

Health Mapping of Dompok Urban Village Community

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Abstract. Dompok, as an administrative area of Kepulauan Riau, especially in Tanjungpinang connected by two bridges, needs mapping to understand its community health. This research aims to know how far people use fundamental knowledge to increase community health. The research method uses descriptive qualitative, which is then analyzed in a descriptive approach. The results showed that Dompok Community has good health and good health facilities; besides, the village government has made an effort to help people in the health aspect. Therefore, stakeholders must plan strategically to keep health in coastal areas, especially in Dompok Urban Village. The Dompok community has had healthy behavior to keep healthy after the development happened on its island.

Keywords: Health; community; dompok; coastal; area

1 Introduction

Health is one of the essential things in our life. Humans need it to make life daily. Based on law number 36 on 2009, health is a situation of health physically, mentally, spiritually, and socially to make people live social and economic productively [1]. To make a healthy life, people and health workers make much effort through community health protection to prevent illness from coming to the community and reach health recovery [2]. The supporting factors of health improvement are social and economic conditions, environmental health, family health, clean water, improved health and work safety, health promotion, and reproductive health [3].

To improve the community's health, the government and people should synergize prevention by giving much attention to the factors contributing to health problems. Various supportive data need to describe health problems in an area generally [4]. An assessment of the health level of coastal area communities that are administratively far away from the city center and possibly have decreased health problems are needed as an effort of improvement because in the coastal area, access to inadequate infrastructure facilities, especially in areas that of small islands [5].

The World Health Organization (WHO) is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system. It is responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries, and monitoring and assessing health trends.

Dompok island is one coastal area separated from Tanjungpinang as the capital of Kepulauan Riau Province. After Kepulauan Riau was determined as a province, Dompok Island existed as a place that was constructed for the Kepulauan Riau province office; the official

government centered on Dompok Island. Change happened after the construction affected the access of Island Dompok, no longer isolated to the other island, especially the capital, Tanjung Pinang, because of bridge construction. The significant thing to be studied is the way of the Dompok Community, especially in Kelam Pagi, keeps health, the status of health, and the quality of health.

Fishers are susceptible to illness because houses in the coastal area are still under less clean areas, limited clean water sources, limited access to health services, and limited medical personnel because it was located in a coastal area far from the center of town [6]. In addition, Dompok gets access to other islands was changed after bridge construction. So how was the quality of health in Dompok after that construction? Based on its geographical location, Dompok Island is located between the center of Tanjungpinang, especially as a coastal area. The data shows that the Dompok community is almost fishers and workers. Small numbers are farmers and others. Therefore, health mapping is needed primarily based on economic and environmental health to understand community health behavior.

2 Research Method

Qualitative research understood the problem of the process, meaning, and perception [7]. Collecting data was divided into secondary data in documents and relevant reports related to research topics [8]. Foremost data researchers conducted directly through interviews with informants of research related to community health in Dompok, Tanjung Pinang. Data analysis was carried out descriptively to analyze a research result after interviewing ten informants who gave information about the health situation in the family and its community and the role of government and health facilitators to keep the health of the Dompok Community.

3 Result and Discussion

3.1 Portrait of Dompok Island as an Urban Village

Dompok Urban Village is located on an island in Kepulauan Riau (Kepri) Province. It is located in the south of Tanjungpinang that started being constructed as a ward in Bukit Bestari, Tanjungpinang. Dompok Urban Village has a small number of people, 3867 on 2021 [9]. In Dompok, there are various ethics and culture. However, the cultural aspects intensively change, along with modernization in many aspects. However, people have adapted to the change that happened that stay aware of the original culture and local unsure on Dompok Island. The Dompok consist of several villages, they are Tanjung Dukuh, Sekatap and Tanjung Siambang. Of three, two of them are the fisherman's house. Based on the picture

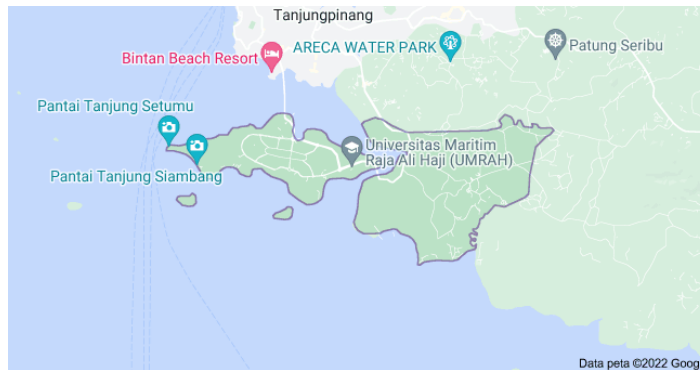


Fig 1. Map of Dompok Island Bukit Bestari Regency, Tanjungpinang, Kepulauan Riau
Source: Google map, 2022

3.2 Health Mapping

Mapping is an activity to classify the concerted area related to some geographical location such as plateau, mountains, natural resources, and human potency that affect the socio-cultural situation with particular characteristics in proper scale application [10]. Mapping is essential in creating maps based on data collected and based on maps themselves. Mapping is based on the spread of natural situations spatially, transferring the actual situation into a basic map indicated with maps scale application. The primary definition of health mapping is the increase in data processing and facilities' increase through data visualization. The benefits of health mapping include figuring out the correlation between data, data examination, supporting the planning of health services and their effectiveness, supplying education tools and support for the planned activity.

In Dompok Rural Village, a clinic that collaborates with health facilitator staff about health mapping develops a project to increase access to moms' health services. The location of a pregnant mother in every place written and baby birthday written to create an effective birthday health service and ensure the access of health facilitator to help birth in the excellent day. The midwives and other health facilitators who are still busy could quickly identify, prioritize places, and plan an efficient schedule to check. The medical staff has used maps to find women who need help and put them in places that are easy to get to so that clinic transportation can be used more efficiently.

The Indonesian Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization has put out different viewpoints. This is because the World Health Organization is in charge of health, and a healthy body, soul, and social life is the benchmark for good health support. This means that everyone could live in a way that is socially and economically productive. However, on the other side, physical, mental, and social health-based, the World Health Organization, not only about illness or weakness [11]. Advancing a prosperous nation is one of the national goals that fulfill basic human needs, including food and clothing, education, health, work field, and peace of life. So health services need to be healthy. So basic health service is the primary and significant thing to meet for prosperity for Indonesia in 2025.

3.3 Dompok Community Health Mapping

The primary activity of the Dompok Community is fishing. It is because most people are fishermen based on their live environment. Fishing is the main livelihood activity for people. It is because of much fieldwork in agricultural (fisheries) in Tanjungpinang, the capital of Kepulauan Riau. Dompok Government has made an effort to relate to the health aspect. Here are programs created and done by the Dompok Government about community health, such as clean water supply, because not all people in Dompok have a well, especially a ring of well. Besides, most of the area in Dompok still has bare land and mangrove land because many mosquitoes are there, so mosquito eradication is a health and house cleaning program. The doctor or other health facilitator came to the house and did a blood tension cheque. The health facilitator came to see them when people were sick but could not go to the hospital, especially at the Dompok community health center.

In Dompok, integrated healthcare center for mom and baby every month, a nutrition cadre referral to the hospital, an essential sanitation improvement in the form of PHBS (health and clean live behavior), and a program for people who do not have good sanitation in the household. Then, there was another program that socialization to washing hands well, mom and baby class, etc. This research focused on health mapping that focused on informants from a community such as Mrs. Noviza, who has four healthy family members who sick after a prolonged tiring activity. Her lifestyle is constantly moving around by cleaning the house so that it is always healthy and the house is clean. Apart from that, Ms. Siti Asiyah does not experience serious illness, but a toothache, etc.

On the other hand, residents often experience asthma, toothache, ulcers, and anemia. In general, they rarely get sick, but if they are sick, they go to the health center using BPJS, especially for the poor. During a pandemic, wear a mask. Residents also have no history of chronic disease. Sometimes occurs when pushing when not doing activities or the waste arising from the left rear Prut, for the elderly, high blood pressure due to old age.

The Dompok community already has a BPJS card as a health service card. As the closest service to the community, the Puskesmas visited was the Sei Jang Health Center or Puskesmas, located next to the village office. As part of the availability of health facilities and infrastructure, two midwives and thirty-one united service unit (health) cadres always unite health, especially for infants and pregnant women in each RT/RW. People also practice traditional medicine by processing medicinal plants and spices at home. For example, visit the Shaman / Datuk asking for water, which is believed to be effective in treating pain, teeth, pellets, black magic, etc.

According to the Urban Village Secretary, there is no health budget because the rural village budget is limited, and there is already a separate health fund for the central ver and health facilitators in the Dompok Village, which is considered sufficient. As a result, there has never been a severe illness from a virus other than the Covid 19 pandemic. Another factor in healthy living in Dompok Village is clean water consumed and used for other household needs, namely the residents' wells. However, when it is dry, it likes to experience drought. In addition, for residents who do not have wells, residents of other residents, or outsiders who sell water.

Health services run daily and smoothly but are only implemented when immunization does. They are still waiting in the service place. It should have community participation in health services. The social construction of Peter Berger is that people still understand health only as the function of the body that regards they were healthy. The internalization illness that felt a sickness or patient after they cannot be active and did not cure as independently. Awareness of people's health activity is not a priority because they are fishermen whose lives depend on marine sources. Health lifestyle still depends on the economic status of the community itself.

They only thought about how to survive in life. High participation of them in baby and mother is enough who should cure people and educate them.

The trash in coastal areas is still a problem faced by most areas in Indonesia, faced by the Dompok area. There is still much trash around the island, especially in coastal or seaside areas. It is not just the people who live in Dompok who throw trash there. People from outside the community and beachgoers also throw trash there. Trash wasted place is unmanaged well. It has made a significant contribution to making an unhealthy place in Dompok. Their life immensely affected the lifestyle of the Dompok Community daily as a fisherman. Because of that situation, the Dompok community tends to live in coastal areas as a tradition of people in the past. The perception of people about trash or household waste filthy environment as a normal situation because they still did not yet understand health. People still did not feel disturbed about trash. They thought the situation would be dirty after cleanup, and its activity would be wasted.

4 Conclusion

The Health of Dompok Community has fulfilled the community's life needs. However, the condition of people is primarily based on its facilities, kind of identified illness still under control, the low quality of lifestyle, especially in trash management (waste), and people still choose the traditional way of health service aspect. Besides, community institutions still lack participation; government intervention needs to make people be empowered in the health aspect. In reality, Dompok Government synergizes with health facilitators in the community health center. Therefore, most people go to the Dompok community health center (Puskesmas) when ill, even though some still go to alternative cures. Stakeholders must realize recommendations from health mapping researchers in Dompok Urban Village in the future to anticipate serious illness or continue pandemic and improve health conditions.

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