HEALTH POLICY IMPLEMENTATION SURVEY ON RESIDENTIAL HEALTH ASSESSMENT IN THE WEST LOMBOK

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ABSTRACT
A healthy home is a place of refuge or shelter and a place to rest so as to create a perfect life both physically, spiritually and socially. This research uses healthy home survey research using observation and interview techniques. The instrument in this research was to use the healthy house requirements form according to the Indonesian Ministry of Health No.829/Menkes/SK/VII/1999 concerning residential health requirements. The population in this study were all residents in Selamat Village. This research is a qualitative descriptive research, sampling using a purposive sampling technique. The sampling technique that is in accordance with the wishes of the researcher is purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is a technique for determining research samples that is based on the researcher's consideration of samples that are considered appropriate and representative. The informan in this study was 15 people. The research location is Gunung Jae Hamlet, Sheet Village, Sheet District, West Lombok Regency. As a result of the research, the assessment of healthy houses is seen from 3 aspects, namely house components, sanitation and the behavior of the occupants. Of the 15 houses, there is 1 house that is in the healthy category and 14 houses that are in the unhealthy category.

Keywords: assessment; healthy homes; west lombok

INTRODUCTION
In Law Number 4 of 1992 concerning Housing and Settlements, housing is a group of houses that function as a residential environment or residential environment that equipped with infrastructure and environmental facilities. Home is the final destination of humans. The house becomes a shelter from the weather and environmental conditions , unites a family, improves the growth and development of every human being's life , and becomes part of the human lifestyle. WHO is a perfect state both physically, mentally and socio-culturally, not just a state free of disease and weakness (disability). The house must be able to accommodate the activities of its residents and be spacious enough for all its users, so that the space needs and activities of each resident can run well. The home environment should also be avoided from factors that can be detrimental to health (Hindarto, 2007). A healthy house can be interpreted as a place of refuge, shelter, and a place to rest, so as to foster a perfect life both physically, spiritually, and socially (Sanropie et al., 1991). Meanwhile, according to Hermawan (2010) quoted from Azwar, a healthy house is a place of refuge or shelter and a place to rest so that it gives rise to a perfect life both physically, spiritually and socially.

Meanwhile, unhealthy people are the cause of low levels of physical and spiritual health that facilitate the contracting of diseases and reduce a person's work or productive power . This unhealthy house can become a reservoir of disease for the entire environment, if the condition is unhealthy not only in one house but in a collection of houses (residential environment). The occurrence of health problems in residential environments is basically caused by the low level of economic ability of the community, because houses are built based on the financial

ability of their residents (Notoatmodjo, 2003). Housing health requirements are health technical provisions that must be met in order to protect residents and people living in housing and surrounding communities from health hazards or disorders . Housing health requirements, which include housing environment and settlement requirements as well as the requirements for the house itself , are indispensable because of housing development has a great influence on improving the health status of individuals, families and the community.

The requirements for housing health and residential environment according to the Decree of the Minister of Health (Kepmenkes) No. 829/Menkes/SK/VII/1999 include the following parameters: Location, air quality, noise and vibration, soil quality in residential and residential areas, environmental infrastructure and facilities, environmental infrastructure and facilities, disease vectors and greening. The variety of public health problems in coastal areas is the main reason why this research is very important to carry out. On the other hand, in West Nusa Tenggara international events are often held but we must not forget about the lives of people in coastal areas. Therefore, key policy makers must pay attention to the conditions of communities in coastal areas. From data conducted from an initial survey of 5 residents' houses, data was obtained that there were 4 residents' houses in the coastal area that were categorized as not complying with the policy requirements, while only 1 house complied. This research was conducted to find out whether health policies regarding healthy housing requirements are in accordance with the provisions regarding house components, sanitation and occupant behavior and how house components, sanitation and community behavior in coastal areas are.

METHOD
This study uses this healthy house survey research using observation and interview techniques. The instrument in thisstudy is to use the health home requirements according to the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No.829/Menkes/ SK/VII/1999concerning settlement health requirements. This research is a qualitative descriptive research, sampling using a purposive sampling technique. The sampling technique that is in accordance with the wishes of the researcher is purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is a technique for determining research samples that is based on the researcher's consideration of samples that are considered appropriate and representative. The informan in this study was 15 people. The research location is Gunung Jae Hamlet, Sheet Village, Sheet District, West Lombok Regency. The research was conducted on, 25 Juli - 25 August 2024. Data collection in this research is by conducting in-depth interviews and filling out forms in accordance with healthy home criteria regulations, then processing, analyzing, mapping and reducing until they are saturated.

RESULT
Aspects of Healthy Home Assessment
1. Components of the House
The assessment criteria the House Component are assessed based on 8 aspects of assessment. The eight aspects were assessed as a whole in 15 houses and conclusions were reached , namely: :
 a) Ceiling, out of 15 houses that have been surveyed, the results were obtained that 3 houses do not have ceilings. 10 houses have ceilings, dirty, difficult to clean and prone to accidents.
 b) Walls, out of 15 houses that have been surveyed , the results show that 4 houses are semi-permanent/half-walled/masonry or stone that are not plastered /boards that are not waterproof . 11 houses are permanent walls (plastered brick walls/pairs) of waterproof boards .

c) Floor, of the 15 houses that have been surveyed , the results show that 4 houses use bamboo boards/webbing close to the stucco ground that is cracked and dusty. 11 houses using plastered floors/ tiles/ ceramics / boards.

d) Bedroom windows, out of 15 houses that have been surveyed, theresults are that 3 houses have no bedroom windows, 12 houses have bedroom windows.

e) Family room windows, from 15 houses that have been surveyed, the results are obtained that 2 houses do not have family room windows, and 13 houses have family room windows.

f) Ventilation, of the 15 houses that have been surveyed , the results are that 1 house has no ventilation, 10 houses have, the area of permanent ventilation is <10% of the floor area, and 4 houses have, the area of permanent ventilation is >10% of the floor area .

g) Kitchen smoke holes, of the 15 houses that have been surveyed , the results are that 5 houses do not have kitchen smoke holes , 7 houses have kitchen ventilation holes <10% of the floor area, and 3 houses have ventilation holes>10% of the floor area kitchen.

h) Lighting, from 15 houses that have been surveyed , the results are that 3 houses have lighting that is not bright, 7 houses have less bright lighting so that it is not clear to be used for normal reading, and 5 houses have bright lighting and do not glare so that it can be used for reading normally.

2. Sanitation Facilities

The assessment criteria the House Component are assessed based on 4 aspects of assessment The four aspects were assessed as a whole in 15 houses and conclusions were obtained, namely:

a) clean water facilities (SGL/SPT/PP/KU/P/AH), of the 15 houses that have been surveyed , theresults are that 2 houses have clean water facilities, not their own and do not meet health requirements, 6 houses have clean water facilities, own their own and do not meet health requirements, and 2 houses have clean water facilities that are not their own and meet the health requirements. health requirements , and 5 houses have clean water facilities.

b) Toilets (sewage disposal facilities), of the 15 houses that have been surveyed , the results are that 8 houses have latrines, not goosenecks with lids distributed to rivers/ponds, 5 houses have latrines, not goosenecks with lids, septic tanks, and 3 houses have latrines, goose necks, septic tanks.

c) Wastewater Disposal Facilities (SPAL), of the 15 houses that have been surveyed , theresults show that 3 houses have SPAL, are soaked but pollute water sources with a distance of <10m. 10 houses have SPAL and are drained into sewers. 1 house has SPAL, soaked and does not pollute the water source with a distance of >10m. 1 house has SPAL channeled into a closed sewer.

d) Waste disposal facilities (garbage cans), from 15 houses that have been surveyed, the results were obtained that 7 houses do not have garbage cans. 3 houses have garbage cans but are waterproof and do not have lids. 5 houses have garbage cans that are waterproof and do not have lids.

3. Occupant Behavior

The assessment criteria for the House Component are assessed based on 5 aspects of assessment. The five aspects were assessed as a whole in 15 houses and conclusions were reached, namely:

a) Opening Room Window, from 15 houses that have been surveyed, the results are that 5 houses never open, 4 houses open sometimes and 6 houses open every day.

b) Opening the Family Room Window, of the 15 houses surveyed , the results were that 6 houses never opened the windows, 5 houses sometimes opened, and 4 houses were opened every day .

c) Cleaning the Yard, of the 15 houses that have been surveyed , the results are that 2 houses never clean, 6 houses sometimesclean, and 7 houses always clean the yard

d) Throwing Infant and Toddler Feces into the Toilet, from 15 houses that have been surveyed , the results are that 7 houses defecate in rivers/ ponds/ gardens/ carelessly, 1 house sometimes throws into the toilet, and 7 houses every day throw into the toilet.

e) Throwing Waste into the Trash, of the 15 houses that have been surveyed , the results are that 7 houses are thrown into rivers/ ponds/ garden/ careless, 4 houses are sometimesthrown into the trash, and 4 houses are thrown into the trash every day.

Based on a survey conducted on respondents, the following data was obtained :

Table 1.
Healthy House Assessment Results Chart.

It	Respondents	Component Home (31)	Sanitation (25)	Resident behavior (44)	Total Score
1	An. F	310	200	44	554
2	An. J	310	175	396	881
3	An. H	465	300	352	1.117
4	An. N	403	200	176	779
5	An. R	341	150	308	799
6	An. AR	279	225	88	592
7	An. AM	434	230	220	884
8	An. SB	372	225	220	817
9	An. SP	248	250	220	718
10	An. DA	372	75	440	887
11	An. SN	279	125	176	580
12	An. BM	310	125	352	787
13	An. BC	310	300	176	786
14	An. SA	186	225	88	499
15	An. MS	310	250	132	692

Based on the results of the healthy house assessment above, which was reviewed from 3 aspects except for the aspect of the presence of larvae, the 15 houses were categorized as follows: Healthy Houses : 1 House out of 15 target houses . Unhealthy Houses: 14 houses out of 15 target houses. The Larval Existence component is not assessed due to the researcher's limitations, the limitation in question is the time limitation.

DISCUSSION
Based on the results of the survey above, we found several things that cause mosthouses to be categorized as unhealthy:

Based on House Components and Criteria

a) Ceiling: Most of the houses in Lendang Jae Hamlet do not have ceilings or ceilings. That we know that the ceiling functions to protect them, for example from dust or dirt that comes from outside and directly hits them or their food later which will cause their own losses to them.

b) Walls : The walls of houses in Lendang Jae Hamlet are diverse , namely classified as semi-permanent and permanent.

c) Flooring : Floors are made of cracked stucco and some are made of fine stucco/ceramic.

d) Bedroom and Family Room Window : Most homes have windows in bedrooms and family rooms.

e) Ventilation: People have ventilation in their houses, the size of the ventilation in their houses is less than 10% of the floor area and some are greater than 10% of the floor area .

f) Kitchen Smoke Pits: In most people's kitchens have smoke holes .
g) Natural lighting: The lighting conditions in the houses in Lendang Jae Hamlet are more categorized as less bright and less clear to be used for normal reading .

Home Sanitation Facilities
a) SAB (Clean Water Facilities): Clean water is water used for daily purposes whose quality meets health requirements and can be drunk if it has been cooked. Drinking water is water whose quality meets health requirements and can be drunk immediately . From the observation of the ownership of clean water facilities in houses in Lendang Jae Hamlet , all houses have clean water facilities.
b) Family Toilet: From the results of the survey in Lendang Jae Hamlet , the results were obtained that the availabilityof latrines already existed in all houses.
c) SPAL: The poor quality of sanitation is also reflected in the low percentage of the population connected to the sewerage system. Household wastewater should be treated properly, not disposed of carelessly. This can cause the surrounding water source to be polluted due to wastewater infiltration. In addition, untreated wastewater can be the reason for the arrival of flies. From the results of the house survey in Lendang Jae hamlet , it shows that the community has SPAL, some are more than 10 m away from the water source, some are less than 10 m away from the water source so that they can polluting water sources
d) Trash Bins: Poorly controlled garbage disposal is a suitable place for several organisms and attracts various animals such as flies, mosquitoes, rats and dogs that can cause diseases. The potential dangers caused, including diarrhea, cholera, typhus which can spread quickly because viruses originating from garbage can mix with drinking water. Dengue disease can also increase rapidly in areas where waste management is inadequate, as well as fungal diseases (e.g. skin fungus). Based on a survey that has been carried out by almost all people , there is no means of waste disposal.

Behavior
The behavior habits of the residents of the house who sometimes open the windows, and the waste treatment system by throwing it in the garden and then burning it without being processed or thrown into the TPS, and the low sewage drain (siring) thatis not properly neutralized so that when it rains, the sewers of the houseis clogged by garbage in front of the house / garden that is closed and cannot accommodate properly so that the house often floods which eventually invite fly vectors to come, so that it can cause diseases such as diarrhea, for the residents and its surroundings. Based on the results of the healthy house assessment above, which was reviewed from 3 aspects except for the aspectof the presence of larvae, the 15 houses were categorized as follows : Healthy Houses : 1 House out of 15 target houses . Unhealthy Houses: 14 houses out of 15 target houses. The results of this research are in line with research conducted by, Iwan Desimal, Ismail Marzuki, Arif Sofyandi, (2023). Based on the results of a survey that was conducted, out of 25 houses in the Karang Buyuk area, Ampenan District, the results showed that there were 2 houses that met healthy house standards. and 23 houses that do not meet healthy house standards.

Apart from that, research conducted by Anggi Utari, Fahril Fanani, A. Yunastiawan Eka P. (2024) explains that the characteristics of the Bajo people who live on Bungin Island and Kaung Island reflect a close relationship with the surrounding natural environment, especially the sea which has an influence has a big influence on the pattern of life and economic activities of the community. Their social life is also closely intertwined in the coastal residential environment, where togetherness and helping each other are integral aspects of people's daily lives. Apart from that, all of the ecistic elements are interrelated and contribute

to shaping the characteristics of the residential environment of the coastal communities of the Bajo Tribe on Bungin Island and Kaung Island. This supports the assumption that almost all people in Gunung Jae Hamlet, Sheet Village, Sheet District, West Lombok Regency have unhealthy houses and settlements.

Apart from that, research was conducted by Sahdan Mustari (2021) with the research title, Assessment of Healthy Homes and Identification of Environmentally Based Diseases in Toddlers in Sapanang Village, Binamu District in 2019. The results of the research showed that of the 80 houses under five that were observed, there were 71 houses that did not meet the requirements. health requirements such as not having sufficient ventilation, not having enough lighting in the room and not having a landfill that meets the requirements. Most of the toddlers had environmental-based disease complaints, namely 76 people (95.0%) with the biggest disease complaints being ARI (85.0%), skin diseases (53.57%) and diarrhea (57.50%).

On the other hand, research conducted by Elsa Try Julita Sembiring and Aliya Safithri (2021) shows that the research results show that a) the condition of the house does not meet the criteria for a healthy house, b) the use of river water for bathing, washing and toileting (MCK), c) the habit of open defecation (defecation) in rivers/seas, d) unmanaged liquid waste. The main inhibiting factors for having a private toilet include: a) limited land, b) economic limitations. The recommendation for sanitation management at this location is the construction of communal toilets equipped with communal anaerobic baffle reactor wastewater treatment and the provision of latrines accompanied by local processing of tripikon-S.

Meanwhile, this research is based on a development program that is gradually being carried out by the local government so that there is an increase in healthy housing settlements, which was carried out by Gamawan Fauzi, Maulana Rifa'i, Made Panji Teguh Santoso (2022) entitled implementation of the healthy environment housing program policy in residential areas that the DPRKP carries out socialization of the healthy housing environment program at the sub-district level, then the program is conveyed back to village officials. The construction of livable houses in each village from 2016 until now has almost reached the target of 74.24%. Environmental factors still do not support the smooth running of the program. A cultural environment where people's houses are crowded together still exists in several villages, making it difficult to build livable houses.

CONCLUSION
The assessment of healthy houses is seen from 3 aspects, namely house components, sanitation and the behavior of the occupants. Of the 15 houses, there is 1 house that is in the healthy category and 14 houses that are in the unhealthy category.

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