



OVERVIEW OF COASTAL COMMUNITY BEHAVIOR IN DURIAN VILLAGE, MEDANG DERAS DISTRICT, BATU BARA REGENCY IN 2024

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Abstract

Coastal communities are a group of people who live together inhabiting coastal areas and then form and have a distinctive culture related to their dependence on the use of coastal resources. The problem of home sanitation, the environment, and the behavior of people in coastal areas is still one of the main problems, as well as in the Durian Village area, Medang Deras District, Batu Bara Regency. The purpose of this study is to find out the description of behavior in communities in coastal areas, especially in Durian Village, Medang Deras District, Batu Bara Regency. The data collection methods used were observation, questionnaires, and conducting in-depth interviews with a sample of 40 respondents. The results obtained from this study are that clean water sanitation in the community there can be said to be good because the whole community has used their main water and the whole house has used family latrines or private latrines so that no one anymore throws their feces or feces carelessly. However, there are still many people who do not pay attention to their personal hygiene such as lack of awareness that it is important to wash hands before and after eating and/or after defecation. The environment around the village is also far from healthy because there are no facilities that support environmental facilities such as garbage dumps, and there are still many people who throw their garbage into the river and throw their garbage carelessly in their yards.

Keywords: Behavior, Coastal Communities, Coastal Areas, Sanitation

Introduction

According to WHO, coastal areas are transition zones or interfaces between land and ocean. Coastal areas include areas of the sea that interact with the land, as well as land areas that are affected by proximity to the sea. The coast is a unique area and has different characteristics from other regions. Coastal communities are groups of people who inhabit coastal areas, which are interdependent on the use of coastal resources. Coastal communities generally work as fishermen, pond farmers, or carry out other economic activities related to the use of marine resources. The lives of coastal communities are highly dependent on natural conditions and marine resources, so they have distinctive patterns of behavior and culture.

Sanitation is defined as a means of collecting and disposing of feces and community wastewater in a hygienic manner so that it does not endanger the health of a person or the community as a whole (Depledge, 1997 in WSP, 2011).

Durian Village, Medang Deras District, Batu Bara Regency, is a village where the majority of the people's livelihood is as fishermen. Durian Village has a population of 3,418 people. Where geographically it is located at North Latitude 3.37270 and East Longitude 99.36607. If observed, the physical condition of the residence or the condition of the house in the coastal area of Durian Village, Batubara Regency is included in good physical condition. However, there is still scattered garbage

and stagnant water in the yard of the house, so this is the background for researchers to find out how the behavior of coastal communities in the Durian village area, Medan Deras district, Batu Bara district is described.

Method

This research is a research with a descriptive method where it describes the observed circumstances in a specific, open, in-depth manner. This feeling was carried out on May 21, 2024 in Durian village, Medan Deras District, Batu Bara Regency. The respondents in this study are the community in Durian Village with a total of 40 respondents. The sampling technique is simple random sampling where everyone has the right to be a sample. Data collection in this study uses observation techniques, questionnaires (questionnaires), and conducting in-depth interviews with each respondent. In the observation activity, direct observation was made and the results were recorded by the researcher. Lifting is done by compiling a list of questions on a specific problem for the answer to each question. Meanwhile, the interview activity was carried out face-to-face with the respondents.

Results

Based on observations and interviews that have been carried out in the Durian village area , Medan Deras District, Batu Bara Regency, the following results were obtained:

Overview of clean water availability		
Category	Frequency	Presentase (%)
Clean water facilities		
PDAM	0	0
Air Loud	0	
Water Well drilled/pump	40	100
Rainwater	0	0
Drinking Water Facilities		
PDAM	0	0
Air Sumur	2	5
Mineral Water/Refills	38	95
Rainfall Reservoir	0	0
Water facilities for cooking, personal use, and laundry		
PDAM	0	0
Refill Water	2	5,0
Drilled Wells/Pumps	38	95,0
Rainwater	0	0

Based on the results of the study in table 1, it shows that all respondents (100%) use drilled well water or pumps. For drinking water facilities, as many as 2 respondents (5%) used well water which was then boiled for drinking water facilities and 38 respondents (95%) used refill water as a means of drinking water. In the variables of water facilities for cooking, personal needs, and laundry, as many as 2 respondents (5%) used mineral water or refills and 38 respondents (95%) used sources or Compass as water facilities for cooking, personal sensitivity, and washing their clothes.

Table 2. Overview of Community Behavior

Categories	Frequency	Presentase (%)
Washing hands with soap before and after meals		
Ya	23	57,5
No	17	42,5
Washing hands with soap after bowel movements		
Ya	26	65,0
No	14	35,0
Washing Tableware		
with soap & running water	7	17,5
Well water & soap	33	82,5
running water	0	0
Dish soap	0	0

Based on the results of the study in table 2, 23 respondents (57.5%) washed their hands using soap before and after eating, and 17 respondents (42.5%) did not wash their hands using soap before and after eating, where some of them washed their hands but did not use soap and some said they ate using a spoon so they did not wash their hands before or after eating. Furthermore, 26 respondents (65%) washed their hands using soap after defecation, and 14 respondents (35%) did not wash their hands using soap after defecation. And 7 respondents (17.5%) used soap and running water to wash tableware and 33 respondents (82.5%) used source water and soap to wash tableware.

Table 3. Environmental Sanitation Overview

Categories	Frequency	Presentase (%)
Fecal dumps (Feces)		
Using the Toilet	40	100
Discarded carelessly	0	0
Dumped directly into the river	0	0
No latrines	0	0
Handling household waste		

Dumped in landfills	0	0
Burned	24	60
DUMPED into the river	7	17,5
Discarded carelessly	9	22,5

Wastewater Catchment

Closed shelter	8	20
Open Shelter	23	57,5
No Shelter	5	12,5
None	4	10

Bathtub/drum reduction

>1 Times a Week	31	77,5
1 Once a week	9	22,5
Every 2 months	0	0
None	0	0

Based on the sanitation overview table above, it was found that 40 respondents (100%) used toilets as a place to dispose of feces (feces). Respondents handled household waste by littering indiscriminately as many as 9 people (22.5%), respondents who handled garbage by burning as many as 24 people (60%) and respondents who handled garbage by throwing it into the river as many as 7 people (17.5%). Respondents with closed wastewater reservoirs were 8 people (20%), respondents who used closed wastewater reservoirs as many as 23 people (57.5), respondents who did not use wastewater reservoirs as many as 5 people (12.5), and respondents who did not have wastewater reservoirs as many as 4 people (10%). Respondents who drained the bathtub/drum every >1 time a week were 31 people (77.5%), respondents who drained the bathtub/drum 1 time in one week were 9 people (22.5%).

Conclusion

Based on the results of observations that have been analyzed on the behavior of the people of Durian Village, Medang Deras District, Batu Bara Regency, it can be concluded that the clean water sanitation facilities in the community there can be said to be good because the entire community has used their main water and all houses have used family toilets or private toilets so that no one anymore throws their feces or feces carelessly. However, there are still many people who do not pay attention to their personal hygiene such as lack of awareness that it is important to wash hands before and after eating and/or after defecation. The environment around the village is also far from healthy because there are no facilities that support environmental facilities such as garbage dumps, and there are still many people who throw their garbage into the river and throw their garbage carelessly in their yards. This is due to the absence of waste transportation facilities in the area.

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