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Page: 01-12

DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION WUA-WUA CENTRAL MARKET KENDARI CITY

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ABSTRACT

Background: Healthy market must fulfil criteria good sanitation to prevent transmission disease contagious. Wua-Wua Central Market is one of the center economy main in Kendari City that requires monitoring condition sanitation.

Objective: Study This aim For know description condition sanitation environment behavior traders management garbage system disposal waste as well as perception traders at Wua-Wua Central Market Kendari City.

Method: Type of research This is descriptive quantitative with approach survey field. Data collection was carried out through interview and filling questionnaire to 32 traders as respondents. Data analyzed in a way univariate and presented in form table distribution frequency.

Results: Majority respondents is women (68.8%) with type place sales stall permanent (59.4%). Clean water source dominated well drill (87.5%) toilet access reached 100% (75% used public toilets). TPS access was assessed easy by 90.6% of respondents and 96.9% have place rubbish separate. Disposal rubbish dominated by transportation officers (59.4%) but 37.5% still use receptacle rubbish open. Facilities wash hand soapy still very minimal (3.1%). The majority traders (84.4%) agree that facility market sanitation is already adequate.

Conclusion: Sanitation at Wua-Wua Central Market in a way general Already Enough good. Howeve the aspect availability soap in the facility wash hands and use receptacle rubbish covered by traders Still need improved.

KEYWORDS: Market Sanitation Environmental Health Behavior Trader.

INTRODUCTION

Globally the problem sanitation become problems all over the world. The bad access to means sanitation related close with transmission various type disease infectious . Sanitation hold important role in development health one of them environment places general . Sanitation in public places general is part from efforts that must be made done in improvement degrees health public (Seviana *et al* . 2023).

A market is a collection of buyers and sellers who through their actual or potential interactions determine the price of a product or set of products. Thus we can view a market as a place where prices are determined. Simply put a market can be defined as a place where buyers and sellers meet to conduct transactions (Lestari 2022) .

According to the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language sanitation is an effort to improve and realize a healthy level of health especially public health or can be interpreted as a way to maintain the human environment especially the physical environment namely the living environment earth water and air. Meanwhile the general definition of sanitation is a way of behavior that aims to develop a healthy lifestyle and a strategy to prevent people from coming into direct contact with hazardous and dirty materials so that cleanliness is maintained and human health is improved (Sitorus *et al* . 2023) .

Dirty market and slum can become place breeding vector as well as place spread disease infectious for buyers and sellers . In addition the market has very important position in provide safe food so that must fulfil healthy market criteria namely clean comfortable safe and healthy market conditions (Seviana *et al* . 2023) .

The market must own facility sanitation and fulfill condition such as : availability of clean water in sufficient and flowing quantity with smooth existence bathroom and toilet management garbage channels disposal wastewater treatment plant and shelter in accordance Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of 2020. Washing hands control vector control animal carrier disease quality food and materials food as well as disinfect all markets important (Nafita *et al* . 2022) .

Trader are people who always active in the market which includes among others sanitation such as water toilets and facilities wash hand . Possibility infected disease like diarrhea and itching If cleanliness the market environment is disturbed and not clean . As a result it is very important For notice problem sanitation For avoid disease (Nafita *et al* . 2022) .

Wow Wua Central Market or so known public as Wua-Wua New Market is one of the main traditional markets in Kendari City Southeast Sulawesi Province . This market located in Bende Village Kadia District right in the area strategic center city and is located around Jalan

MT Haryono which is one of the track main activity Kendari City's economy . This market built reopened by the Kendari City Government after the old market experienced fire.

The construction of the modern market started around 2011 and completed in 2016 with objective make it center more trade well-organized comfortable and representative for community . The market building consists of over two floors with hundreds kiosks and stalls For various type trader .

METHOD

Study This use design descriptive quantitative research was held at the Wua-Wua Central Market Kendari City in June 2026. Population in study This is all over trader active in the market with sample A total of 32 respondents were selected use certain sampling techniques . Primary data is collected direct through interview structured and filling digital / printed questionnaire . Measured variables covers identity respondents access facility sanitation behavior sanitation as well as perception related market environment . Data analysis was carried out in a way descriptive For see percentage distribution frequency .

RESULTS

1. Identity Respondents

1) Gender

Table 1Number Respondents By Gender.

No	Gender	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
1	Woman	22	68.8
2	Man	10	31.3
	Total	32	100.0

Based on Table 1 shows that of 32 respondents some big various sex Woman that is as many as 22 respondents with percentage of 68.8% while respondents man as many as 10 respondents with percentage 31.3%.

2) Types of Selling Places

Table 2Distribution Respondents Based on Type of Selling Place.

No	Types of Selling Places	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
1	Chicken stall	3	9.4
2	Meat stall	2	6.3
3	Permanent kiosk	19	59.4
4	street vendors	4	12.5
5	Businessman	4	12.5
	Total	32	100.0

Based on Table 2 shows that of 32 respondents type place selling the most is stall permanent that is as many as 19 respondents (59.4%) . Furthermore street vendors and entrepreneurs each had 4 respondents. (12.5%) stalls chicken as many as 3 respondents with percentage 9.4% and the least is roadside stall meat as many as 2 respondents with percentage 6.3%.

2. Facility Access Sanitation

1) Clean Water Source

Table 3Distribution Respondents Based on Clean Water Sources.

No	Clean Water Source	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
1	Tap water	2	6.3
2	Boreholes	28	87.5
3	Refill water	2	6.3
	Total	32	100.0

Based on Table 3 shows that Of the 32 respondents the most common source of clean water was used is well drill that is as many as 28 respondents with percentage of 87.5% while tap water and bottled water each used by 2 respondents with percentage 6.3%.

2) Access to Toilet/Lavatory

Table 4Distribution Respondents Based on Access to Toilets/Latrines.

No	Access to Toilet/Lavatory	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	32	100.0
	Total	32	100.0

Based on Table 4 shows that all over respondents as many as 32 respondents with percentage 100.0% has access to the toilet/ latrine.

3) T type toilet

Table 5Distribution Respondents Based on Toilet Type.

No	Toilet Types	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
1	Public toilet	24	75.0
2	Private toilet	8	25.0
	Total	32	100.0

Based on Table 5 shows that Of the 32 respondents the most common type of toilet was used is a public toilet that is as many as 24 respondents with percentage of 75.0% while private toilets used by 8 respondents with percentage 25.0%.

4) TPS access

Table 6 Distribution Respondents Based on TPS Access

No	TPS access	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
1	Easy	29	90.6
2	Difficult	3	9.4
	Total	32	100.0

Based on Table 6 shows that of 32 respondents some big own easy access to polling stations that is as many as 29 respondents with percentage of 90.6% while those who experienced access difficult as many as 3 respondents with percentage 9.4%.

5) Separate Trash Can

Table 7 Distribution Respondents Based on those who have separate trash bins.

No	Separate Trash Can	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	31	96.9
2	No	1	3.1
	Total	32	100.0

Based on Table 7 shows that of 32 respondents some big own place rubbish separated that is as many as 31 respondents with percentage of 96.9% while those who do not own place rubbish separated as many as 1 respondent with percentage 3.1%.

6) Transport equipment rubbish

Table 8 Distribution Respondents Based on Waste Transport Equipment.

No	Garbage Transport Equipment	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	31	96.9
2	No	1	3.1
	Total	32	100.0

Based on Table 8 shows that of 32 respondents some big own tool carrier rubbish that is as many as 31 respondents with percentage of 96.9% while those who do not own tool carrier rubbish as many as 1 respondent with percentage 3.1%.

7) Channel waste

Table 9 Distribution Respondents Based on Waste Channel.

No	Sewerage Channel	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
1	Open	2	6.3
2	Closed	5	15.6
3	Piping	25	78.1
	Total	32	100.0

Based on Table 8 shows that of 32 respondents some big own tool carrier rubbish that is as many as 31 respondents with percentage of 96.9% while those who do not own tool carrier rubbish as many as 1 respondent with percentage 3.1%.

8) Facility wash hand

Table 10 Distribution Respondents Based on Hand Washing Facilities.

No	Hand Washing Facilities	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
1	Easy to reach	21	65.6
2	There is soap	1	3.1
3	There is running water	10	31.3
	Total	32	100.0

Based on Table 10 shows that of 32 respondents facilities wash the most hands available is easy reachable that is as many as 21 respondents with percentage of 65.6% followed by the presence of flowing water as many as 10 respondents with percentage of 31.3% while the least is existence soap as many as 1 respondent with percentage 3.1%.

3. Behavior Sanitation

1) Storage Rubbish

Table 11 Distribution Respondents Based on Sanitation Behavior.

No	Waste Storage	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
1	Open container	12	37.5
2	Closed container	7	21.9
3	Plastic	11	34.4
4	Basket	2	6.3
	Total	32	100.0

Based on Table 11 shows that of 32 respondents storage the most rubbish used is receptacle open that is as many as 12 respondents with percentage of 37.5% followed by plastic as many as 11 respondents with percentage 34.4% container closed as many as 7 respondents with percentage 21.9% and the least is basket as many as 2 respondents with percentage 6.3%.

2) How to Dispose of Rubbish

Table 12 Distribution Respondents Based on How to Dispose of Waste.

No	How to Dispose of Trash	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
1	polling station	13	40.6
2	Transported by officers	19	59.4
	Total	32	100.0

Based on Table 12 shows that of 32 respondents some big throw away rubbish with method

transported officer that is as many as 19 respondents with percentage of 59.4% while those who throw away rubbish to the TPS as many as 13 respondents with percentage 40.6%.

3) Clean Water Distance

Table 13 Distribution Respondents Based on Clean Water Distance.

No	Clean Water Distance	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
1	<50 m	31	96.9
2	51-100 m	1	3.1
	Total	32	100.0

Based on Table 13 shows that of 32 respondents some big own distance to clean water not enough from 50 meters that is as many as 31 respondents with percentage of 96.9% while distance 51 - 100 meters only as many as 1 respondent with percentage 3.1%.

4) Toilet Distance

Table 14 Distribution Respondents Based on Toilet Distance.

No	Toilet Distance	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
1	<50 m	19	59.4
2	51-100 m	9	28.1
3	>100 m	4	12.5
	Total	32	100.0

Table 14 shows that Of the 32 respondents the distance to the toilet was the most is not enough from 50 meters that is as many as 19 respondents with percentage of 59.4% followed by distance 51 - 100 meters as many as 9 respondents with percentage 28.1% and distance more from 100 meters as many as 4 respondents with percentage 12.5%.

5) Using the Toilet

Table 15 Distribution Respondents Based on Who Uses the Toilet.

No	Using the Toilet	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	32	100.0
	Total	32	100.0

Based on Table 15 shows that all over respondents as many as 32 respondents with percentage 100.0% using the toilet.

6) Facility Sanitation d i Market Already Adequate

Table 16 Distribution Respondents Based on Adequate Sanitation Facilities in Markets.

No	Evaluation	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
1	Don't agree	2	6.3
2	Agree	27	84.4
3	Strongly agree	3	9.4
	Total	32	100.0

Based on Table 16 shows that of 32 respondents some big state agree that facility sanitation in the market is already adequate that is as many as 27 respondents with percentage 84.4% as many as 3 respondents with 9.4% of respondents stated that they strongly agreed and 2 respondents with percentage 6.3% stated No agree.

7) Market Cleanliness is Maintained well

Table 17 Distribution Respondents Based on.

No	Evaluation	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
1	Don't agree	4	12.5
2	Agree	26	81.3
3	Strongly agree	2	6.3
	Total	32	100.0

Based on Table 17 shows that of 32 respondents some big state agree that market cleanliness is maintained with Good that is as many as 26 respondents with percentage 81.3% as many as 2 respondents with 6.3 % stated that they strongly agreed and 4 respondents with percentage 12.5% stated No agree .

DISCUSSION

Based on results study about characteristics respondents some big traders in this market various sex women namely as many as 22 people with percentage reached 68.8%. Dominance Woman in activity handling trading This reflect role important they in sector large-scale informal economy micro and small businesses in the market area . In line with profile gender this kind place the most dominant selling item at the location study is stall permanent with total of 19 respondents or by 59.4%. Ownership of premises business in the form of stall permanent give stability remote operations more Good for traders If compared to with street vendors (PKL) which number 12.5% or roadside stall chicken and meat of a certain nature more specific . Stability place permanent selling This in a way direct relate with convenience trader in reach provide and manage facility sanitation around the trading area they in a way

sustainable.

Access to clean water sources on site study is at in very ideal conditions good in a way quantity and affordability distance geographically . The majority traders namely as many as 28 respondents or 87.5% utilizing well drill as source main fulfillment clean water needs they daily . Availability this water supply supported with very close accessibility where as many as 96.9% of respondents own distance to clean water sources not enough from 50 meters from stall place they selling . Even though quantity of water from well drill This abundant and very easy reached by traders aspects quality biological like content bacteria coliform and chemical parameters still need monitoring periodically from authority related . Considering that the market area is densely populated area activity risk occurrence contamination cross from seepage waste domestic to in groundwater place well drill be very possible happen if construction well No made waterproof perfect .

Regarding fulfillment toilet facilities and levels accessibility all respondents totaling 32 people or 100% were recorded own access full and active use toilet facilities available in the market. As many as 75.0% of the total respondents depend on the existence of public toilets

with majority distance relative distance close and easy reachable namely not enough from 50 meters for 59.4% of traders . Conditions empirical This show that fulfillment sanitation related basis with disposal excreta man has fulfilled in a way evenly distributed in the market environment . Although Thus the level dependence very high trader to use of shared toilets or public toilet charge not quite enough big responsibility on management market management . Required supervision as well as timetable extra cleaning strict so that public toilet facilities the No changed become nest germs and agents transmission disease based environment for trader and market visitors .

System management management trash in this market in a way structural Actually has show indicator sufficient arrangement positive and organized . This is proven with ownership place rubbish separate ones that have been implemented by 96.9% of traders in the stalls they . Apart from that as many as 96.9% of respondents also had own tool carrier each person's trash as well as supported by convenience access going to Place Shelter Meanwhile (TPS) is felt by 90.6% of traders . The disposal process end from the stalls are also assessed effective Because majority rubbish traders namely by 59.4% discarded with method transported directly by the officer market cleanliness . Based on analysis data alignment system disposal waste liquidity in this market is also monitored very advanced Because as many as 78.1% of respondents has connected with system neat piping . Need noted existence error writing narrative in the script Original results of wua2.docx in Table 9 which was repeat Table 8 text

in No intentionally but the actual table data show that channel this market waste dominated by closed pipes not channel open .

Regardless from the good means structural disposal garbage and waste liquid said it was found A gap adequate behavior crucial at the stage storage rubbish daily at the level traders

. Based on research data storage trash on the stall trader in fact the most Still use receptacle open namely by 37.5% which then followed by the use of pocket plastic by 34.4%. Behavior hoard rubbish in condition open around the work area potential invite various type vector disease like flies and rats . Conditions This become contrast because in one side as many as 84.4% of traders state agree that facility market sanitation is already adequate and 81.3% agree market cleanliness is maintained with good but on the other hand the behavior hygienic daily they Still Not yet fully discipline in matter closing place garbage to prevent contamination environment stall.

Point the most critical weakness in system sanitation in this market found on availability means support facility wash hands. Although majority respondents state that location facility wash hands on the market is very easy reachable namely by 65.6% fulfillment condition completeness hygiene is at a very worrying level . The percentage respondents who have access against flowing water only touch the figure is 31.3% and the most fatal is availability soap cleaners that are at the level critical namely only by 3.1% or only owned by 1 respondent only . The glaring inequality This indicates that existence means wash hands in the new market limited to fulfillment formality physique in the form of provision place or water container only without accompanied by function hygienic conditions that run optimally due to absence soap and limited running water. The phenomenon this is very dangerous for sanitation food especially for traders who manage material food wet and fresh like in the stall chicken and meat because contaminated hands can with easy transfer bacteria pathogen direct to commodities merchandise that will purchased by consumers.

Findings in study This strengthen theory health environment that states that availability means adequate physical No always compared straight with implementation behavior precision hygiene by the community. Problems critical in the form of absence soap and lack of running water in the facilities wash hand This in line with study latest by Wandansari et al. (2024) which states that traditional markets do not equipped with means Adequate Hand Washing with Soap (CTPS) own risk contamination bacteria coliform in products food until four times more tall compared to with modern markets. In addition the habit hoard trash in the container opened by 37.5% of traders confirmed by studies from Prasetyo and Rahmawati (2025) stated that that storage rubbish organic market with receptacle open is factor puller

main for population flies (*Musca domestica*) and rats are potential spread leptospirosis disease area settlements around the market. On the other hand the existence of system channel waste piping closed which reached 78.1% appreciated in Hidayat et al. 's study . (2023) as step mitigation smell of hydrogen gas effective sulfide (SH_2S) so that succeed create visual comfort and supportive environment height perception satisfaction trader to cleanliness general market.

CONCLUSION

Condition sanitation environment in the Wua-Wua Central Market Kendari City in general general has categorized adequate and running Enough good . Basic rights trader related access to clean water (wells) drill) facilities disposal feces (latrine toilets) TPS management as well as network drainage piping has fulfilled in a way expanding . The main obstacle lies in the lack of completeness facility wash hand soapy as well as habit shelter rubbish daily stall traders who still use system receptacle open .

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