

Factors Related to Sanitation at Padang Great Market, West Sumatra

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ABSTRACT: There are 3 markets with good sanitation in Padang City and 5 with passable sanitation; the rest of the markets in Padang City did not meet the requirements, one of which was Padang Great Market. This is the largest central market in Padang City, but it still does not meet the requirements. This study aims to determine factors related to Padang Great Market Sanitation in 2023. Methods. The research used a quantitative approach cross-sectional design in January-April 2023 at Padang Great Market, using a questionnaire of 104 respondents. The sampling technique used proportional random sampling. Data processing using univariate analysis and bivariate analysis using a chi-square test with a degree of confidence of 95% ($\alpha = 0.05$). Results. Univariate analysis showed 47.1% of sanitation was not good, 68.3% of traders traded full-time, 49% had fewer roles, and 40.4% of sanitation workers still lacked support. Bivariate analysis showed that there was a significant relationship ($p < 0.05$) between the duration of trading time ($p = 0.000$), the role of traders ($p = 0.000$), support of cleaners ($p = 0.000$), and Padang Great Market Sanitation. Conclusion. Duration of trading time, traders' role, and cleaning staff support are related to Padang Great Market sanitation. Efforts to overcome this include educating traders and training cleaners about good market sanitation.

KEYWORDS: Sanitation, market, traders, janitors.

1 INTRODUCTION

Market environmental sanitation that is not managed properly will affect public health [1]. We must maintain environmental sanitation in markets because markets are public places where all diseases can spread, especially those related to food, drink, water and water [2]. Indonesia has 448 traditional markets, and based on the 2017 Permenkes there is 10.94% that meet market sanitation requirements, and 89.06% do not meet market sanitation requirements. One market that does not meet sanitation requirements is the city of Padang [3].

In the results of initial observations made at Padang Great Market, researchers found problems with damaged public facilities, scattered garbage, and improper sewerage channels. Furthermore, there is no separation between wet and dry waste by traders, sewers for wastewater in chicken and fish stalls that are not closed, and lots of garbage that causes unpleasant odors that can annoy buyers and traders. This can disturb the comfort of buyers and traders, damage the aesthetics of the market, and can become a hotbed of disease or a breeding ground for disease vectors.

The initial observation also found that the duration of trading time was 9 traders, or 30%, trading temporarily and 21 traders, or 70%, trading full time. With more traders trading full time, it is believed that this causes poor market sanitary conditions due to the large amount of waste generated and increased market density. Furthermore, the problems were found in the role of traders, only 3 traders were found to play a role in market sanitation, and 27 of them had less role in implementing market sanitation to create a healthy market. If many traders don't play a role in implementing sanitation, the Padang Great Market auto market will not be able to meet the sanitation requirements according to standards. And also found problems in the support of cleaning staff. At Padang Great Market, only 4 out of 30 respondents interviewed during the initial observation stated that there was support from the cleaning staff. At the same time, the remaining 26 said there was a lack of support from the cleaning staff at Padang Great Market. So it was determined that the support of the cleaning staff was a factor affecting market sanitation because if there were less or even no support from the cleaning staff, then the implementation of market

sanitation at Padang Great Market would not run well automatically. This study aims to determine the factors related to sanitation in Padang Great Market.

2 METHOD

This research uses a type of quantitative research using a cross-sectional design. The dependent variable in this study is market sanitation, and the independent variables are the duration of trading time, the role of traders, and the support of cleaners. The research was conducted at Padang Great Market from January to April 2023, with a total population of 1768 with a sample of 104 traders. Determination of the number of samples using the Slovin formula with a proportional random sampling technique. The data sources used are data from direct observations and interviews in the field, data from the Padang City Trade Office, data from Padang Great Market management, and previous research. The data analysis used was univariate and bivariate analysis using the chi-square test with a 95% degree of confidence.

3 RESULT

The characteristics of the respondents based on Table 1 show that more than half of the respondents were female (66.3%), and the age range of the respondents were mostly adults (26-45 years), namely 50%. Furthermore, respondents with the last level of education were in high school (44.2%) more than those with educational levels who did not finish elementary school, graduated from elementary school, junior high school, high school, and university.

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondent

Characteristics	Category	Amount	%
Gender	Male	35	33,7
	Female	69	66,3
Age	Young (17-25 years)	16	15,4
	Adult (26-45 years)	52	50
	Old (>45 years)	36	34,6
Level of Education	Not completed in primary school	4	3,8
	Graduated from elementary school	16	15,4
	Graduated from junior high school	35	33,7
	Graduated from senior high school	46	44,2
	Graduated from university	3	2,9
Trade Type	Vegetable food	25	24
	Animal food	35	33,6
	Staple	27	26
	Electronic goods	1	12,5
	Stationery	3	1
	Clothes	13	2,9

The descriptive statistical analysis results in Table 2 show that another 47.1% are not good enough for sanitary market conditions. 68.3% of traders entered full-time trading, 49% were less involved, and 40.4% of respondents stated that they lacked the support of cleaners.

Table 2. Market Sanitation, Trade Time Duration, Role of Traders, and Janitor's Support

Variable	Category	Amount	%
Market Sanitation	Not good	49	47,1
	Good	55	52,9
Trading Time Duration	Full time	71	68,3
	Part time	33	31,7
Trader's Role	Less role	51	49
	Role	53	51
Janitor Support	Not very supportive	62	59,6
	Support	42	40,4

The results of the chi square analysis contained in table 3 explain that there is a significant relationship ($p < 0.05$) between the duration of trading time, the role of traders, the support of cleaners and market sanitation. Statistical test results obtained the duration of trading time ($p = 0.000$) with a POR value of 6.911 (95% CI= 2.531- 18.870), the role of the trader ($p = 0.000$) with a POR value of 7.385 (95% CI= 3.098- 17.600), cleaning staff support ($p = 0.000$) with a POR value of 13.317 (95% CI= 5.074- 34.949).

Table 3. Relationship of Trade Time Duration, Role of Traders, Janitor's Support and Market Sanitation

Variable	Market Sanitation				Total		p-value
	Not Good		Good		n	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Trading Time Duration							0,020
Full time	43	60,6	28	39,4	71	100	
Part time	6	18,2	27	81,8	33	100	
Trader's Role							0,012
Less role	36	70,6	15	29,4	51	100	
Role	63	34,5	40	75,5	53	100	
Janitor's Support							0,001
Not very supportive	34	81,0	8	19,0	42	100	
Support	15	24,2	47	75,8	62	100	

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 MARKET SANITATION

The results showed that 47.1% entered into poor sanitation. The results of this study are in line with data from the Padang City Trade Office, namely regarding market sanitation in Padang City, which states that Padang Great Market is still a market that does not meet market sanitation requirements based on Permenkes Number 17 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for Organizing Healthy Markets [4].

Efforts that can be made next are that UPT Padang Great Market can provide table assistance, increase the number of TPS, add 9 toilets at Padang Great Market, be even better at providing clean water, routinely carry out disease-transmitting animal control, recruit markets security officers, organize markets so that the parking area, make regulations regarding the provisions regarding the cleanliness of the market building and provide understanding to cleaning staff so that they always maintain the cleanliness of the market building, either by making announcements using loudspeakers or using leaflets distributed to all parts of the market.

4.2 RELATIONSHIP OF TRADING TIME DURATION WITH MARKET SANITATION

Based on the research results and bivariate analysis, it shows that there is a significant relationship between the duration of trading time and the sanitation of Padang Great Market in 2023. The results of the bivariate analysis were obtained: the market sanitation was unfavorable, and conditions more respondents with full-time trading duration (60.6%) compared to

respondents who traded temporarily (18.2%). Based on statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), this shows a relationship between trading time duration and market sanitation. The POR value was 6,911, meaning that respondents who traded full-time had a risk of 6,911 making the market's sanitary conditions unfavorable.

In line with Bahri's research (2014) concerning the relationship between the duration of trading time and the sanitation of the Bina Usaha Market, which stated that there was a significant relationship between the duration of trading time and the sanitation conditions of the Business Development market in Ujong Kalak Gampong, Johan Pahlawan District, West Aceh Regency in 2014 [2]. Same with the research at Padang Great Market, that trading time duration has a significant relationship with Padang Great Market sanitation.

Therefore, UPT Padang Great Market should provide market regulations if traders must always ensure that the conditions of their trading area are always clean, so even though more traders choose to trade all day long, the cleanliness of the market environment is maintained. And also, the market manager should provide the same distance between one trader and another so that when the majority of traders choose to trade all day every day, the market will not look too crowded, and the cleanliness of the market environment can be maintained, and the air in the market will not be stuffy because visitors can freely enter and exit the market.

4.3 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ROLE OF TRADERS AND MARKET SANITATION

Based on the research results and bivariate analysis, it shows that there is a significant relationship between the role of traders and Padang Great Market sanitation in 2023. From the results of the bivariate analysis, that is, from the unfavorable market sanitation conditions, more respondents don't play a role (70.6%) compared to respondents who have a role (24.5%). Based on statistical tests, it was obtained that p value = 0.000 ($p < 0.05$). This indicates a relationship between the role of traders and market sanitation. The POR value was 7,385, meaning that respondents who did not play a role had 7,385 times the risk of making market sanitation conditions unfavorable.

At Padang Great Market, the lack of the role of traders in market sanitation is due to the behavior and awareness itself of the importance of cleanliness in the market environment, both cleanliness inside the stall/trading area and cleanliness outside the stall/trading area. Therefore, to realize good market sanitation at Padang Great Market, which complies with the Minister of Health Number 17 of 2020 requirements, it is recommended that all traders participate in maintaining the cleanliness of the market to create a clean and comfortable market atmosphere. Market traders must be able to play a minimum role by picking up trash around their respective trading locations. They are willing to change their trading locations to make the market neat and orderly. UPT Padang Great Market should give strict sanctions to traders who violate market sanitation regulations. This sanction can be in the form of a fine.

4.4 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OFFICER SUPPORT AND MARKET SANITATION

Based on the research results and bivariate analysis conducted, it showed that there was a significant relationship between the support of cleaning staff and Padang Great Market sanitation in 2023. From the bivariate analysis results, namely that market sanitation conditions were not good, more respondents stated that they lacked support from cleaners (81%) compared to the support of cleaning staff (24.2%). Based on test statistics obtained p value = 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), this shows a relationship between the support of cleaning workers and market sanitation. The POR value was 13,317, meaning that if there were a lack of support from the cleaning staff, there would be a risk of 13,317 making the market's sanitation conditions unfavorable.

This is in line with Armi's research (2016) concerning the relationship between the behavior of cleaning staff and environmental cleanliness, which states that there is a significant relationship between the behavior of cleaning workers and the health and cleanliness of the environment in Central Java [5]. Similar to research at Padang Great Market, that support from cleaning staff has a significant relationship with Padang Great Market sanitation.

Therefore, the efforts that can be made are for cleaning staff to be able to carry out their obligations to the fullest and foremost traders who do not comply with market hygiene regulations. And for UPT Padang Great Market, it should be even more assertive for the cleaning staff to carry out their duties properly, such as warning them if they make a mistake. If necessary, the cleaning staff at the market will have additional members to carry out their duties and obtain good results. even more optimal.

5 CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it was concluded that more than half of the market and market stalls were categorized as poor sanitation, traders traded at Padang Great Market full-time/all day, traders played a role in implementing market sanitation, respondents stated that there was support from the cleaning staff.

There is a significant relationship between the duration of trading time and the sanitation of Padang Great Market. Namely, respondents who trade full-time have a risk of 6,911 times, making the market's sanitary conditions unfavorable. There is a significant relationship between the role of traders and Padang Great Market sanitation, namely respondents who do not play a role have a risk of 7,385 times, making market sanitation conditions unfavorable. There is a significant relationship between the support of janitors and Padang Great Market sanitation. That is, a lack of support from janitors will have a risk of 13,317 times, making market sanitation conditions unfavorable.

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