

THE IMPACT OF SLUMS ON PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE TALANG PUTRI AREA OF PLAJU SUB-DISTRICT

*Mega Kusuma Putri¹, Mentari¹, Nuranisa¹

¹Department of Geography – Universitas PGRI Palembang, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author, Received: Sep 07. 2020, Revised: Oct 12, 2020, Accepted: Nov 08. 2020

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to describe the conditions of the slum settlements and the health of the people living in the area. The method used in this research is a qualitative method with a case study approach. The informants in this study were the people who lived in the slum areas of Talang Putri Village, Palembang City. Determination of informants/respondents using purposive sampling, namely taking informants according to the criteria determined by the researcher. Data collection techniques used were observation, interviews and documentation. Data analysis techniques use data reduction, display data and conclusion drawing / verification. The results of the data analysis show that the slum settlements in the Talang Putri area are due to the lack of awareness of the residents about where they live. In addition, other supporting factors include the low economic situation and the lack of education, which means that almost all residents in Talang Putri attend school only at the elementary level, so that it can affect their knowledge and understanding of the community. The majority of residential building conditions there are wood / planks of 85.5%. And most of the Talang Putri community is accustomed to littering, namely on open land. 68.7% of the Talang Putri community hardly care about the cleanliness of the environment where they live. So that it makes many residents sick, from skin diseases to dengue fever.

Keywords: Slum, Socio-Economic, Community behavior



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1. INTRODUCTION

The population continues to increase all the time, causing various environmental problems. Environmental problems are negative aspects of human activities towards their environment. Environmental problems have actually started six thousand years ago in Mesopotamia, these problems may be the first time to appear in human civilization. Since then, environmental problems finally emerged in several other places, then developed as a big problem. As a result, an effect on environmental changes occurs, both from industrial waste disposal and interactions between humans and their environment, which causes the surrounding organisms to die [1].

Environmental problems are getting bigger, wider and more serious over time. If not immediately addressed, environmental problems will get worse. The impacts that occur due to environmental damage are not only affected by one or two people, but all of humanity. If we don't handle it properly. The environment consists of biotic and abiotic factors, if one imbalance occurs it will affect the other.

In the beginning, environmental problems were natural problems, namely events that occurred as part of a natural process. This natural process occurs without causing significant consequences

for the environmental system itself and can recover naturally. Environmental problems can no longer be said to be a purely natural problem, because humans provide very significant and variable causal factors for environmental events. It cannot be denied that environmental problems that are born and develop due to human factors are much bigger and more complicated than natural factors themselves.

However, if we look seriously, we have encountered many environmental problems in the world, including in Indonesia. In big cities, garbage is piled up and scattered in many places, many of the sewers are damaged, thus disturbing the health of city residents, causing a bad smell and providing an unpleasant sight. After all, the problem is not limited to the problem of pollution. Lack of housing which forces many families to live in one room, occupy illegal huts made of plastic or used cans or live under bridges and lack of drinking water both in quantity and quality, is a serious environmental problem in our country [1]. Due to their unhealthy site location and living and working in pollution-prone environments, it is easily perceived that it is the urban poor who are bearing the brunt of increasing urban environmental problems [2].

Population growth and poverty, raises the demand for clean water, housing, sewage disposal,

and other personal necessities of life. So that slum areas emerged in the city center and their growth was uncontrolled. Apart from being one of the basic human needs, housing and settlements also have a very strategic function in its role as a center for family education, enhancing the quality of future generations, and a manifestation of identity. The realization of people's welfare can be marked by an increase in the quality of life that is decent and dignified, among others by fulfilling the needs of their housing.

The stronger attractiveness of the city coupled with various economic limitations in rural areas has encouraged most rural residents to try their luck in urban areas [3]. The high value and price of residential land in urban areas has resulted in people who do not have the ability to be forced to look for land to get an adequate place to live, both legally and illegally, so that their development has unwittingly resulted in the emergence of slum settlements in the city. Many of the settlements in

the suburbs of the city are in a dirty environment and seem dirty.

A slum is a residential environment whose quality is very unfit for habitation, its characteristics include being on land that is not suitable for spatial designation / layout, very high density of buildings in a very limited area, prone to social and environmental diseases, and quality of buildings very low, not served by adequate environmental infrastructure and endangering the sustainability of life and livelihoods of its inhabitants [4].

UN Habitat a slum is characterized by lack of durable housing, insufficient living area, lack of access to clean water, inadequate sanitation and insecure tenure. The criteria for slum settlements according to Direktorat pengembangan kawasan pemukiman (2016).

| No | Parameter | Sub Criteria |
|----|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 | Building | Irregularity in terms of dimensions, orientation and shape High density is not in accordance with the provisions in the spatial plan Non-conformance with building technical requirements |
| 2 | Environmental road | Environmental road service coverage Environmental road surface quality |
| 3 | Provision of Drinking Water | Unavailability of access to drinking water Unfulfilled drinking water needs |
| 4 | Environmental Drainage | Inability to discharge runoff Smells Disconnection with drainage system |
| 5 | Wastewater Management | Absence of a wastewater management system The environment is polluted |
| 6 | Solid Waste Management | Solid Waste Management Unavailability of solid waste management facilities and infrastructure The environment is polluted by garbage |

Source: Researcher Analysis, 2020

One of the cities that has experienced a decline in environmental quality in residential areas is Palembang, especially in the residential area of Talang Putri Village. The Talang Putri settlement area is behind the Plaju Pertamina housing complex. Most of these settlements consist of houses on stilts that are built too close to each other so that the settlement becomes crowded, the houses, which are mostly made of wood, are built coinciding with the houses next to them, so that it is difficult for sunlight to penetrate the corners of the house. The irregular location of the houses becomes an obstacle to the implementation of the infrastructure and housing facilities network.

Besides that, based on my first observation of the environment in the Talang Putri residential area, the condition of the environment can be said to be very unhealthy (dirty), around the yard of the residents' houses there are also many piles of garbage scattered about, and irregular drying places so that The settlement in Talang Putri looks so

shabby. From the environmental description in this residential area, it can be seen that the environmental damage factor is due to the lack of awareness of the residents about the environmental health in their place of residence.

In addition, the inability of Talang Putri Village residents economically causes them to be unable to improve their environment to make it more feasible. This condition makes this area develop rapidly into a slum area. The existence of slum areas has a negative impact on the environmental health level of the residents of Talang Putri Village which is getting lower as a result of settlement conditions that are not in accordance with health standards. Lack of community awareness of environmental cleanliness, lack of clean water supplies, landfills, street lights, hardened roads, and easy access to emergency services. Lack of educational and health facilities as well as safe and comfortable play areas for children.

The identification of problems in this study are as follows:

1. Lack of awareness of Talang Putri residents about environmental cleanliness (mutual cooperation, community service).
2. Lack of clean water supplies, landfills, street lamps, paved roads, and easy access to emergency services.
3. Lack of educational and health facilities, as well as safe and comfortable play areas for children.
4. Lack of places for residents to meet and socialize.

The formulation of the problem in this research is "how is the environmental health condition in the Talang Putri settlement area?". While the purpose of this study is to describe the conditions of the slum settlements and the health of the people who live in the area.

2. METHODS

The method used in this research is a qualitative method with a case study approach. Data and data sources in this study are primary data and secondary data. Primary data obtained in this study through informants who live in Talang Putri Village, Plaju District. The technique of determining the informant/respondent uses the Purposive Sample method, which is "a technique that is carried out by taking the subject, not based on strata, random or regional but based on the existence of certain goals" [5]. Meanwhile, secondary data used in the form of documents, journals related to this research.

Data collection techniques in this study using interview techniques, observation, and documentation. The data analysis technique in this study was the researcher used the steps of qualitative data analysis by the Miles and Huberman model in [6] Data Reduction, Data Presentation, Conclusion or Verification.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Socio-Economic Community of gutters

Law number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System. Article 17 states that education is divided into 3 levels, namely low, medium and high. 74.8% of the Talang Putri community is at a low level of education, 25.2% has a moderate level of education, while at the high level of education 0%.

The low level of education makes it difficult for people to find better jobs. Based on the data obtained in the field, the income level of the Talang Putri community is still low, ranging from Rp. 500,000 - Rp. 1,000,000 with a percentage of 66.2%. The income level is far below the UMR of

Palembang at this time. High-income families now have far more resources, relative to low-income families, to invest in their children's development and schooling [7].

The level of someone's education will affect their way of thinking. The higher a person's education, the broader his knowledge and understanding will be. Conversely, if a person's education level is lower, the way of thinking will be lower. The low level of education a person gets also affects the type of work he / she gets.

The majority of slum residents in developing country cities earn their living from informal sector activities [8]. In line with this opinion, the majority of community jobs there are laborers with a percentage of 83.1%. Other community jobs are traders and entrepreneurs.

The condition of the Talang Putri community building

The ownership status of Talang Putri residents' houses is 50.7% owned by themselves and the others rent, hitchhike with other people or ride with relatives. The condition of the houses of the Talang Putri community varies from the type of building, the type of floor of the house to the area of the house. Based on BPS data (2012) the types of buildings are divided into 3 groups, namely permanent, semi-permanent, and non-harvesters. The majority of the building types for the Talang Putri community are semi-permanent.

According to Emirhadi, building materials are divided into 3 categories, namely wood, concrete blocks and bricks [9]. In line with the opinion above, the majority of the types of buildings in the community who live there are made of wood / planks by 85.5%. For the ground floor of the houses, 74.7% of the residents still use wood. Meanwhile, the size of the houses occupied by residents is approximately 50m² of 93.9%.



Fig. 1. Building conditions where Talang Putri residents live

Community behavior in managing the environment

The dwelling place must be comfortable, supported by a clean environment. A good and correct management system can create a clean and healthy environment. The main key needed to create a comfortable, healthy and clean living environment is the participation of its citizens to protect the environment in which they live. The behavior itself is an individual reaction to a stimulus that is very influential on a person both from within and outside the person [10].

Based on data obtained in the field, 68.7% of the Talang Putri community hardly care about the cleanliness of the environment where they live. Their insight or awareness about environmental cleanliness is still very low. They also dispose of household waste on open land, making the living environment look even dirtier. In line with Karwasra & Sangwan's opinion that Generally people don't dispose the garbage properly and dump it almost anywhere outside the house. Some don't even bother to come near the bin and throw garbage in open spaces or parks [11]. The lack of knowledge and understanding of Talang Putri residents on the importance of maintaining and maintaining a clean living environment. As well as the habit of residents who like littering makes the environment they live in even more slum. This also affects the health of the environment there.

With such an unhealthy environment, it is possible to develop various diseases as well. Based on the results of data analysis, most of the Talang Putri residents who had suffered from dengue disease were 90.3% and only 9.7% had never suffered from dengue disease. Apart from dengue fever, another disease that is often suffered by Talang Putri residents due to the dirty and shabby environment they live in is skin diseases such as itching. Based on the results of field data analysis, 95% of Talang Putri residents suffer from skin diseases. Thus it can be concluded that the low environmental health in Talang Putri also affects the health of the living creatures that live in that environment.



Fig. 2. Talang Putri community behavior

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the data analysis, it shows that the slum settlements in the Talang Putri area are due to the lack of awareness of the residents about where they live. In addition, other supporting factors include the low economic situation and the lack of education, which means that almost all residents in Talang Putri attend school only at the elementary level, so that it can affect their knowledge and understanding of the community. The majority of residential building conditions there are wood / planks of 85.5%. And most of the Talang Putri community is accustomed to littering, namely on open land. 68.7% of the Talang Putri community hardly care about the cleanliness of the environment where they live. So that it makes many residents sick, from skin diseases to dengue fever.

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