Effectiveness Utilization of Marine Biological resources For Health In Coastal Communities Kendari City

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Abstract:
Background. *Resources Indonesia marine store a variety of marine and coastal biological resources for national development. Capital development of marine resources deserve to be a mainstay in the economic recovery and the prospects for the sustainability of health. The purpose of this study, to determine the effectiveness of the utilization of marine biological resources for the health of coastal communities and analyze the relationship between the general and specific characteristics of coastal. communities Kendari, in the utilization of marine biological resources for health.*
Method. *Design Cross-sectional studies, and taking a sample of 100 respondents, with a stratified random sampling technique. Data were analyzed by univariate and bivariate with Chi-Square analysis*
Result. *General characteristics of age, gender, ethnicity, education level, occupation, and geographic location, no related to the effective use of marine biological resources for health. While the special characteristics of knowledge and attitude significantly related to the effective use of marine biological resources for health in coastal communities Kendari.*
Conclusion research, *effective use of marine biological resources for health, not related to the general characteristics of age, gender, ethnicity, education level, occupation, and geographic location of coastal communities Kendari. While the specific characteristics of knowledge and attitudes related to the effective use of marine biological resources for health in coastal communities Kendari. Need special guidance from the relevant agencies, to knowing and attitudes in the utilization of marine biological resources for health*
Keywords: *Marine Biological Resources, Public Health, Coastal Region*

I. Introduction

Resources Indonesia marine store a variety of natural resources that can be used as capital for national development. The potential of marine resources such as fish and minerals such as oil, nickel, gold, bauxite, sand, iron ore, tin, and others that are below sea level. Such resources are called marine and coastal biological resources. Development of marine resources deserve to be a mainstay in the economic recovery prospects for the sustainability of marine biological resources (SHL) can provide sustainable benefits to health [1]. Indonesia seabed conditions are also very complex and there is no other country that has diverse topography of the sea floor. All forms of seabed topography, such as exposure to shallow, coral reefs, steep slopes or ramps, underwater volcanoes, deep ocean trenches, confined basin or basins. This characteristic makes Ocean Indonesia is the region's largest Marine Mega Biodiversity in the world, in which has 8,500 species of fish, 555 species of seaweed and 950 species of coral reefs. Diversity of marine biological resources, provide opportunities and potential of various marine-based economic activities can be developed, in building a healthy society [2].

Coastal areas of Indonesia, which is mostly inhabited by fishermen, is an area that has not been fully explored its potential, it relates to the fishermen themselves simply utilize the results of the sea in the form of fish, seaweed, coral reefs, sea grass, and so forth just to meet their daily needs , Broadly speaking, the potential of coastal resources are limited coastal communities empowered to meet the needs of daily life. While exploiting the potential of coastal areas effectively for economic gain in order to increase economic growth has not been done [3].

According to data from the Central Bureau of Statistics in 2014, the poverty rate in Indonesia reached 29.89 million people, amounting to 32% or 5.25444 million inhabitants are poor people who live in coastal areas. The role of food commodities to the poverty line is much larger approximately 73.53% compared to the role of non-food commodities such as: housing, clothing, education, and health. This situation greatly affects the health conditions of people living in coastal areas [4]. Based Inter- Census Population Survey, the total population of 2,307,618 inhabitants of Southeast Sulawesi, the population density of 60,50 inhabitants / km², the highest in the city of Kendari amounted to 999.5 inhabitants / km² [5]. Geographically and administratf the District of Kendari, Kendari Barat, Mandonga, Kambu, Poasia and District Abeli, a district that a large part is in

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the coastal areas in Kendari, has the potential of biological resources of the sea is very large, with many coastal communities livelihoods traditional fishermen. Based on the study of the profile of Southeast Sulawesi Provincial Health Office in 2014, there are no data on the use of the marine living resources for the benefit of conventional and traditional health in coastal communities Southeast Sulawesi. Studies conducted limited research on the characteristics of marine biological resources utilization as a source of food as well as for the conservation of environmental sustainability [6].

Studies on the portrait of the coastal community of Southeast Sulawesi, said coastal communities have unique characteristics and dynamic, which is influenced by the type of activities in the utilization of marine resources. Demographic conditions of coastal communities affected by the state of change in the geographical environment of coastal areas [7]. Based on this background, there is an important issue that needs to be studied and researched more about the characteristics of the coastal communities in the utilization of marine biological resources. Also included on the effectiveness of the utilization of marine biological resources for health in coastal areas, the coastal communities of Kendari, Southeast Sulawesi Province.

II. Methods

The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of the utilization of marine living resources for health in coastal communities Kendari, Southeast Sulawesi Province. This type of research is an analytical, which is a method that is carried out with the aim of making about a situation objectively and look at the correlation between variables. Researcher using a cross sectional study design (cross-sectional), where the cross-sectional design is a form of observational studies are often conducted, covering all research carried out measurements of each variable one at a time [8]. This research has been conducted on people in the coastal areas and the District Subdistrict Abeli Kendari, Kendari of Southeast Sulawesi province. The research was conducted from June to December 2015. The sample in this study is the proportion of the coastal areas in the District and Sub-District Abeli Kendari, Kendari, Southeast Sulawesi, which met the inclusion criteria. Data were analyzed by univariate and bivariate with Chi-Square analysis method.

III. Result And Dicussion

Tabulation of data from a study of 100 respondents found 98 people who responded to complete the questionnaire. Data distribution of the common characteristics include gender, age, ethnicity, education level, occupation, geographic location of respondents, as noted in Table 1.

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents Data Distribution Research

Distribution Characteristics	n	%
1. Demographic		
a. Gender		
Male	32	32.7
Female	66	67.3
b. Age		
< 40 Years	52	53.1
≥ 40 years	46	46.9
c. Tribes		
Bajo	21	21.4
Non-Bajo	77	78.6
d. Level of Education		
Basic	38	38.8
Medium-High	60	61.2
e. Work		
fisherman	20	20.4
Not fisherman	78	79.6
2. Georaphic Location		
Abeli	46	46.9
Kendari	52	53.1
3. Knowledge And Attitudes		
a. Knowledge		
less	15	15.3
enough	83	84.7
b, Attitudes		
less	30	30.6
enough	68	69.4

4. Utilization SHL		
Less Effective	38	38.8
Effective	60	61.2

Based on the tabulation of data in Table 1, the result of demographic distribution of the common characteristics of survey respondents, namely: the male sex (32.7%), women (67.3%), age <40 years (53.1%), age > 40 years (46.9%), Bajo (21.4%), Non Bajo rate (78.6%), basic education (38.8%), secondary education to universities (61.2%) , fishermen work (20.4%) and not fishing (79.6%). While the geographical distribution, the respondents from the District Abeli (46.9%), respondents from the District Kendari (53.1%). Distribution of survey respondents sample, adjusting crimped its population.

When viewed according to the particular characteristics of survey respondents, then as much as 15.3% of respondents have less knowledge, and 84.7% of the respondents have enough knowledge about the utilization of marine biological resources for health. While the amount of 30.6% of respondents have less attitude, and 69.4% of respondents have an attitude that is enough about the utilization of marine biological resources for health. In general, as much as 28.8% of respondents are less effective in the utilization of marine biological resources for health, whereas a proportion of 61.2% effective in the utilization of marine biological resources for health in coastal communities Kendari .

As outlined in the state policy, one embodiment of social justice is to establish a broader opportunity for every citizen to get health status as well as possible in accordance with existing capabilities. Improvement of people's health maintenance carried out in order to improve the ability of labor for development purposes, as well as to enhance the realization of the people's welfare. To achieve the goals of health sector development in Sub Kendari and Abeli, still intensified implementation of infrastructure development for health care. The existence of health facilities is one Puskesmas Plus, two polyclinics, two health centers, 10 health center, 1 Practice Doctors, Midwives Practice 9, 16 Posyandu toddler, 5 Posyandu, 13 Poskeskel, 4 pharmacies, as well as 2 Drug Store. Other social development in the district of Kendari directed to realize social life and livelihood in terms of both material and spiritual, primarily to address social problems such as poverty, underdevelopment, neglect, social unrest and natural disasters [9]. The results of this study also analyze the relationship between the characteristics of coastal communities with effective use of marine biological resources for health. Study analysis of the relationship of the common characteristics include gender, age, ethnicity, education level, occupation, geographical location with the use of marine biological resources for health in coastal areas of Kendari, as listed in Table 2.

Table 2. Distribution Relationship with General Characteristics of Respondents Use of Marine Biological Resources for Health

General Characteristics of Respondents	Marine Biological Resource Utilization Effectiveness			p*
	Less Effective	Effective	Total (n)	
Gender				
Male	13	19	32	0.794
Female	25	41	66	
Age				
< 40 years	23	29	52	0.239
≥ 40 years	15	31	46	
Georaphic Location				
Abeli	14	32	46	0.111
Kendari	24	28	52	
Tribes				
Bajo	6	15	21	0.279
Non-Bajo	32	45	77	
Level of Education				
Basic	13	25	38	0.460
Medium-High	25	35	60	
Work				
Fisherman	8	12	20	0.900
Not Fisherman	30	48	78	

Based on the analysis of the data in Table 2, obtained all the general characteristics of the variable gain value of p> 0.05. This means that the characteristic variables of gender, age, ethnicity, education level, occupation, and geographic location of respondents did not have a significant relationship with the effective use of marine biological resources for health in coastal communities Kendari. This illustrates that the effectiveness in the utilization of marine biological resources for public health in Kendari, they can be affected by many other factors, which determine the specific characteristics of coastal communities t.When viewed according to the characteristics of respondents' gender studies, as many as 25 female respondents (25.5%), while as many as 13 male respondents (13.3%) are less effective in the utilization of marine biological resources for health.

According to the age characteristics of survey respondents, as many as 23 respondents aged <40 years (23.5%), while as many as 15 respondents aged> 40 years (14.7%) are less effective in the utilization of marine biological resources for health. Some 6 respondents Bajo (6.1%) and 32 Non Bajo tribe respondents (32.7%) are less effective in the utilization of marine biological resources for health. A total of 8 respondents worked as fishermen (8.2%) and the number of 30 respondents were not fishing (30.6%) are less effective in the utilization of marine biological resources for health. Furthermore, as many as 13 respondents with primary education (13.3) and 25 respondents with secondary education level to high (25.5%) are less effective in the utilization of marine biological resources for health. Geographically many as 14 respondents from Abeli (14.3%) and a number of 24 respondents from Kendari (24.5%) are less effective in the utilization of marine biological resources for health.Understanding coastal communities and values that can mempredeksi and mangantisipasi potentially negative changes [10]. The college serves to elaborate on the strength of the community as a capital management and development as well as assisting the government in designing the role of a facilitator that is responsive to the needs of the community. Study analysis of the relationship characteristics of knowledge and attitude to the utilization of marine biological resources for health in coastal areas of Kendari, as listed in Table 3.

Tabel 3. Distribution Relationship with Special Characteristics of Respondents Use of Marine Biological Resources for Health

General Characteristics of Respondents	Utilization of Marine Resources			p*
	Less Effective	**Effective**	**Total (n)**	
Knowledge				
Enough	11	4	15	0.003
less	27	56	83	
Attitudes				
Good/Enough	18	12	30	0.004
less	20	48	68	

Based on the analysis of the data in Table 3, analyze the relationship between the special characteristics of the knowledge and attitudes of survey respondents, with effective use of marine biological resources for health, obtained all the variables specific characteristics of respondents rmemperoleh value of p <0.05. This means that the knowledge and attitude of the respondent regarding the utilization of marine biological resources for health, have a significant relationship with the effective use of marine biological resources for health in coastal communities Kendari.Research on the characteristics of the coastal communities of Southeast Sulawesi, the potential of environmental resources such as physical and biological conditions of the waters of the coastal areas determine the effectiveness of utilization of marine biological resources [7]. The results of the research in the Wakatobi, Sulawesi Tenggaara, stating that the potential of coastal areas and selection of attitude exploitation or conservation, affecting the use of coastal marine resources for public health [1].

IV. Conclusion

Effective utilization of marine biological resources for the health of coastal communities Kendari, does not relate to the general characteristics of respondents, such as: age, gender, ethnicity, education level, occupation, and geographic Latak. Effective utilization of marine biological resources for the health of coastal communities Kendari, related to the specific characteristics of respondents, in the form of knowledge and attitudes about the use of marine biological resources for health.

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