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Sanitation Management of Public Places

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Abstract: Sanitation describes one component of environmental health, namely a deliberate attitude to cultivate a clean life to avoid humans coming into direct contact with dirt and other hazardous waste materials, in the hope of protecting and improving human health. This is not only caused by economic factors, aspects of habits that are not easily changed, and the relatively low quality of learning greatly affect people's lifestyles. In its implementation in the community, sanitation includes water supply, waste management, waste management, vector control, prevention and control of soil pollution, food sanitation, and air pollution. Sanitation is a behavior or action that is carried out intentionally for the cultivation of clean and healthy living with the intent and purpose of preventing, minimizing human behavior in direct contact with dirt and other hazardous waste with the aim that this effort will maintain, protect, and can improve human health and well-being. Sanitation is an effort to prevent disease by regulating environmental management which has an impact on the chain of disease spread. Regarding food, sanitation can be defined as the application or maintenance of conditions that can prevent the creation of food contamination or the occurrence of diseases caused by food. Public service places or facilities that should carry out environmental sanitation include, among others, public places or public facilities that are managed properly. commercial facilities, places that facilitate the formation of disease transmission, as well as public service places where the intensity of the number and time of visits is large. In improving sanitation conditions, the government has tried various efforts, including the schedule for preparing important steps for sanitation development in line with the achievement of targets, government conventions with stakeholders who are tied to the management and development of sanitation require an increase in the understanding and commitment of the government at all levels of sanitation development, pressing the acceleration of sanitation development and the birth of a program an integrated and integrated Settlement Sanitation Development Agreement. To improve the quality and increase services and provision of proper sanitation.

Key Words: sanitation, management, public, environment.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country with a sanitation system (domestic wastewater management) (Prihandrijanti & Firdayati, 2011). Final disposal of fecal waste is usually disposed of using various methods, including using a septic tank, dumped directly into rivers or lakes, dumped on the ground, and some are dumped

into ponds or the sea coast. In some rural areas in Indonesia, there are still many people who are located at the bottom of the poverty line with very limited sanitation.

The current sanitation case in Indonesia is still very complex and can be called an emergency (Kouadio et al, 2012). There are still many areas in Indonesia, especially in the capital city itself, which are facing sanitation cases. Sanitation can also be a benchmark and support for community welfare (Bouabid & Louis, 2015). If you look at the situation on the ground, it is still common to find some residents who defecate in the river because they do not have a special sewer for the disposal of household wastewater.

Sanitation describes one component of environmental health, namely a deliberate attitude to cultivate a clean life to avoid humans coming into direct contact with dirt and other hazardous waste materials, in the hope of protecting and improving human health. This is not only caused by economic factors, aspects of habits that are not easily changed and the relatively low quality of learning greatly affect people's lifestyles.

In its implementation in the community, sanitation includes water supply, waste management, waste management, vector control, prevention and control of soil pollution, food sanitation, and air pollution. From the success of the environmental health development paradigm, Sanitation is very certain that in the next 5 years there will be more emphasis on the prevention aspect from the healing aspect. With good deterrence efforts, the number of disease events related to environmental conditions can be prevented. In addition, the budget needed to be relatively more affordable than implementing treatment efforts. For some literature, it is said that a public place is a place where many people or the general public gather to carry out activities either temporarily (incidentally) or continuously (permanently), either paying or not paying.

METHODS

The author uses the library research method with sources from articles, journals, books, and previous research as literature studies in writing.

FINDINGS

The environment cannot be separated from what is called human life (Giddings et al, 2002). Human life is inextricably linked to the environment (Van Helden et al, 2013). The environment based on general terms is often interpreted as the human environment or in everyday life, it is also often encountered as "environment" only. The elements contained in the living environment in particular generally consist of: humans, animals, plants. In English the term environment is called the environment, if interpreted in Dutch the term environment means Milieu, and in French the term environment means Environment.

Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia NO: 965/MENKES/SK/XI/1992, regarding the definition of sanitation, is all efforts made to ensure the creation of conditions and conditions that meet the requirements for health. The definition of sanitation itself is a behavior or action that is carried out intentionally for the cultivation of clean and healthy living with the aim and purpose of preventing, minimizing human behavior in direct contact with dirt and other hazardous waste (waste) with the aim that this effort will maintain, protect and improve human health and well-being. Another definition of sanitation is all efforts carried out to ensure the creation of conditions that meet general health requirements. In addition, several other terms must focus on breaking the chain of germs that cause disease from the source of transmission. STTU is a public health problem that threatens the health of many people. Public places are accessible for the spread of various diseases, especially those transmitted through food, drink, water, and water (Fleming, & Wasserheit, 1999). Therefore, STTU is obliged to meet health requirements to protect, maintain and improve public health status.

Sanitation of public places can be said as an effort to supervise activities that take place in public places (Mensah et al, 2002), especially about the emergence of a disease, so that the losses generated by these activities can be prevented. Sanitation is an effort to prevent disease by regulating environmental management which has an impact on the chain of disease spread. Regarding food, sanitation can be interpreted as the application or maintenance of conditions that can prevent the creation of food contamination (contamination) or the occurrence of diseases caused by food.

Problems caused by the impact may occur physically, microbiologically and chemically, or biologically from the disease in question. Waste that can cause health problems is in the form of human or animal feces, residual solid, liquid waste materials, domestic waste materials (laundry, urine, bath, or laundry waste), industrial waste materials, and waste materials from the agricultural sector. Clean prevention can be done using technical alternatives (such as laundry and waste treatment), simple technologies (such as latrines, septic tanks), or personal hygiene practices (such as washing hands with soap).

The scope of sanitation includes, it is very important to observe clean water supply, local drainage systems, waste management, collection, transportation, processing, recycling, or disposal of waste materials. This sentence generally refers to waste material that is generated from human activities and is generally managed to reduce its impact on health, the environment, or beauty. Waste management is also carried out to restore natural resources. Waste management can involve solid, liquid, gas, or radioactive substances with special methods and expertise for each category of substances, food and beverage processing which includes the following, procurement of food/raw materials, storage of food/raw materials, Food processing, Food transportation, Food storage, Food serving.

Obstacles that are very often encountered in the application of sanitation in public places, among others, are the lack of exposure efforts and sanitation health efforts carried out by the government, institutions, agencies, and the public who lack knowledge about the meaning of sanitation management efforts, to avoid accidents. or transmission of disease, there is objection behavior from entrepreneurs or certain parties to fulfill the requirements because it requires extra payment, there is no apathy from residents regarding the existence of regulations/requirements. Correct, there is still limited knowledge of officers in carrying out supervision, there is still very little funds allocated for supervision, not all regions have transportation recommendations to carry out surveillance activities.

Therefore, public places describe the spread of all diseases, especially diseases whose media are food, drink, air, and water. Thus, sanitation in public places must fulfill health requirements in the sense of protecting, maintaining, and increasing the health status of the population. Public places must meet the following criteria: 1) It is intended for the general public, meaning that the public may enter and leave public spaces by paying or without paying; 2) There must be a permanent building, meaning that there must be a certain place where the public carries out certain activities; 3) The existence of activities, meaning the management and activities of the visitors and officers in these public places; 4) Mandatory work facilities for managers and sanitation facilities. The facilities or facilities of these public places must be by the crowds of visitors, managers, and entrepreneurs, and must have certain facilities needed by the provisions that apply in these public places.

Places or public service facilities that should provide environmental sanitation include, among others, public places or public facilities that are managed commercially, places that facilitate the formation of disease transmission, as well as public service places where the intensity of the number and time of visits is large. Public places are places of people do activities (Eisenhauer et al, 2000) either temporarily (incidentally) or continuously (permanently), either paying or not paying. The criteria for a public place are the fulfillment of several conditions: 1) Intended for the public; 2) There must be a permanent building/place; 3) There must be activities (entrepreneurs, employees, tourists); and 4) There must be

facilities (SAB, toilet, urinal, trash can, etc.). Meanwhile, what he said was that sanitation in public places was an effort to monitor and avoid losses due to the lack of maintenance of these public places, which resulted in the emergence and spread of various types of diseases. Specific targets to be given in the supervision of public places include 1) Humans as implementers of activities; 2) Cleaning equipment; and 3) Place of activity.

Sanitation in public places is very much needed because, many people are in direct contact with the environment (Bartram et al, 2009), lack of understanding from residents about health problems, lack of good sanitation facilities, there is a high possibility of the formation of transmission illness, the possibility of an accident forming as well as the existence of physical and mental comfort demands. The steps in implementing a public place sanitation management effort are identification of problems, review, assessment, recording, and reporting. actions are taken and share instructions or suggestions for improvement. A review is carried out on regional aspects and equipment/equipment by the requirements and cleanliness, for example, yard area, buildings, clean water supply, waste, and dirty water disposal methods, toilet equipment, and so on. In this activity, the examiner also distributes tutorials and instructions to owners/managers and users who carry out activities that include ways to avoid disease, cleanliness, and good work methods, and so on. Supervision activities by observing gradually and continuing the growth of activities, and follow-up efforts from the results of observations that have been carried out at sanitation locations in public places.

In improving the condition of sanitation, various efforts have been made by the government, including the schedule for preparing important steps for sanitation development that are in line with the achievement of targets, government conventions with stakeholders who are tied to sanitation management and development regarding the need for increased understanding and commitment of the government throughout the level of sanitation development, suppressing the acceleration of sanitation development and the birth of an integrated and integrated Settlement Sanitation Development Agreement program. To improve the quality and increase services and provision of proper sanitation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Indonesia's large population (more than 230 million) and continues to increase requires food products in increasing quantities (an increase in national food needs 1-2% each year) so that the existence of rice fields in sufficient and appropriate quantities to support food availability and security necessary. In addition, efforts to increase food production (especially rice) are needed for a prolonged period. Relying on imported food for national food security is risky for various aspects of life, including the national economy, society, and politics.

Efforts to increase the amount of production must be balanced with an increase in income for farmers, ease of consumer accessibility, and also the actualization of food stability security. On the other hand, non-food commodities which are usually commercial are required to have great competitiveness to be able to achieve maximum global market share. Therefore, high productivity, the efficiency of the production system, and increasing the quality and added value of finished products are the main focus in protecting national food security. To achieve various goals in realizing national food security and to maintain food security and national bioenergy development, strategies and policies for the use and management of land resources are needed, both agricultural land (rice fields that have been used at this time or reserve land).

The strategies are: 1) Optimizing the use of existing land resources to be more productive and sustainable both in quantity and quality, namely by intensifying and increasing planting intensity, developing technological innovations, and controlling land conversion; 2) Expansion of agricultural area, similar to

extensification by using potential land; 3) In accelerating the provision and implementation of various policies and institutional regulations to protect agricultural land.

The Indonesian government's efforts to improve the quality of food security in Indonesia are as follows: 1) There is an increase in food quality which is supported by various parties, especially State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN) which have responsibilities in managing the food sector; 2) Food SOEs as development agents must be able to produce food price stability. So that food price fluctuations that often occur do not become difficult to handle; 3) With the creation of an increase in food quality and food price stability, it is also necessary to control the development of nutrition revisions so that there are no more mentions of malnutrition that occur in the population; 4) Mitigation of barriers to food also needs to be tried. This food is very vulnerable to weather, therefore it is necessary to include a plan to mitigate barriers to food; 5) To produce an increase in food quality, the increase in the welfare of food farmers also needs to be observed. Given that farmers are the spearhead of increasing the food supply.

CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions of this study are related to problems, review, assessment, recording, and reporting of Sanitation Activities in public places. The review is an activity to review directly on the spot and take into account the conditions or actions taken and provide directives, instructions or suggestions for improvement to get maximum results. Reviews are carried out on regional aspects as well as equipment/equipment by the requirements and cleanliness, for example, yard area, buildings, clean water supply, waste, and dirty water disposal methods, toilet equipment and so on. In this activity, the examiner also provides a kind of counseling and instructions to the owner/manager and users who carry out activities that include ways to avoid disease, cleanliness, and good work methods, and so on. In improving the condition of sanitation, various efforts have been made by the government, including the schedule for preparing important steps for sanitation development that are in line with the achievement of targets, government conventions with stakeholders who are tied to sanitation management and development regarding the need for increased understanding and commitment of the government throughout the level of sanitation development, suppressing the acceleration of sanitation development and the birth of an integrated and integrated Settlement Sanitation Development Agreement program. To improve the quality and increase services and provision of proper sanitation.

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