

Empowerment of Society Community to Environmental Sanitation in Labuhan Haji Regency of East Lombok

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to know the Empowerment of Coastal Communities on Environmental Sanitation in Labuhan Haji Sub-district, East Lombok Regency. The method used in this research is descriptive research using Qualitative approach. How to take informants in this study using Purposive Sampling. The result of this research stated that the sanitation of residential environment in Labuhan Haji sub-district, East Lombok regency has not yet fulfilled the requirement of environmental sanitation. Based on the data in the field of the number of homes of residents who are in the coastal area of the haj port that does not have drainage channels so that household wastewater generated for the day flooded away without tampa follow-up to fix it. Likewise with the condition of community housing that sometimes does not have the fentilasi, the size of the house with inadequate family capacity, where the BAB is not there etc. The condition of the people in the coast of Labuhan Haji is very apprehensive so there must be community empowerment to be more concerned about environmental sanitation. Empowerment that can be done one of them is with the socialization to the public, Making public toilet independently and also improve environmental sanitation facilities in mutual assistance.

Keywords: Community Empowerment, Environmental Sanitation

1. Preliminary

Environment is something that is all around us, both living and nonliving. In a broader sense includes the physical, biological, socio-cultural and economic environments. Beautiful environment influenced by human inhabit. Thus the level of education, social culture, and economic factors, is a factor that plays a role in the process of achieving the degree of public health. In the past, humans settled in places that have been available naturally like caves. But with the increase of technology, then humans today can settle in the house, so that the form of housing or residential areas. Since then many health problems arise related to the settlement. The government has long been concerned about this situation, but this problem is very complex, because all kinds of environmental health problems always exist in the neighborhood even on a small scale. However, this can not be ignored because it is the focus of the problem within the wider environment. Human and natural environment both physical and social environment is unity that can not be separated. To defend themselves from the natural ferocity, people try to make shelter, which in the end is called home or residence. Housing is one of the basic human needs. With the dwelling place can be fulfilled basic needs and can improve the dignity and dignity of the community. In addition, residential buildings should also be accompanied by environmental facilities that work for the social life of the community. Housing facilities include, toilet-washing facilities (MCK), clean water sources and lighting.

Problems of home or residence can not be separated with environmental health problems, because the emergence and development of disease outbreaks in an area is closely related to the condition of unhealthy housing. Essentially every human being needs a healthy home and is protected from all sorts of external threats. Lack of knowledge about the requirements of a healthy house and its environment will affect the physical condition of the house and the surrounding environment. The beginning of the development of housing and environmental problems is the lack of knowledge about environmental requirements and healthy homes that meet technical, health and ecological requirements.

According to Andi Cahaya (2015: 29) home environment health is the result of a complex interaction between humans and the environment binaanya include natural environment and environment built human. Human interaction in the built environment is the influence of internal human factors such as knowledge, attitudes and human behavior, socioeconomic status, education, trust etc. The interaction of the natural environment with the human built environment is the influence of external factors such as climate, air, water, and topography. Efforts to nourish the environment is an effort to prevent against various environmental conditions that may cause illness. The main factor to note is the sanitary state. This sanitation has a wide scope, one of which is housing sanitation which is part of the settlement environment.

Sanitation in residential coastal communities is generally less regular, bathing facilities, washing and latrines are not known, human waste disposal is done anywhere, the number of occupants that are less suited to the condition of the house and the lighting is less. People usually use dug wells that are less qualified, disease outbreaks often approached in these settlements. The problems that are quite prominent in coastal villages

include lack of awareness of protecting the environment. Each coastal community generally lives as it is, giving in to fate and lacking concern for progress. According Fischer Tambuwun et al (2015: 2) child mortality in Indonesia is very tinggi. Indonesia occupy the sixth rank with an incidence rate of about 6 million babies who die annually. Diarrheal diseases often affect infants and toddlers, if not addressed further will lead to dehydration resulting in death. One of the most frequently studied risk factors is environmental factors including clean water supply (SAB), environmental sanitation, latrines, and housing conditions. Recent data indicate that poor drinking water quality causes 300 cases of diarrhea per 1000 inhabitants. Poor sanitation is blamed for the contamination of e.coli bacteria in clean water consumed by the community. The contamination of e.coli bacteria occurs in groundwater which is widely aspirated by the population, and the river that becomes the source of raw water in PDAM is also contaminated with this bacteria causing health problems (Alma'arif and Anindita Primastuti.2016).

Poor environmental conditions are one of the factors of increased incidence of diarrhea due to the health status of an environment that includes housing, sewerage, and clean water supply. This can lead to major environmental health problems because it can lead to an outbreak of diarrheal disease and affect public health conditions (Susi Ratnawati: 2014).

The non-fulfillment of housing conditions with technical and health requirements in developing countries is generally due to the level of income, knowledge and education of some people who are still relatively low. As a result, the ability to catch and understand the function of the house and the environment is still lacking. The problem of sanitation of residential environments can not be separated with health problems, because the emergence and development of the disease is closely related to the state of a healthy house. Lack of knowledge about healthy houses and the function of sanitation will affect the environmental health conditions around them. Lack of quality of coastal settlement environment has to do with education level, income level, number of household member, relationship and counseling as well as behavior of individual household. Labuhan Haji is located at 08°40 'LS and 116° 34' east longitude, with a distance of about 7 km from the central government of East Lombok regency in Selong. Labuhan Haji has territorial boundaries in the west, Selong District, East Lombok, Regency of Pringabaya, East Lombok in the north, Keruak Subdistrict, East Lombok in the east, Alas Strait. Environmental sanitation is essentially an optimum environmental condition or condition that positively affects the realization of optimum health as well. The scope of environmental health includes housing, human waste disposal (stool), water supply, garbage disposal, sewerage (waste water), livestock (cage) houses, etc. (Notoatmojo, 2005). Environmental conditions in the kecamatan labuhan haji less good so that the occurrence of various diseases, among others diarrhea and respiratory infections in people who are in the area. Based on the observations that researchers do, coastal settlements in the District of Labuhan Haji the quality of the settlement is still not good. The quality of the coastal settlement environment is still low, the waste in this kecamatan is still scattered along the coast, the condition of the house does not meet sanitary conditions, the use of space for ineffective housing. Household waste is still wasted everywhere, because no sewer. The condition of poor environmental sanitation will have an impact on the health of the coastal community. Especially with the lack of health infrastructure facilities in East Lombok District. If this condition is not a concern for the authorities, then make the environment becomes dirty, smelly and a den of disease that can be bad for the community itself. This will affect the quality of health and quality of human resources in the coastal area.

Based on the observation, the residents keep doing their daily activities, they are not affected by the condition of clean or unclean environment. The empowerment of coastal communities in the environmental sanitation problem is very necessary, because coastal communities who are concerned with the health of the housing environment will always keep the housing environment in a clean and healthy condition is a reflection of environmental education to his family. The lack of coastal community empowerment in the coastal sanitation issues of coastal settlements has to do with low levels of knowledge, income levels that are not sufficient for family members' living, guidance and counseling and individual behaviors that include cleansing habits, waste disposal habits, disposal habits dirt on the beach.

2. Methodology

This research type is descriptive research by using approach of Qualitative, where the result of this research is described clearly and and detail that is giving comprehensive description about Coastal Community Empowerment toward Environmental Sanitation in Sub District of Labuhan Haji Regency of East Lombok. The data used there are two namely secondary data and primary data which then in the analysis using analysis of evaluation studies.

In this study also in need of primary data. Teknik used in primary data collection is interview and observation techniques. This technique is expected to get accurate information in the Empowerment of Coastal Communities on Environmental Sanitation in the District of Labuhan Haji, East Lombok.

How to take informants in this research using Purposive Sampling.purposive sampling means intentionally picking technique. That is, the researchers determine their own samples taken not randomly, but determined by the researchers themselves. As for the informants in this study is the community around East Lombok regency,

which represents as informants.

3. Results and Discussion

Environmental sanitation is closely related to the availability of clean water, the availability of latrines, drainage channels, road conditions. The more clean water available for daily needs, the less the risk of children affected by the disease but in reality the coastal communities in this haj port is not so concerned about the health of the surrounding environment. The level of environmental health is determined by the range of possibilities that the environment acts as a living agent breeding, the level of unhealthy environmental health can be measured by poor water supply, waste water disposal not meeting health requirements, unhealthy, lack of provision and utilization of household waste disposal complying with health requirements, absence of food surveillance facilities, and provision of housing facilities that do not meet health requirements.

The housing situation of coastal communities in East Lombok hajj port is not eligible for environmental sanitation. Many inhabited housing and ventilation that do not meet health requirements can facilitate and allow for the transition of diseases and affect the health of the inhabitants. First lighting, sufficient lighting for indoor room lighting is a necessity of human health. Lighting can be obtained from the exposure of the sunlight, the lighting from the sunlight into the window. The cracks and parts of the house exposed to the sun should not be blocked by other objects. Sunlight is useful for lighting, can also reduce air humidity, eradicate mosquitoes, killing germs, illumination of lights, or other useful for lighting a room (Suyono, 2005). Both floors, on the house with other moisture floored floors will be higher than those plastered. Third Walls, the house should be clean, dry and strong. Walls other than for the buffer, also to protect from heat, rain and preferably for brick wall made of house. Fourth The density of the inhabitants The risks posed by the density of the inhabitants of the house against the occurrence of the disease. Fifth Water Supply is water that can be used for daily purposes whose quality meets health requirements and can be drunk when it is cooked. Water for household consumption obtained from the source must be processed first so that it meets the health requirements. Sixth Human waste disposal A sanitary sewer (toilet) is very important, and should always be clean, easy to clean, sufficient light and sufficient ventilation, must be tight so as to ensure a sense of security for the wearer, and the distance is far enough from the water source. Seventh Disposal of Waste Water or waste, Waste water is human excreta, dirty water from kitchen, bathroom, WC, companies, including dirt surface water. Pembuangan air limbah yang kurang baik akan menjadi sarang penyakit dan situasi rumah akan menjadi lembab.

Environmental sanitation is an effort to supervise all the factors that exist in the physical environment that influence or adversely affect the health, physical, mental and social welfare. The influence of the environment in the house on daily activities is not directly. The environment seems to have no potential hazards apparently can cause health disorders of its inhabitants. The result of this research is obtained some respondents with enough environmental sanitation. This is because there are still many coastal communities in the area do not have sewers for household waste disposal and less attention to environmental hygiene that has only a few landfills only so the environment around them is still contaminated with waste water that causes the quality of environmental sanitation to be low. To maintain good environmental sanitation every home should have Ventilation, in the house needed to replace the used room air, keep the temperature and humidity in the room. Room ventilation must be eligible Wide ventilation holes, Incoming air must be clean air, not polluted by dust, Airflow should not cause pain. In addition to ventilation there should be Lighting, with insufficient lighting will cause eye fatigue, in addition to the lack of lighting will complicate the maintenance of the home environment. The floor is also one of the things that can be seen when a house is said to have good environmental sanitation, soil-made floors can not be cleaned as well as on floor plaster (floor clamp) using anti-bacterial materials. So on the ground floor germs will last longer than the floor plaster or tiles. The risk of occupying a house with an unqualified type of wall is not a direct risk factor for the disease. but related to air humidity. Once the importance of environmental sanitation is necessary to note but the community in kecamatan labuhan haji is less concerned with the surrounding environment.

Based on field data in coastal community empowerment Labuhan haji there are inhibiting factors that is From low human resources (HR). Low levels of education are due to economic constraints, poor educational awareness. According to Alexander Syam (2017: 51) states that the quality of human resources is very important to be developed to improve the nation's competitiveness in the face of global competition.

Assessment of environmental sanitation are: water service level, availability of toilet, garbage, drainage channel, and road condition. First Level of Clean Water Service In sub-districts of labuhan haji, most of the people have obtained clean water from PAM channels. Second WC Availability, From the condition of environmental sanitation most of the residents have not realized the importance of environmental health. This is apparent in the habit of residents who throw stools at sea. Because they do not have a toilet in their house. Third Condition of Garbage, Generally residents in District Labuhan Haji dump garbage in the sea and the rest burning garbage in the yard or in open places. The absence of adequate garbage trucks and temporary garbage dumps makes residents prefer easy and easy-to-reach places. From the way to dispose of people's garbage, this

condition can be categorized as very slum, because many residents dump garbage in place that is not intended, that is at sea and open place. Fourth Condition of Rainwater Channel, Generally the quality of environmental drainage in Labuhan Haji subdistrict does not have drainage channel so that many household waste inundated around the house. Fifth Condition of Roads, roads around Labuhan Haji area and pathways have good conditions and only some land that has not served the road, with the pattern of the location of roads and housing that has not been well ordered.

Based on field data that the role of central government in the empowerment of coastal communities in Labuhan Haji is needed, the strategies that must be done are:

- Socialization of local government on the importance of good environmental sanitation in life. In the socialization is held on the agenda work and also counseling the importance of healthy sanitation
- Make a public toilet independently
The making of public toilets is done so that people who do not have a toilet no longer throw stools on the beach.
- Improving sanitation facilities in mutual assistance
With the community togetherness to improve sanitation facilities will have a positive impact on the environment because the result of household waste is not inundated around the house causing the disease.

In this empowerment community participation is in need. Basically humans can not live alone because humans are social beings. For that to make the community more empowered in maintaining the environment in butukan also cooperation between local government and people around the Labuhan Haji.

4. Conclusion

Based on the data in the field of the number of homes of people residing in the coastal area of Labuhan Haji that does not have drainage channels so that household wastewater generated for days inundated so it seems there is follow-up to fix it. Likewise with the condition of community housing that sometimes does not have the ventilasi, the size of the house with inadequate family capacity, and place of defecation that does not exist. The condition of the people in the coastal Labuhan Haji is very apprehensive so there must be community empowerment to be more concerned about environmental sanitation. So empowerment that can be done in between that is with the socialization to the public, Making public toilet independently and also improve environmental sanitation facilities in mutual help.

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