysis of the implementation of sanitation policies in Loru Village from the perspective of public policy implementation with a social-qualitative approach, so as to provide a more holistic picture of the success factors and obstacles faced in the context of policy implementation in rural areas.

Merilee S. Grindle's Policy Implementation Model: Content of Policy and Context of Implementation (1980)

Grindle in his book *Politics and Policy Implementation in the Third World* (Grindle, 2017) said that the implementation of a policy depends on its content and content, and the degree of success depends on the condition of the three variable components of the necessary implementation resources.

The success of implementation according to Merilee S. Grindle (Subarsono, 2012) is influenced by two major variables, namely the content of policy and the context of implementation. These variables include: the extent to which the interests of the target group or target group are contained in the content of the policy, the type of benefits received by the target group, the extent to which the desired change of a policy is, whether the location of a program is appropriate, whether a policy has mentioned its implementer in detail, and whether a program is supported by adequate resources.

Meanwhile, Wibawa (Triawati & Slamet, 2023; Wibawa, 1994) stated that the Grindle model is determined by the content of the policy and the context of its implementation. The basic idea is that after the policy is transformed, then the implementation of the policy is

carried out.

These three components cause national programs to produce variations in different outputs and outcomes in the regions. The three components are as follows.

1. Contents of policy messages:
 - a. Availability of funds and other sources to implement policies;
 - b. Penalty;
 - c. The level of difficulty of policy problems.
2. Credibility of policy messages:
 - a. Clarity of policy messages;
 - b. Policy consistency;
 - c. Frequency of policy repetition;
 - d. Message reception.
3. Form of policy:
 - a. Efficient policies;
 - b. Community participation;
 - c. Policy type.

In addition, Grindle also said that the implementation of the program is determined by the content (content) of the program/policy and the context of its implementation, as follows.

1. Content/Content of the Policy

The content of the policy or program will affect the success rate of implementation. Controversial policies, policies that are seen as unpopulist, policies that require major changes, will generally get good resistance from the target group so that the implementer may find it difficult to implement the policy or feel disadvantaged. The content of the policy that may affect the implementation according to Grindle is as follows.

- a. Interests influenced by the existence of the program

If the policy does not cause harm to one party (for example, the type of redistribution policy according to the Ripley and Lowie categories), its implementation will be easier because it will not cause resistance for those whose interests are harmed.

- b. Types of benefits that will be generated

Policies that provide collective benefits or to many people are easier to implement because it is easier to get support from target groups or communities.

- c. Range of desired changes

The wider and greater the changes desired through the policy, the more difficult it will be to implement. For example, the anti-corruption and KKN policies that have been made many times by several Presidents of the Republic of Indonesia with various audit bodies, continue to make Indonesia a country with the highest level of corruption in the world because these policies demand many behavioral changes that are not implemented consequently. The credibility of the policy message is not met because the content of the policy that regulates sanctions is not implemented consistently.

- d. Ranking Results

The more dispersed the position of decision-makers in policy (both geographically and organizationally), the more difficult it is to implement. This often happens to policies whose implementation involves many agencies.

- e. Program Implementer

If the program implementer has the ability and support needed by the policy, the success rate will also be high.

- f. Resources provided

The availability of resources needed to implement policies will make it easier to

implement. These resources are in the form of manpower, expertise, funds, facilities, and others.

2. Context of Implementation

The context in which the policy is implemented and implemented will also affect the level of success because no matter how good and easy the policy is and how much the target group supports, the implementation results still depend on the implementer.

The character of the implementer will affect his actions in implementing policies because the implementer is an individual who cannot be free from the beliefs, aspirations, and personal interests that they want to achieve.

In implementing a policy, the implementer can deflect things that have been determined for his personal interests so that he can distance himself from the actual purpose of the policy.

3. Implementation Context

The implementation context that affects the success of the implementation according to Grindle is as follows.

a. Power, interests, and strategies of the actors involved

The strategy, sources, and power position of the implementer will determine the level of success of the policy and its implementation. If a political force has an interest in a program, they will devise a strategy to win the competition that occurs in the implementation so that they can enjoy the results.

b. Characteristics of institutions and rulers

The implementation of a program can cause conflicts for parties whose interests are affected. Conflict resolution strategies regarding "who gets what" (e.g., eviction of traditional markets into supermarkets) can be an indirect clue to the characteristics of the ruler or institution that is the implementer

Research Methode

This study is a qualitative research that aims to collect information about the status or symptoms at the research site with an in-depth approach, data analysis, and interpretation to comprehensively understand the situation being studied. The researcher used primary data obtained through in-depth interviews with informants selected using purposive sampling techniques, involving parties with in-depth knowledge of the problem, such as village heads, environmental health staff, and local communities. In addition, secondary data is collected through related documents to enrich information. Data collection techniques include observation (both structured and unstructured), semi-structured interviews, and documentation equipped with aids such as voice recorders and cameras. Data triangulation is carried out to ensure validity through various sources and collection methods (Sugiyono, 2017).

Data analysis is carried out systematically with steps such as data reduction, presentation of data in narrative form, and drawing conclusions based on valid and consistent analysis results. Data reduction helps to summarize and focus on important information, while data presentation is used to improve case understanding through organized narratives. Conclusions were drawn descriptively to answer the focus of the research, with preliminary results that were provisional until further evidence was strengthened. The research process consists of three main stages: pre-research, research implementation (including interviews, observations, and documentation), and post-research, which includes processing, analysis, and preparation of the final report.

Result and Discussion

Implementation of Rural Sanitation Development Policy in Loru Village, Sigi Regency

The implementation of the Rural Sanitation Development Policy is also related to environmental health. Environmental sanitation in rural areas is important to maintain people's health and protect them from factors that can cause health problems. Some of the benefits of environmental sanitation are Prevent the spread of infectious diseases, such as diarrhea, cholera, and worms. These diseases can cause death, especially in children. Prevent malnutrition due to food and water contamination that can lead to loss of appetite and digestive problems. Maintaining the quality of life of the community. Prevent environmental damage. Maintaining the attractiveness of village tourism. Environmental sanitation is carried out by maintaining environmental cleanliness and preventing humans from coming into direct contact with dirt or other waste. One way to do sanitation in the countryside is to build proper toilets. A proper toilet can safely dispose of human waste

Analysis of the Implementation of Rural Environmental Sanitation Policy in Loru Village, Sigi Regency

1. Content of policy

- a. Interest affected This indicator argues that a policy in its implementation must involve many interests that have an influence or impact on the implementation policy implemented. Likewise what happened to Lalur Village, of course, the implementation of this policy cannot be separated from the various interests that exist in the community and policy implementers. So that the assistance or programs provided to the community are not misused and not used by certain parties.
- b. The type of benefit generated is the type of benefit that is expected or will be received by the target group or target group. At this point, the content of policy seeks to show or explain that in a policy there must be several types of benefits that show the positive impact produced by the implementation of the policy to be implemented. The relevant government has provided several assistance to Loru Village in the form of public toilets, the construction of free drilled wells, the procurement of water pipe connections from house to house and also actively providing education to the community about the importance of drinking cooked water, not taking a bath carelessly and not defecating indiscriminately.
- c. Extent of change envision Every policy has a target that it wants to achieve and wants to achieve. The hope of policy implementers is of course that the people of Loru Village begin to realize how important it is to start organizing and maintaining environmental sanitation both in households and in the surrounding environment. Given that poor sanitation arrangements will cause various diseases such as diarrhea, stunting and dengue fever. In addition, by implementing good sanitation, it will make human life much more dignified.
- d. Site of decision making Decision-making in a policy plays an important role in the implementation of a policy, so in this section it must be explained where the decision-making of a policy to be implemented is located. Is the placement of a program right? So far, the policies that have been implemented are quite good, ranging from providing public toilet assistance, groundwater drilling assistance, and procuring water pipes from house to house and providing education related to the importance of maintaining and organizing good environmental sanitation.
- e. Program implementer In carrying out a policy or program, it must be supported

by the presence of a competent policy implementer for the success of a policy. This must be exposed or properly recorded, whether a policy has mentioned the implementer in detail. Based on the policies that have been implemented in Loru Village, the implementation of the policy so far has been carried out well, although according to the community, the assistance is still quite lacking because considering that the construction of toilets and drilled wells is only made at several points, so there are several hamlets that still do not feel assistance from the relevant government.

- f. Resources committed A program is supported by adequate resources. Policy implementation must be supported by supporting resources so that its implementation runs well. Based on the results of observations in the field and interviews in the community, resources in the implementation of policies are not lacking or sufficient. Both human resources and development materials. However, the assistance provided to the community is still relatively unevenly distributed to other hamlets.

Policy implementation can be measured if the policy targets and objectives are in accordance with the existing circumstances and needs at the policy implementation level. These variables include the extent to which the interests of the target group or target group are contained in the content of the policy, the type of benefits received by the target group, the extent to which changes are desired from a policy, whether the location of a policy is appropriate, whether a policy has mentioned its implementer in detail, and whether a program is supported by adequate resources. Environmental Sanitation is stated in the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 2 of 2023 that Environmental Health is an effort to prevent diseases and/or health disorders from environmental risk factors to realize a healthy quality of the environment both from physical, chemical, biological, and social aspects. So far, rural sanitation is still being developed by the relevant agencies or OPDs for the advancement of community welfare in Loru Village.

Loru Village is one of the villages located in Sigi Biromaru District, Sigi Regency. The fact that this village is still of low quality related to environmental sanitation arrangements. Until now, in 2024, many people still bathe and wash dishes, using water from the Paneki mountains. Although the water source comes from the Paneki mountains, the cleanliness of the water cannot be guaranteed. Because the water passes through the length of the irrigation canal which is right on the side of the road. In general, this water is used by the community to feed their livestock, used to wash clothes and drain the residents' plantation areas, one of which is used to irrigate rice fields, because Loru Village is one of the rice production villages in Sigi Regency. Of course, the water that comes from the Paneki Mountains brings many benefits to the people in Loru Village, especially for farmers. However, there are still many people who do not know the consequences of the wrong use of irrigation water. Careless and unmanaged water use can cause various serious diseases such as diarrhea, stunting, dengue fever and create other disease problems.

Several government efforts related to efforts to develop environmental sanitation in the village have been explained to the resource persons in this study, namely Mrs. Dewi Sugiarti, S.KM who is the Sanitation Staff of the Biromaru Health Center:

Sanitation of the rural environment is very important, especially from clean water, latrines, garbage and waste treatment. Actually, in the village of Loru, the sanitation is almost up to standard, but the supply of clean water is still limited. Because the mountain water comes from paneki and if it rains, the water is cloudy and even does not walk. Yesterday, there was actually water assistance from PUPR such as PDAM wells, but until now PDAM wells have a small water discharge. Meanwhile, assistance from the village has 5 drilled wells that have been built in each village to help subsidize water in each village.

Policies will not run optimally if the standards and goals are not in accordance with the circumstances. Needs strategy to reach performance that optimal.

Because the implementation of the strategy plays a very important role in achieving performance, but in its implementation, the community of Loru Village admits that the distribution of clean water assistance from the community is not evenly distributed, so that when the water in their house runs out, they are forced to go to a relative's house to take a bath and if they have no other choice they defecate in an empty garden near the house. The community is very concerned about the difficulty of clean water, because drilling water in the ground requires a large budget. Meanwhile, the majority of residents in Loru Village have low incomes. The community needs the construction of drilled wells or PDAM water assistance that can be distributed from house to house, so that the community can slowly have good sanitation in each village. Therefore, the community urgently needs clean water assistance from the relevant government.

This is strengthened based on interviews with resource persons in this study of the people of Loru Village, whose name is Mrs. Murni:

Yes, that's right, there has been assistance from the government a few months ago. But the assistance only came to the village of loru in the next hamlet. In the part we are here, which is the parovo loru part, it is indeed a dry area. If the water in the ground is drilled tens of meters down, that's why those of us who have a house here are quite patient, if you say it's difficult, it's difficult, that's why if people around here usually defecate near the garden here, or ride in the toilet of a relative's house who has a toilet.

The difficulty of accessing clean water in Loru Village has made some people complain about clean water. Some people decided to buy water per reservoir. 1 (one) reservoir is pegged at a cost of Rp50,000. The flow of water in irrigation also does not pass through Parovo hamlet, because the direction of the water flow goes to the rice field area, so that the irrigation water does not pass through the next village.

The following is a statement from the resource person in this study of the people of Loru Village named, Mr. Dimas as follows:

Indeed, we are here to buy tendon water, we pay Rp50,000 for one tendon. Because otherwise we can't wash all the defecation, can't wash dishes, can't cook and can't take a shower. If possible, I hope the government can build clean water assistance evenly. The construction of the drilled well should not only be in the hamlet next door, because we here also need water. Meanwhile, we used one tendon in the same house for only 4 days and it ran out again, because everything used water.

Based on the facts in the field, the main source of the problem lies in the difficulty of clean water in several hamlets in Loru Village. If clean water can be easily obtained, then people can start learning to live a healthy life by always using clean water in every daily activity.

This was confirmed by the research resource person, Mrs. Husnaini Kasie of Loru Village Office Services:

Actually, it is very unfortunate because we as facilitators of assistance from the relevant government can only facilitate assistance from the government. Actually, there has been several assistance from the government that has entered the village such as clean water assistance in the form of water drilling, procurement of injection wells, and public toilet assistance. But still, assistance without education is very useless. So we as the village government also play a role in educating the village community about the importance of not defecating carelessly, drinking cooked water, so that our community is more advanced and dignified.

As one of the village government, Mrs. Husnaini, who is the Village Office Service Officer, admitted that there has been several government assistance that has entered Loru

Village, such as drilled well assistance, procurement of injection wells and public toilet assistance. However, environmental sanitation assistance without being balanced with education to the community will also produce policy results that are still not optimal. So that education from the relevant government is highly expected by the village government.

The following is an explanation from an expert resource person in this study, namely Mr. Faisal, A.mkl who serves as an Environmental Health Staff at the Sigi Regency Health Office:

Sanitation is an effort made to maintain and protect the cleanliness of the environment. Clean, safe and healthy environmental conditions are urgently needed by the community. In addition, rural sanitation is the most important thing actually because wrong sanitation is the beginning of all kinds of household diseases. Therefore, sanitation must be improved to prevent the occurrence of other diseases caused by unorganized environmental sanitation, because improper sanitation can cause various diseases such as diarrhea, malaria (DHF), etc. It is unfortunate that there are still people in Loru Village who do not know or understand several things related to environmental cleanliness and health, especially related to the use of clean water and toilet sanitation management. Unfortunately, the health office does not have a budget for the procurement of environmental sanitation assistance to each village itself, but we are given the authority to provide education to the community, such as education to encourage people to have their own latrines, education on how to manage drinking water well, and the use of water for cooking properly and correctly.

According to the explanation of the informant above, the officers have been active in visiting each village by providing an understanding of the importance of maintaining family health, environmental health and health in the community. However, still the relevant Government cannot make the community as a whole to understand the explanation that has been conveyed, because the awareness of the community itself is very important to ensure progress and welfare in the region itself.

2. Implementation Environment (context of implementation)

- a. Power, interests, and strategy of actors involved In a policy, it is also necessary to consider the strengths or powers, interests, and strategies used by the actors involved to facilitate the implementation of a policy. If this is not carefully calculated, it is very likely that the program to be implemented will be far more effective than expected. Based on the results of my research analysis, the power, interests and strategies of the regional apparatus so far are still not good enough. Because if the assistance provided by the community is evenly distributed, no one in Loru Village still feels that the distribution of assistance is unfair.
- b. Characteristics of institutions and regimes in power (Institution and regime characteristic) The environment in which a policy is implemented also affects its success, so in this section we want to explain the characteristics of an institution that will also affect a policy. The characteristics of the institution that is in power based on the results of my research from Loru Village, in my opinion, as an aid distributor is not enough, the Loru Village office should also coordinate with related regional apparatus organizations, so that the assistance that enters Loru Village can increase and also the people of Loru Village can get many benefits and have good Environmental Sanitation.
- c. Compliance and responsiveness Another thing that is considered important in the process of implementing a policy is compliance and response from the implementers, so what is to be explained at this point is the extent of compliance and response from the implementers in responding to a policy. After the

implementation of policies that are affected by the content. Based on the results of my analysis, infrastructure development alone is not enough without being balanced with maintenance on the infrastructure. So that both the village government and the district government are sensitive to the problems that are being experienced and occurring in the community. If environmental sanitation in a village or region is good, then people's lives are also advanced and more modest.

The context in which the policy is implemented and implemented will also affect the level of success because no matter how good and easy the policy is and how much the target group supports, the implementation results still depend on the implementer. The character of the implementer will affect his actions in implementing policies because the implementer is an individual who cannot be free from the beliefs, aspirations, and personal interests that they want to achieve.

In implementing a policy, the implementer can deflect things that have been determined for his personal interests so that he can distance himself from the actual purpose of the policy.

Based on the response given by Mr. Faisal, A.mkl of the Sigi Regency Health Office:

Rural sanitation is the most important thing actually because wrong sanitation is the beginning of all kinds of diseases in the household. Therefore, sanitation must be improved to prevent the occurrence of other diseases caused by unorganized environmental sanitation, because improper sanitation can cause various diseases such as diarrhea, malaria (DHF), etc. And for sanitation in Loru Village for now, thank God, it is better than in the past few years, because if we look at the data sent by the health center friends, it is quite good, the drinks have started to be good, people who defecate indiscriminately are still there but it has also decreased". Incidentally, this year there is an activity from the health center about drinking water inspection, and based on previous reports, this has also been carried out before and according to the results of the report is good. Alhamdulillah, because of all efforts to educate the community and the efforts to procure environmental sanitation facilities by the local government, Loru Village has slowly begun to develop in its environmental sanitation management. Although in the past, Loru Village was at a low point in poor sanitation management.

Based on data obtained from the Sigi Regency Health Office, the number of latrine ownership in Loru Village, Sigi Regency, is 532 heads of families and 83 heads of families who do not have latrines. As shown in the table below:

Table 1. List of Toilet Ownership in Loru Village

It	Number of Loru Village Families	Have a latrine.	No Toilet
1	721 Heads of Families	532 families	83 families

This is evidenced by the results of interviews obtained from the resource person Faisal, A.mkl, as the Environmental Sanitation Staff of the Sigi Regency Health Office.

My hope for environmental sanitation in the future is that people can be more active in paying attention to environmental sanitation so that the environment is well maintained, always bathing and cooking using clean water, disposing of garbage in its place, defecating in its place so as to create a prosperous, prosperous and dignified society.

At least some time ago there were four village heads in Sigi Biromaru District who had declared Masayrakat-Based Total Sanitation (STBM) related to Stop Open Defecation. The four villages declared STBM Stop Open Defecation, namely Lolu, Kalukubula, Oloboju Villages and Loru. The activity will be held on July 25, 2025. The declaration took place at the Madani Football Field, Mpanau Village, Sigi Biromaru District, Sigi Regency, Central Sulawesi. The declaration was read to the four village heads in front of the Regent of Sigi Mohamad Irwan Lapatta.

We, the village heads in Sigi Regency, hereby declare that we have implemented Stop Open Defecation in our area and We, the Head of Village, are ready to help socialize Stop Open Defecation through the Community-Based Total Sanitation approach.

Furthermore, Kurniadin explained, if the Village Heads in Sigi Biromaru District who carry out the declaration of Stop Open Defecation are ready to be an example for anyone as conveyed below:

We realize that to increase public awareness is our responsibility, for that we will carry out activities that can improve our health, and we are ready to be an example for anyone, called the Head of Lolu.

After the reading of the declaration, the four Kades signed a memorandum of agreement on the Pledge to Stop Open Defecation witnessed directly by the Regent of Sigi Mohamad Irwan Lapatta, Sigi Biromaru Sub-district, Sigi Kota Sub-district, Biromaru Head of Health and Head of Sigi Health Division. It is known that the Declaration of Community-Based Total Sanitation (STBM) is one of its pillars is Stop Open Defecation (SBS). The activity was initiated by the Biromaru Health Center of Sigi Regency.

There are several assistance that the government has disbursed to Loru Village and the development of Loru Village is getting better every year related to Environmental Sanitation. Based on the response given by Mrs. Husnaini of the Loru Village Office:

So far, the development in 2024 is starting to improve. Assistance from the government itself includes the construction of toilets, the construction of public toilets, and the construction of injection wells. So far, the implementation of sanitation policies in loru village has been good so far and there are no obstacles. Those who are members of the environmental sanitation development in Loru Village are the head of the hamlet, village head, rt, and related governments. Although in the process of implementing rural sanitation development yesterday there were obstacles, but thank God it has been solved well. The problem itself is related to land issues, when the government wants to build at a predetermined area but the community refuses because they feel they have the right to the land itself. And the problem has been solved well.

According to Mrs. Husnaini, who is one of the village governments in the Loru Village office, the irrigation water in the village river is not completely clean, because the water that is still maintained in purity is in mountain springs, while the water that has flowed into irrigation that has passed through several hamlets cannot be guaranteed cleanliness. The following is the statement of Mrs. Husnaini as the Head of Service at the Loru Village Office:

If the water from the mountain is clean, but only the water is around the spring area, because if it has passed a long irrigation it is no longer clean, because the water flows on the side of the road, it is usually used by people to wash clothes, wash dishes, wash motorbikes and drink cows. In the past, the people here took drinking water from the sewer because in the past the water was still clean and no one in the village dared to defecate in the sewer, but that was not the case now. In 2024 itself, Alhamdulillah, there are fewer villagers who defecate indiscriminately, because there are already many who have private toilets. Even if there is a toilet that is not there, they usually defecate at a neighbor's house or their family. Alhamdulillah, that awareness has appeared by itself.

The community claims to be able to carry out the rural environmental sanitation program, but the community needs ammunition assistance from the government so that the community can implement the program properly. Especially clean water assistance. Because according to the people of Loru Village itself, it is useless to have public toilet assistance if there is no clean water source.

This is in line with what was expressed by the people of Lulu Village, on behalf of Dimas as follows:

Actually, we don't want to defecate indiscriminately, but because of the problem of

clean water and the fact that the house is adjacent to an empty land, that's why we usually want to hurry to go to work or go to school, our chapter near the house will be washed using water that flows into the garden.

This statement was reinforced by Adila from the Loru Village community itself, that:

In 2024, not all people defecate and shower carelessly, but the fact is that there are still those who do so. Because the first is the self-awareness factor and has not been properly reduced to the importance of arranging environmental sanitation in each home. Because I am well aware that poor sanitation will give birth to various serious diseases such as stunting and diarrhea. However, behind all that, there has indeed been a lot of assistance provided by the government to loru village for the development of environmental sanitation, but still the development is not completely even. Because it happens that my home area is included in the dry land zone, so if you drill the soil, the water excavation requires a depth of up to a dozen meters deep, and drilling that deep certainly requires a lot of funds. Therefore, I hope that the relevant government can provide assistance for the development of equitable environmental sanitation, so that the people here can also become a healthy, clean and dignified society.

Sanitation development is an effort to improve the quality and expansion of household waste, domestic wastewater, and environmental drainage services in an integrated and sustainable manner through improving good planning, institutional, implementing, and supervision. Basic sanitation involves access to safe human waste disposal facilities (feces and urine), as well as the ability to maintain hygienic conditions, through services such as waste collection, industrial/hazardous waste management, and wastewater treatment. Another important thing is that sanitation must meet the needs of marginalized groups and their voices must be heard in the decision-making process. Regulatory and legal frameworks should recognize the right to environmental health for all, allocate funds for this should be increased, and target those who need it most. Environmental conditions and behavior play a role in determining the health status of a village. A healthy and clean environment will create a positive impact on optimal public health such as housing conditions, the availability of clean water, human waste disposal facilities (toilets), and garbage and waste disposal management systems (garbage cans). An unhealthy environment will cause various factors that cause diseases in the community of Loru Village, Sigi Biromaru District. Until now, there have been various kinds of assistance that have been received by the people of Loru Village, such as assistance in the construction of drilled wells, the construction of public toilets and so on

Conclusion

Environmental sanitation aims to maintain public cleanliness and health by preventing human contact with waste and providing clean water facilities and safe waste disposal. In Loru Village, sanitation is not optimal because some residents still defecate carelessly and use polluted irrigation water for household needs. The government has built borewells, water pipes, and public toilets, but public awareness remains a major challenge. Education and coordination between health offices, health centers, and village governments are needed to increase understanding of the importance of sanitation. Poor sanitation risks spreading diseases and contributing to stunting, demonstrating the importance of access to clean water and good sanitation facilities to improve quality of life.

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