

# Community Perception Relationships about ODF with open Defecation Habits in Mundu, Cirebon District

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## ABSTRACT

The annual report of Public Health Center in Mundu in 2018, for the environmental sanitation program in STBM activities, it can be seen that villages that are verified as Open Defecation Free are 0.00% or there are still no villages that are categorized as Open Defecation Free villages, which currently there are still many people who have defecation behavior haphazardly even though the STBM program has been implemented 100%. this study aims to determine the relationship between public perceptions of Open Defecation Free and open defecation habits. the type of research used is quantitative with a cross sectional study design. The sample in this study used a purposive sample of 100 respondents. Result: the results showed that there was a significant relationship between people's perceptions of Open Defecation Free and open defecation, namely the value of  $\rho$  value 0.01 with a value of  $\alpha < 0.05$ , which means  $0.01 < 0.05$ .

**Keywords:** defecation, perception, public

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## BACKGROUND

The environment is one of the factors that play a role in determining the optimal degree of public health in addition to the quality of health services and the clean and healthy lifestyle of the community. The behavior of SBS (Open Defecation) is a habit or daily cultural practice of people who no longer throw their feces or feces in an open place and have effective stool safety to break the chain of disease transmission (Kemenkes RI, 2018; Agada-Mba and Anorue, 2021).

Based on the 2017 Joint Monitoring Program, a joint research between UNICEF and WHO in 2015, there were 892 million people in the world practicing open defecation and only 13% of the global population, namely 0.9 billion people, used a toilet or latrine. There is still much to be done, especially in rural areas, where open defecation has decreased by only 0.7 percentage points per year. Elimination of open defecation or open defecation has been identified as a top priority (Cronan *et al.*, 2017; Astuti, Kasmini and Indriyanti, 2021).

The behavior of open defecation is one of the major contributing factors to the incidence of child mortality in Indonesia. Based on the results of the Levels & Trends in Child Mortality survey in 2017, in Indonesia in 2016 around 25 thousand children aged 5 to 14 years died, one of the main causes is diarrheal disease which can be prevented by eliminating the habit of open defecation (Direktorat Jenderal Penyehatan Lingkungan, 2012; WHO and UNICEF, 2017; Kemenkes RI, 2018).

Based on the Health profile of the Republic of Indonesia (2017) the percentage of villages / wards with STBM in 2017 has reached 47.48% and West Java is the third highest province that implements STBM consisting of 2,549 villages / wards, as well as the percentage of villages / wards in Indonesia with SBS (Open Defecation Free) or ODF (Open Defecation Free) that has cumulatively verified reaches 14,020 villages / wards or 35.39% of 39,616 villages / wards.

The results of Riskesdas (2018) regarding the proportion of defecating in latrines for residents of more than 10 years, the national average defecating behavior in West Java's latrines ranks in the 10 highest provinces with the percentage of the proportion of defecating in latrines for residents of more than 10 years (Makhfudli, Rachmawati and Andini, 2017; Kemenkes RI, 2018; Hasibuan, Susilawati and Nanda, 2021).

Based on data from STBM Smart which is managed by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, villages that are verified as Open Defecation Free (ODF) in Cirebon Regency are 28.30% from 424 wards and 40 sub-districts and STBM implementation in Cirebon Regency is 50.40% with 249 villages who have implemented STBM and 175 Villages that have not implemented STBM (Direktorat Jenderal Penyehatan Lingkungan, 2012; Fitri *et al.*, 2022; Haryanti *et al.*, 2022).

The UPTD Puskesmas Mundu annual report in 2018, for the environmental health sanitation program in community-based total sanitation activities, it can be seen that data has been categorized as Open Defecation Free (ODF) villages by 0.00% or there are still no villages categorized as ODF villages which are currently There are still many people who practice open defecation in the UPTD Mundu work area even though the STBM program has been implemented 100%.

The behavior of people defecating in open defecation (BABS) must be changed because the consequences of habits that do not support a clean and healthy lifestyle will increase health problems (Hasibuan, Susilawati and Nanda, 2021; Sinum, 2021).

## METHODS

The type or design of this research is quantitative using a survey method with a Cross Sectional approach, which is a study to study the dynamics of the correlation between risk factors and effects, by approaching, observing or collecting data at once (point time approach) (Makhfudli, Rachmawati and Andini, 2017).

## RESULTS

Table 1. Frequency distribution of community perceptions about ODF in Mundu, Cirebon regency

No	Community Perceptions of ODF	Frequency	Percent %
1	Good	27	27%
2	Not Good	73	73%
Total		100	100

Based on Table 1. it can be seen that of the 100 respondents, most of them were in the bad category in the community's perception of ODF as many as 73 respondents with a percentage of 73%.

Table 2. Distribution of frequency of defecation habit in Mundu, Cirebon regency

No	Defecation Habit	Frequency	Percent %
1	Good	68	68%
2	Not good	32	32%
Total		100	100

Based on Table 2. it can be seen that of the 100 respondents, most of them were in the good category in the habit of defecating as many as 68 respondents with a percentage of 68%.

Table 3. Bivariate analysis of the relationship between community perceptions of ODF and open defecation habits in Mundu, Cirebon regency

Community Perceptions of ODF	Defecation Habit					P Value
	Good	Not Good	Total	P Value		
	F	%	F	%	F	
Good	25	25%	2	2%	27	0.03
Not Good	43	43%	30	30%	73	
Total	68	68%	32	32%	100	

Based on table 3. it is known that the most categories are public perceptions about ODF in the bad category with good categories of defecating habits, namely as many as 43 respondents with a percentage of 43% and the least category is the community's perception of good category ODF with bad category of Open Defecation Habits as many as 2 respondents percentage 2%. While the results of statistical tests show that the value of  $\rho$  value is 0.03 with a value of  $\alpha < 0.05$ , which means  $0.03 < 0.05$  indicates a relationship between people's perceptions of ODF with the practice of defecating in Mundu, Cirebon regency.

## DISCUSSION

### 1. Public perceptions of ODF in Mundu Cirebon regency in 2019

ODF or SBS (Stop Open Defecation) behavior is a habit or daily cultural practice of people who no longer throw their feces or feces in an open place and have had their feces safeguarded effectively to break the chain of disease transmission (Direktorat Jenderal Penyehatan Lingkungan, 2012; Kemenkes RI, 2018)Based on table.1, it can be seen that of the 100 respondents, most of them were in the bad category in the community's perception of ODF as many as 73 respondents with a

percentage of 73% and community perceptions about ODF in the good category, namely 27 respondents with a percentage of 27%.

In this study, the community's perception of ODF is still lacking, especially regarding understanding the importance of toilet defecation, not all people have defecated in the latrine and dispose of baby feces or feces only in healthy latrines (including at school), and there are still people who see human feces in the surrounding environment, especially in the river, in the garden and in the fields and the absence of sanctions, regulations or other efforts by the community to prevent defecation in any place, there is no monitoring mechanism created by the community to reach 100% of family heads having healthy latrines and there are no clear efforts or strategies and written to achieve total sanitation.

## 2. The habit of defecating in Mundu, Cirebon regency

The behavior of open defecation is a habit or daily cultural practice of people who still dispose of their feces or feces in an open place and without observing hygienic feces (WHO and UNICEF, 2017; Kemenkes RI, 2018). Based on the results of the study, it can be seen that of the 100 respondents, most of them were in the good category in the habit of defecating as many as 68 respondents with a percentage of 68% and the habit of defecating into the less category, namely 32 respondents with a percentage of 32%, which means that there are still many people who defecate carelessly.

At the time of conducting the research, there were still many people who did not have latrines due to several factors, namely limited space, economy and most of them were lack of awareness. People who are aware of the importance of defecating in a toilet are very few, because people consider that defecating in the open is normal and do not know the negative effects that will occur if there is no safe human feces protection (Makhfudli, Rachmawati and Andini, 2017; Fitri *et al.*, 2022).

## 3. The relationship between community perceptions of ODF and the practice of defecating in Mundu, Cirebon regency

Based on table 3, it is known that the most categories are public perceptions about ODF in the bad category with good categories of defecating habits, namely as many as 43 respondents with a percentage of 43% and the least category is the community's perception of good category ODF with bad category of BABS habits as many as 2 respondents percentage 2%. While the results of statistical tests show that the value of  $p$  value is 0.03 with a value of  $\alpha < 0.05$ , which means  $0.03 < 0.05$  indicates a relationship between people's perceptions of ODF with the practice of defecating in Mundu, Cirebon regency.

That perception has three processes, namely selection is the process of filtering the senses against external stimuli, their intensity and type can be many or a little. The second process is interpretation, which is the process of organizing information so that it has meaning for someone. Interpretation is influenced by various factors such as past experiences, adopted value systems, motivation, personality, and intelligence. Interpretation also depends on a person's ability to categorize the information it receives, namely the process of reducing complex information to a simple one (Agustin *et al.*, 2020; Hasibuan, Susilawati and Nanda, 2021).

The third process is interpretation and perception which is then translated into behavior as a reaction. Reactions with several kinds, namely knowledge, beliefs, and attitudes, personal references, resources and culture or habits. The behavior of open defecation (BABS) and not using the latrine is one of the habits that individuals have as a result of imitating the behavior of the people around them. (Astuti, Kasmini and Indriyanti, 2021).

This research can be supported by the existence of factors that can influence it, namely this knowledge regarding the relationship between public knowledge about the ODF (open defecation

free) program with open defecation behavior (Agada-Mba and Anorue, 2021; Astuti, Kasmini and Indriyanti, 2021). Research shows that there is a relationship between knowledge of the ODF program with open defecation with a p value of  $0.03 \leq$  a meaningful value of  $p < 0.05$ . The most influencing factor is the low level of education so that the knowledge of respondents is also low and limited regarding the ODF program and the impact of open defecation.

## CONCLUSION

The study showed that there was a significant relationship between people's perceptions of ODF and the habit of defecating in Mundu, Cirebon regency, namely the value of  $\rho$  value of 0.03 with a value of  $\alpha < 0.05$ , which means  $0.03 < 0.05$ . Through this research, the public can increase awareness to protect the environment from safeguarding unsafe feces by changing people's perceptions and people's behavior so that they do not defecate openly.

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