



Changes in community behavior post provision sanitation facilities in settlement area Padang Barat District

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ABSTRACT

West Padang sub-district is a sub-district that has tourism potential, because in this sub-district there is a tourist attraction Puruih beach or what is known as Padang beach. As a tourist area, this sub-district still has problems with the availability of toilets and inadequate sanitation, as well as the habits of the people who still use the coast as a place to defecate. This habit will certainly cause new health problems later if you continue to let it. In addition, there are also many people who do not have their own MCK at home, and are forced to use public MCK for bathing and defecating and urinating. However, currently there are very few public toilet facilities in this area and if they do exist they are in a dilapidated condition. Added to this is the behavior of the surrounding community who do not take care of the public MCK facilities that have previously been built. In this study, researchers wanted to see changes in people's behavior after sanitation facilities were built in their area. Are they going to maintain the facilities that have been provided or are they the same as before, let the facilities be abandoned as before.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Environmental problems are complex problems that occur almost all over the world (Johar, 2021; Rashid, 2014; Zubaidah, 2017). The problem factors that arise can be seen from the level of density and poverty which is one of the important factors that can affect environmental quality (Hasibuan et al., 2022; Suhandi et al., 2018). The rapid movement of people can cause new slums on the outskirts of the city.

In this regard, the government with the National Community Empowerment Program (PNPM), the Urban Poverty Reduction Project (P2KP) and the Community Sanitation Program (Sanimas) are meant to solve problems that occur in the community through the construction of facilities and infrastructure to create residential areas that are healthy, compatible, self-identified and sustainable. In the process of implementing this activity, this activity is a process of community partnership with the local government which synergizes to form an organization in the community called the Community Self-Reliance Agency (BKM) which serves as a forum for the struggle of underprivileged people in conveying their aspirations and grievances, then becomes a driving force for poverty alleviation efforts carried out by community independently and continuously, starting from determining needs,

West Padang District is one of the Districts in Padang City. The position of West Padang District is located between 0 0 58' South Latitude and 100 0 21'11" East Longitude, with an area of

approximately 7.00 Km². The land area of this District is equivalent to 1.00 percent of the land area of Padang City (Reslina & Zulkarni, 2020; Sulastri, 2012; Syafriwaldi, 2019). Compared to all the districts in Padang City, the area of West Padang District is the smallest (Ruspianda, 2019). With a relatively fixed area, the dynamic population growth will have an impact on population density. If in 2014 the population in West Padang District was around 6,549 people/Km², then in 2019 it will increase to 6,585 people/Km².

From population data, Padang Barat has 46,105 residents. This urban village, which is said to be densely packed, has a location that is said to be slum by the Padang city government, one of which is Purus. In 2015 the West Padang facilitation team conducted a survey of all locations using the by name by address concept to record slum settlements in West Padang, now the data is being updated every year until the latest data is obtained until 2019. One of the data collection indicators is household waste, as well as the sewage system of the building. From the data it was found that 6% of dwellings in residential locations did not have latrines/MCK, 36% of dwellings in residential locations did not have toilets connected to septic tanks and 90% of household sewage was mixed with environmental drainage canals. Based on the identification above regarding the conditions that occur in Padang Barat District, matters related to the provision of sanitation facilities (MCK) will be analyzed, namely: How is the community's response to the provision of MCK facilities in Padang Barat District, How enthusiastic are the community's use of MCK facilities in West Padang District, how to use existing MCK facilities, as well as aspects that influence whether or not this attitude changes, how the process of Utilizing and Maintaining Organizations works. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of the Sanitation Development Program, especially regarding the procurement of public MCK on the behavior of the people in Padang Barat District. then the matters related to the provision of sanitation facilities (MCK) will be analyzed, namely: How is the response from the community towards the provision of MCK facilities in Padang Barat District, How are the enthusiasm for using MCK facilities by the community in Padang Barat District, How are the existing MCK facilities used, and aspects that influence whether or not this attitude changes, how the process of Utilizing and Maintaining Organizations runs. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of the Sanitation Development Program, especially regarding the procurement of public MCK on the behavior of the people in Padang Barat District. then the matters related to the provision of sanitation facilities (MCK) will be analyzed, namely: How is the response from the community towards the provision of MCK facilities in Padang Barat District, How are the enthusiasm for using MCK facilities by the community in Padang Barat District, How are the existing MCK facilities used, and aspects that influence whether or not this attitude changes, how the process of Utilizing and Maintaining Organizations runs. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of the Sanitation Development Program, especially regarding the procurement of public MCK on the behavior of the people in Padang Barat District. How is the use of existing MCK facilities, as well as the aspects that influence whether or not this attitude changes, how the process of Utilizing and Maintaining Organizations works. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of the Sanitation Development Program, especially regarding the procurement of public MCK on the behavior of the people in Padang Barat District. How is the use of existing MCK facilities, as well as the aspects that influence whether or not this attitude changes, how the process of Utilizing and Maintaining Organizations works. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of the Sanitation Development Program, especially regarding the procurement of public MCK on the behavior of the people in Padang Barat District.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

2.1 Research Stages

This research is broadly divided into five main stages, namely:

1. The preparation stage includes:
 - a. Setting up permits and local research agencies, as well as equipment used in field research.
 - b. Prepare questions for primary data collection
 - c. Setting up analysis tools
2. The stage of literature review or library research related to:
 - a. Research methods

- b. Terminology or keywords to be used
- c. Theories and concepts related to attitudes and behavior that exist in society
- d. The theory of sustainable development
- 3. Field research, which includes activities including:
 - a. Observations / observations made to find out the community's response to the construction of MCK.
 - b. Retrieval of data using a questionnaire
 - c. Observation of research locations with documentation as physical data.
- 4. Inventory activities and data analysis that has been obtained:
 - a. Data processing and compilation of data obtained from survey results, in the form of compilation of data on community attitudes in West Padang District.
 - b. Conducting data analysis based on community attitudes and behavior, methods and methods for using and managing MCK facilities in the environment West Padang District.

2.2 Data Collection Methods

The object of analysis in this study uses primary and secondary data. The original data is in the form of data from interviews and observations of the attitudes and behavior of the community in utilizing and managing MCK facilities in the West Padang environment. Through a questionnaire survey and observation of community behavior in the utilization and management of MCK facilities. Secondary data, namely the level of public health, education level, income level, number of households served in the neighborhood

2.3 Data Collection Techniques

In terms of data sources, data collection techniques include primary sources obtained directly (Rahmawati, 2018) and secondary obtained indirectly (Imron, 2019). The main data source is data that directly provides data to data collectors, namely data that researchers directly target research objects in the field through direct observation (observation) or distributing questionnaires, while secondary data collection is carried out indirectly by researchers. Aimed at the research object, but through research documents and literature review related to the research object.

2.4 Data Presentation Techniques

The population sample is a generation area composed of objects with certain characteristics determined by the researcher for research and drawing conclusions (SM et al., 2020). The population in this study were residents who benefited from the construction of MCK facilities in two locations in the West Padang area. The sampling technique used is non-probability sampling, namely a sampling technique that cannot provide equal opportunities for all elements of the population selected as members of the sample. In this study, the "accidental sampling" technique was used, which is a spontaneous sampling technique resulting from the construction of latrines based on research samples that represent the population. (Meatry Kurniasari, 2018; Siregar, 2021; Yuliafitri & Khoiriyah, 2016).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1 General Overview of the City of Padang

The city of Padang is one of the cities in West Sumatra which is the capital of the province of West Sumatra and is located on the west coast of the island of Sumatra. With an administrative area of $\pm 694.96 \text{ km}^2$ with an altitude between 0-1853 meters above sea level. The area according to height and low is between 0–25 meters around 27.27%, 25–1000 meters around 36.36%, 1000–1600 meters around 27.27%, divided into 11 districts namely Bungus Teluk Kabung District, Lubuk Kilangan District, Lubuk Begalung District, South Padang District, East Padang District, West Padang District, North Padang District, Nanggalo District, Kuranji District, Pauh District, Koto Tangah District, and consists of 104 sub-districts. The city of Padang is located between 0o 44' - 1o 08' South Latitude and 100o 05' - 100o 34' East Longitude, bordering with: Padang Pariaman Regency is in the north, Solok Regency is in the east, the coast is in the south, and the Indian Ocean is in the west. Judging from the topographical conditions, most of the area ($\pm 43\%$ of the district

area) is forest protected by the government. The area of residential land is 7,104.14 km² or 9.90% of the total area of the city.

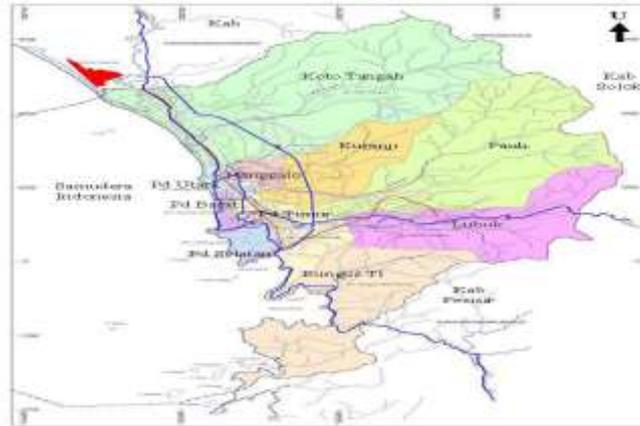


Figure 1. Map of the city of Padang

Population development has increased in the last 5 years, from 914,968 people in 2016 to 950,871 people in 2019. Edo Tanah Regency is the most densely populated area with a population of 179,005 people or 20.71% of the total

Table 1. Data on total population

Subdistrict	2016	2017	2018	2019	Average growth (%)
Bungus Teluk Sack	24,672	24,926	25,174	25,415	0.12
Lubuk Factory	54,529	55,381	56,214	57,032	0.19
Begalung Lubuk	119,322	121,265	123,167	125,032	0.19
South Field	59,523	59,748	59,962	60,172	0.04
East Padang	79,315	79,469	79,610	79,754	0.02
West Padang	45,961	46,010	46,055	46,101	0.01
North Padang	70,624	70,794	70,951	71,112	0.03
Nanggalo	60,643	61,110	61,559	62,001	0.09
Kuranji	144,063	146,709	149,307	151,860	0.22
Ouch	70,225	71,965	73,686	75,387	0.30
Central City	186,091	189,791	193,427	179,005	0.24

Beneficiaries are people who do not have a toilet at home or near a settlement. When the author conducted a direct survey at the two MCK construction sites, it was seen that 100% of the beneficiary communities did not have MCK or 50 families. Can be seen in the picture.



Figure 2. Beneficiary communities did not have MCK or 50 families

3.2 Analysis of Changes in Attitudes towards the Construction of MCK Factors That Change It

Before PNPM P2KP built toilets in the Olo and Purus communities, local people defecated in the ditches and on the beach. This bad habit is due to the lack of toilet facilities in and around their homes. Sometimes the MCK used by the community is in poor condition and the MCK is built over the sewer.

The following table shows various places used by residents as MCK before using PNPM P2KPP to build MCK:

Table 2. Benefits Of MCK before and after construction

Utilization of MCK	lol		Purus	
	Before	After	Before	After
Beach	5	0	0	-
Drain	20	0	5	-
hitchhiking	20	0	-	2
Public MCK	-	45	-	3
Amount	45	45	5	5

Source: Author survey results, 2020

Based on the table above, it can be seen that there are changes in the use of MCK in Olo, there are 45 households or 100% who are already using the MCK that has been built. While in Purus there are 5 families who have changed attitudes and have used public MCK that have been built, while the rest are still living with neighbors who have private MCK. Based on this change in attitude, the researcher analyzed several factors that influenced the utilization of the MCK facilities

in Olo and the Environmental Purus of Padang Barat District to find out the factors that influenced them not to use the MCK facilities that had been built.

Table 3. Frequency distribution of respondents based on occupation in beneficiary communities

Work	Frequency	Percentage
Informal	50	100
Formal	0	0
Total	50	100.0

Source : Results of the author's analysis, 2020

Table 3 shows that the respondents who have unchanged attitudes all come from respondents who have informal jobs as well as the respondents who have changed attitudes almost all come from respondents who have informal jobs and none of the respondents have formal jobs.

3.3 Analysis in View of Environmental Quality for MCK Development

The analysis of changes in environmental quality is carried out using the interview method. Due to the lack of supporting evidence such as photos and files from an overview of the location before the MCK was built. Based on the results of interviews with the coordinator of the BKM Kelurahan Olo and residents around the environmental conditions after the provision of MCK facilities is getting better. This is because there are many other supporting programs that came in after the MCK was built. Such as repairs to access roads and drainage channels. Even residents also care about the pile of garbage. So that empty land is not used as a location for piled garbage. This is in line with the condition of the health of the surrounding community. In this case, the research that I did did not discuss in detail the quality of the environment, such as water quality and air quality.

current environmental conditions in the Olo and Purus MCK environment. In the picture, it appears that the local residents are concerned about waste. This concern was conveyed by residents from the results of interviews. That they have started to grow love towards their environment. From the questionnaires distributed, local residents rarely get diarrhea. This has proven that the MCK area built has good environmental quality. So that the health aspect of residents can also be maintained.

3.4 Community Satisfaction

Based on the results of the analysis described above, the level of community satisfaction is very important for changing attitudes. This is in accordance with the view put forward by Walgito (2003) that individuals reject and oppose the construction of public toilets because they are not in accordance with individual wishes. The construction of MCK built by PNPM P2KKP is very beneficial for the community and touches MCK residents who don't have houses, but this has not yet reached the level of community satisfaction. Quantity, community needs, public toilets which according to the land owner already belong to them because they are built on land belonging to residents, even though this has been discussed prior to construction, The land owner does not sign any written agreement regarding the use of his land. That way, other people will feel jealous, because when visiting an existing MCK they have to first ask permission from the land owner before they can visit the MCK, even though it seems trivial, but for residents who want to use the MCK, this is a hassle. This is what causes almost all residents to be dissatisfied with the existence of these public toilets, even in the early stages of development they can still use the existing MCK without first obtaining permission from the land owner.

3.5 Community Knowledge

Based on the results of research on the Olo and Purus Village Environments, it was concluded that community knowledge of the importance of using MCK influences changes in people's behavior in the Environment. The factors of behavior change include work, income and health level cannot influence a person's attitude. While there are several things that can affect a person's attitude based on this analysis including involvement in maintenance, independent

attitudes in management, and the greater the contribution the more the attitude changes in the use of MCK.

3.6 Changes in Environmental Quality That Happened

The description of Changes in Environmental Quality obtained is only based on interviews with the BKM Coordinator and local residents. This change in the quality of the environment illustrates that in the last few years the community in the MCK environment in the Olo and Purus sub-districts has mostly not experienced diarrheal disease. As well as the existence of other supporting programs that come from P2KKP funding which improve the quality of environmental roads around the area. Dense environment in.

3.7 Community Involvement Maintenance, Management, Contribution to Environmental change

In order to support sustainable development, the role and participation of the community is needed in the development process. Community participation in the construction of MCK can be in the form of: determining the location for the construction of MCK, submitting suggestions or ideas, or participating/participating in the process of building and managing and maintaining MCK.

Based on the results of research conducted in the environment, it can be concluded that with attention and a sense of belonging to existing MCK, community participation in the development, management and utilization of MCK can influence community behavior, rather than the use of open space. That's by using the existing public toilets. . Therefore, maintenance, management and contribution are motivating factors for residents of the Olo and Purus area to increase toilet use.

4. CONCLUSION

The neighborhood of Olo and Purus Village is one of the neighborhoods in Padang Barat District, Padang City, where the majority of the people are fishermen and traders. As with other fishermen's settlements, the main problem that occurs in fishermen's settlements is the low standard of living of the community, as well as basic facilities that have not been fully met.

Pette construction of MCK facilities by the government through the National Program for Community Empowerment in the Urban Poverty Reduction Project (PNPM-P2KKP) with the community as the actor of development is a goodwill from the government in efforts to improve environmental quality, especially in coastal communities.

The response resulting from the provision of MCK in the environment resulted in satisfaction based on both quality and quantity. This can have an impact on behavior changes produced by beneficiaries. Because the increasing satisfaction will cause people's behavior to change both in maintenance and in previous bad habits.

Changes in attitude that occur along with changes in behavior and habits that are produced. This can be seen from the environmental conditions around the MCK construction. From the results obtained, clean environmental conditions do not occur piles of garbage in every corner. From the current situation it can be seen that the community has also changed their habits based on the results of the interviews obtained.

There are a number of things that are of concern to the author in the development of MCK in the Olo and Purus Sub-Districts of Padang Barat District which might be used as a reference in relation to the construction of empowerment-based facilities for people who live in coastal areas, so that in the construction of MCK facilities in programs the next program is better and more targeted: Coordination between stakeholders, in this case the Regional Development Monitoring Agency (Bappeda). Based on the results of the survey and the application for data assistance to the agency regarding the, PNPMare in the environment. Local government, in this case Bappeda as the holder of control in development in the region. This can also be seen in the condition of the population in West Padang District, which does not match between one agency and another. This has the effect that there is no supervision from the regional side related to the development that is taking place in their area, There needs to be firmness from the BKM regarding the approval of land grants. From the results of research in the field, there was an imbalance in determining the location of MCK, this was because the land grant agreement letter was not signed by the land owner, which in the end it

was feared that the MCK was claimed by the land owner, this has begun to be seen based on the results of monitoring in the field and interviews with some households, that the existing MCK has started to be privately owned by the land owner, but the community feels reluctant to use it, resulting in piling up at other MCK locations, Even though according to the community there is a fee given from the user community, it is not certain in nature, only when there is damage to the building. Without contributions and periodic maintenance, this can result in the age of the building and maintenance not being able to run, so it is feared that in the coming years the existing MCK may not function optimally, Senot yet at the stage of the development process, it is necessary to socialize the community so that there is time available to be utilized in the development stage, because as is well known, most of the people there are traders and fishermen who have time only in the afternoon or at night.

Control from BKM is not only on MCK but is more focused on the location around which MCK is built, and BKM must pay attention in detail to the design of the MCK building so that there are no mistakes later such as drainage from the septic tank to the tertiary drainage, so that it does not inundate and make the surrounding environment slum.

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