

Local Government Policies in Analysis Of Community and Creating Health of A Fisherman Village in Pahlawan Village, Tanjung Tiram in Batu Bara District

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ABSTRACT

This study entitled the analysis of community participation, local government policy in creating the health of fishing villages in Pahlawan Village, Tanjung Tiram District, Batu Bara District. The purpose of this study was to determine (1) the effect of household involvement and community care in creating health in the Fisherman Village (2) The effect of the form of community activities in creating the health of the Fisherman Village. (3) Effect of paragraph 5 regarding requirements for controlling environmental impacts in creating health in Fishermen's Villages. (4) The influence of regional regulation number 36 of 2009 concerning the arrangement of rural areas in creating the health of Fishermen's Villages. (5) Influence of household involvement, and community care, form of community activities, Paragraph 5 on environmental impact control requirements and Regional Regulation number 36 of 2009 concerning structuring of rural areas in creating health in Fishermen's Villages. The results of this study indicate that: (1) the variables of household involvement and community concern have a partial effect of 0,000. (2) the variable form of community activities partially influences 0.029. (3) variable paragraph 5 regarding the requirements for controlling environmental impacts partially influences by 0,000. (4) Regional regulation variable number 36 of 2009 concerning structuring of rural areas has no partial effect of 0.636. (5) The variable of household involvement and community concern, the form of community activities, paragraph 5 of the environmental impact control requirements and regional regulation number 36 of 2009 concerning the arrangement of rural areas simultaneously influences health by 0,000.

Keywords : *Household Involvement, Community Concern, Forms of Community Activities.*

INTRODUCTION

The low level of community in maintaining and maintaining environmental health is a problem that causes the number of cases of this type of disease to increase every year. Maintaining health in the environment is important so that households and communities can live healthy lives. Health can be seen from a proper place to live, a clean environment and free from dirt and unpleasant odors. The pattern of discipline in maintaining health in the environment is an important thing that can be done anywhere and anytime. But in reality environmental health is still a problem that needs to be addressed properly.

According to Utami (2018) explaining that there are many environmental problems that must be faced and are very disturbing to the achievement of environmental health. The influence of the environment is so great that in order to improve health status, it is necessary to carry out environmental sanitation efforts. This is an effort to prevent diseases related to the environment. The following is the percentage of healthy houses in Batu Bara Regency in 2011-2015, namely:

**Table 1.1 Percentage of Healthy Homes in Batu Bara Regency
Year 2011-2015**

Year	Number of Houses	Number of Healthy Homes	Percentage
2011	20,999	11,705	55.74

2012	21,973	12,699	57.79
2013	88,592	25,174	28.42
2014	139,664	50,416	36,10
2015	140,270	56,133	40.02

From Table 1 above, it can be explained that the percentage of healthy houses in Batu Bara Regency in 2011 was 55.74% with the number of healthy houses being 11.705 units with the number of houses being 20.999 units. Then in 2012 the percentage of healthy houses increased by 57.79% with a total 12,699 healthy houses with a total of 21,973 units. However, in 2013 the percentage of healthy houses decreased by 28.42% with the number of healthy houses being 25,174 units with the number of houses being 88,592 units. In 2015 the percentage of healthy houses increased by 40.02% with the number of healthy houses being 56,133 housing units with the number of houses being 140,270 housing units. It can be concluded that the percentage of healthy houses in Batu Bara Regency is still relatively small.

The following are the number of cases of DHF, Diarrhea, TB and Malaria by District in Batu Bara Regency, namely:

Table 2. Number of DHF, Diarrhea, TB and Malaria Cases by Subdistrict in Batu Bara Regency 2017

Subdistrict	DHF	Diarrhea	TB	Malaria
Sei Balai	2	848	17	1
Tanjung Tiram	5	815	61	158
Talawi	19	547	11	77
Lima Puluh	39	1 159	84	101
Air Putih	27	655	85	2
Sei Suka	43	814	47	16
Tanah Datar	26	1 184	48	11
Batu Bara	161	6 022	353	366

From table 2 above, it can be explained that there are a number of disease cases in Tanjung Tiram District, such as the highest cases of diarrheal disease as many as 815 cases, followed by malaria cases as many as 158 cases, then TB cases as many as 61 cases and dengue fever as many as 5 cases. In Lima Puluh Subdistrict there were the highest cases of diarrheal disease with 1,159 cases, followed by malaria with 101 cases, then TB with 84 cases and dengue fever with 39 cases. For Batu Bara Regency itself, the highest cases occurred in diarrheal diseases as many as 6,022 cases, followed by malaria cases as many as 366 cases, then TB cases as many as 353 cases and DHF cases as many as 161 cases. It can be concluded that in Batu Bara Regency the most malaria cases occurred in Tanjung Tiram District with 158 cases.

According to Istiana (2017) explains that people who live healthy must pay attention to environmental conditions and a good place to live. An unclean environment can cause various diseases. Environmental health problems consist of residential health, clean water supply, wasteand waste management. The residential environment, especially housing, is one of the basic needs for human life. During the efforts made by the community to overcome health problems that can cause cases of disease, there is a need for public awareness in an effort to create health in the environment. This effort is very effective because it can reduce the incidence of various diseases. A well-maintained environment will create health in the

environment. This can improve people's quality of life and good environmental quality. In principle, government policies need to be handled appropriately so that it is expected to improve the quality of health and provide services to the community. easy access to information, increased community participation and environmental law enforcement.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Health

Utami (2018) explains that health is a healthy state, both physically, spiritually and socially that allows everyone to live socially and economically productive lives. Health comes from the word healthy which means a dynamic process which means the human process adapts to the environment. Health efforts are important for every activity to maintain and improve health carried out by the government or the community.

Household Involvement and Community Concern

According to Pamungkas (2011), involvement is the involvement of a party in something is the fact that the party has taken part in it. Involvement is the enthusiasm felt by a party when the party really wants to be involved about something. Community involvement in the form of passive activities carried out by a person or group to take part in something. According to Novie (2019), explaining that the household is a group of people who manage their lives together and usually live together and eat from one kitchen and arrange their needs for each other. the main part of family expenses and other social life.

Factors Affecting Concern for Health

According to Nenggala in Lestari (2015), he argues that there are several indicators of someone who cares about environmental health, namely:

1. Always maintain health, this can be done by getting used to throwing garbage in its place. Clean the environment with cleaning tools every day. And carry out environmental sustainability together with the community.
2. Do not take, cut or uproot the plants found along the way. Because by not taking actions that can damage the environment, the beauty of the environment will decrease. Preserving the environment and caring for the environment can add beauty to residential areas. Caring for plants along the road or in the yard can provide coolness to environmental sustainability.
3. Do not scribble, inscribe writing on trees, stones, roads or walls, by scribbling on every inhabited environment, the environment will become dirty and not beautiful to look at. But by not crossing out those related to the environment, it will give the beauty of creating a good environment for the lives of the people inhabited.
4. Carry out environmental cleaning activities. Environmental cleaning activities can be carried out by individuals or groups of people. The importance of an environment that is always cleaned can provide beauty that can give a sense of comfort to the environment

Paragraph 5 Regarding Environmental Impact Control Requirements

Based on the Batu Bara Regency regional regulation number 5 of 2014 concerning

buildings in paragraph 5 article 52 which contains the requirements for controlling environmental impacts, that application in controlling the environment from damage is an important requirement so that a community activity that owns buildings and buildings is able to control the impact and maintain environmental sustainability. With the Batu Bara Regency regional regulation which has been written in paragraph 5, it is expected to be able to pay attention to buildings related to environmental impact control regulations.

Regional Regulation on Rural Area Arrangement

Based on regional regulation number 36 of 2009 concerning the arrangement of rural areas, the government of Batu Bara Regency has issued a regional regulation that aims to organize regional activities as well as take local government policies. There are several articles related to village authority that have been agreed upon by the Regional House of Representatives. In addition, in these articles there are articles and several functions of regional regulations that have been written. The arrangement of rural areas which in the blood regulation is for planning and implementing rural area development must pay attention to matters relating to village authority in accordance with the socio-cultural conditions of the community contained in article 6 concerning village authority.

METHODS

The method used in this study is the associative research method. According to Sugiono (2007) associative research is a research question that asks the relationship between two or more variables. Such as the influence of variable X on Y. Sampling techniques in this study are simple random sampling. According to Sugiyono (2007) simple random sampling is a sampling technique that give the same opportunities for every element or member of the population to be selected into a sample. The data used in this study are primary data and secondary data taken from data collection by observation, interviews and direct questionnaires. To the people in the village of Pahlawanes, sub-district of Tanjung Oyster, Batu Bara Regency.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Multiple linear regression analysis aims to see how much the regression coefficient affects between free variables and bound variables. The multiple linear regression equation models in this study are as follows:

Table 2. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Coefficients ^a					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.910	1.333	2.933	.004
	X ₁	.337	.087	.263	3.871
	X ₂	.222	.101	-.155	2.209
	X ₃	.498	.080	-.455	6.236
	X ₄	-.032	.068	-.028	-.474

a. Dependent Variable: Health

Seeing table 1 above, the equation formula can be made below:

$$Y = 3.910 + 0.337X_1 - 0.222X_2 + 0.498X_3 - 0.32X_4$$

Based on the regression equation, the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable can be analyzed.

1. *Constanta* value (a) = 3.910. The value of this constant shows that if it is not influenced by the value of the independent variables, namely household involvement, community care, forms of community activities, paragraph 5 regarding the requirements for controlling environmental impacts and regional regulations number 36 of 2009 concerning rural area management, health does not change or is constant, which is equal to 3.910.
2. Value of the coefficient of household involvement, and community care= 0.337. The regression coefficient is positive, which is 0.337, meaning that if there is a change in the variables of RT's involvement, and community awareness it will increase health by 0.337.
3. The value of the coefficient of community activities = 0.222. The regression coefficient is positive, namely -1.321. This means that if there is a change in the form of community activity, it will improve health by -0.222.
4. The coefficient value of paragraph 5 regarding the requirements for controlling environmental impacts = – 1.321. The regression coefficient is positive, namely -1.321. This means that if there is a change in the variable in paragraph 5 regarding the requirements for controlling environmental impacts, it will increase health by 0.498.
5. The coefficient value of the regional regulation number 36 of 2009 concerning the arrangement of rural areas = – 0.032. The regression coefficient is negative, namely -0.032. This means that if there is a change in the regional regulation variable number 36 of 2009 concerning the arrangement of rural areas, it will reduce health by -0.032.

Partial Test (t test)

Partial signifikan test (Test –t) is conducted to partially see (individual) the influence of independent variables (free). Based on Table above that obtained at a significant level 5%(0.05) Thus to know partially can be compiled as follows:

Household involvement, and community care have a significant effect on health.

Based on the test results above, the significance value for the variable of household involvement and community awareness is 0.000. The results of the study obtained a significance value of $0.000 < 0.05$ (5%) meaning that partially the RT involvement variable and community awareness had a significant positive effect on health.

The form of community activities has a significant effect on health.

Based on the results of partial statistical tests as shown in table 4.26 above, the variable form of community activity has a significance value of 0.026. Provisions for decision making whether the hypothesis is accepted or rejected are based on the magnitude of the value significantly less than or equal to 0.05 (5%) then H_1 is accepted and vice versa. The results obtained a significance value of $0.026 < 0.05$ (5%) meaning that partially the form of community activities has a significant effect on health.

Paragraph 5 concerning requirements for controlling environmental impacts has a significant effect on health.

Based on the results of partial statistical tests as shown in table 4.26 above, the variable in paragraph 5 regarding the requirements for controlling environmental impacts has a significance value of 0.000. Provisions for decision making whether the hypothesis is accepted or rejected are based on the magnitude of the value significantly less than or equal to 0.05 (5%) then H_1 is accepted and vice versa. The results of the study obtained a significance value of $0.000 < 0.05$ (5%) meaning that partially paragraph 5 regarding the requirements for controlling environmental impacts has no significant effect on health.

Regional regulation number 36 of 2009 concerning the arrangement of rural areas has a significant effect on health.

Based on the results of partial statistical tests as shown in table 4.26 above, the variable Regional Regulation number 36 of 2009 concerning the arrangement of rural areas has a significance value of 0.636. Provisions for making decisions on whether the hypothesis is accepted or rejected are based on the magnitude of the value significantly less than or equal to 0.05 (5%) then H_4 is accepted and vice versa. The results of the study obtained a significance value of $0.636 > 0.05$ (5%) meaning that partially Perda number 36 of 2009 concerning the arrangement of rural areas has no significant effect on health.

Simultaneous Test (F test)

Test F or also called a simultaneous significant test is intended to see the overall ability of free variables namely Price, Place and Process to be able or able to explain the behavior or diversity of bound variables namely Customer Satisfaction. The F test is also intended to tell if all variables have a regression coefficient equal to zero.

**Table 3. Simultaneous Test
ANOVA^a**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	546.319	4	136.580	39.484	.000 ^b
	Residual	484.275	140	3.459		
	Total	1030.593	144			

a. Dependent Variable: Health

b. Predictors: (Constant), Regional Regulation Number 36 Year 2009 concerning Rural Area Arrangement, Forms of Community Activities, Household Involvement and Community Concern, Paragraph 5 concerning Environmental Impact Control Requirements

Based on the ANOVA table, the calculated F test results above are 0.000 a . When compared to the F table at a 5% confidence level ($\alpha = 0.05$) which is only 0.000 F count ($0.000 > F$ table (0.105) which means that the independent variables (household involvement, and community care, and the form of community activities, paragraphs) 5 concerning the requirements for controlling environmental impacts, regional regulation number 36 of 2009 concerning the arrangement of rural areas) simultaneously has a significant effect on the dependent variable (health).

Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

The coefficient of determination (R^2) was conducted to see how the variation in the value of the guest satisfaction variable was affected by the variation in the value of the free variable. The coefficient of determination is determined by the value of R Square, can be seen in the table below:

Table 4. Predictors Coefficient of Determination Results

Model Summary ^b				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.728 ^a	.530	.517	1.85987

a. Dependent Variable: Health

b. Predictors: (Constant), Regional Regulation Number 36 Year 2009 concerning Rural Area Arrangement, Forms of Community Activities, Household Involvement and Community Concern, Paragraph 5 concerning Environmental Impact Control Requirements

Based on the table above in the Adjusted R Square column, the coefficient of determination is 0.517, which means 51.7%, meaning that the health variable is influenced by the variable, meaning household involvement, and community care, the form of community activities, paragraph 5 on the requirements for controlling environmental impacts, regional regulation number 36 of 2009 concerning the arrangement of rural areas while the remaining 48.3% are influenced by other variables not included in this study.

CONCLUSION

Based on the conclusions from the results of the study entitled "Analysis of the influence of community participation and local government policies in creating the health of the Fisherman Village in Pahlawan Village, Tanjung Tiram District in Batu Bara Regency" are as follows:

1. The results of the coefficient of determination show that the adjusted R Square of 51.7% indicates that the variables of household involvement and community care, the form of community activities, paragraph 5 regarding the requirements for controlling environmental impacts, regional regulation number 36 of 2009 concerning rural area management and health can be explained by by these variables, while the rest is explained by other factors. Thus, this means that the ability of the independent variable to predict the dependent variable is moderate.
2. Partial t-test of household involvement and community care variables, obtained a p-value of 0.000 (<0.05). This means that household involvement and community care have a significant effect on health partially.
3. In the t-test of the variable form of community activities obtained 0.029 (<0.05) this is the form of community activities have a significant effect on health partially.
4. The t-test of the variables in paragraph 5 regarding the requirements for controlling environmental impacts is 0.000 (<0.05), this is paragraph 5 concerning the requirements for controlling environmental impacts, which have a significant effect on health partially.

5. The t-test of the variable of regional regulation number 36 of 2009 regarding rural area arrangement obtained 0.636 (> 0.05) this is regional regulation number 36 of 2009 regarding rural area arrangement has a significant effect on health partially.
6. The results of the F test show 0.000 (< 0.05) which means household involvement, and community care, the form of community activities, paragraph 5 concerning the requirements for controlling environmental impacts, regional regulation number 36 of 2009 concerning the arrangement of rural areas has a simultaneous effect on health.
7. *Constanta* value (a) = 3.910. The value of this constant shows that if it is not influenced by the value of the independent variables, namely household involvement, community care, forms of community activities, paragraph 5 regarding the requirements for controlling environmental impacts and regional regulations number 36 of 2009 concerning rural area management, health does not change or is constant, which is equal to 3.910.
8. The coefficient value of household involvement and community awareness = 0.337. The regression coefficient is positive, which is 0.337, which means that if there is a change in the variables of household involvement and community concern it will increase health by 0.337.
9. The value of the coefficient of community activities = 0.222. The regression coefficient is positive, namely -1.321. This means that if there is a change in the form of community activity, it will improve health by -0.222.
10. The coefficient value of paragraph 5 regarding the requirements for controlling environmental impacts = - 1.321. The regression coefficient is positive, namely - 1.321. This means that if there is a change in the variable in paragraph 5 regarding the requirements for controlling environmental impacts, it will increase health by 0.498.
11. The coefficient value of the regional regulation number 36 of 2009 concerning the arrangement of rural areas = - 0.032. The regression coefficient is negative, namely - 0.032. This means that if there is a change in the regional regulation variable number 36 of 2009 concerning the arrangement of rural areas, it will reduce health by -0.032.

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