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ACCESS TO HEALTH FOR VILLAGERS WHOSE SETTLEMENTS ARE IN THE BUKIT RIMBANG BUKIT BALING WILDLIFE RESERVE AREA

¹Taryono, ²Sujianto, ³Yusni Ikhwan Siregar, ⁴Mexasai Indra

¹Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Riau

²Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Riau University

³Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Affairs, University of Riau

⁴Faculty of Law, University of Riau

email : taryono@lecturer.unri.ac.id

ABSTRACT

A healthy population is an important factor in increasing economic productivity. The availability of health services, the environment, a person's lifestyle, and heredity are significant determinants of health. This study seeks to ascertain the level of health access available for rural residents whose settlements are in the Bukit Rimbang Bukit Baling Wildlife Reserve. Secondary data were analyzed using descriptive methods to explain the existing phenomena. The findings of this study indicate that poskesdes and posyandu are the closest health facilities that can be utilized by village communities. Since there are no doctors in rural areas, midwives usually deal with health problems. With BPJS participation rates ranging from 26% to 50%, people have to travel a considerable distance to access health services from clinics and hospitals. Village efforts to promote environmental health can be seen from the way they dispose of garbage and waste, including burning it, burying it in pits, and using their own or public latrines. This is done to prevent environmental pollution. Health service infrastructure and facilities in villages whose settlements are located in the Bukit Rimbang Bukit Baling wildlife reserve area need to be prioritized and improved by the government and related parties.

Keywords: Public health; village; environment

INTRODUCTION

Labor is an important production factor to produce goods and services in a region. They can be productive in a healthy body condition. Therefore, residents of an area with a healthy lifestyle will have an impact on reducing the number of sick days and will increase the number of healthy days that can be used for productive activities. Public awareness for a healthy lifestyle also requires the support of adequate health facilities and infrastructure. In rural areas in general, the availability of health facilities and infrastructure is relatively limited so that public access to prevention and treatment is less than optimal.

The difficulties with our society's current state of health are of utmost importance. The factors of human conduct and lifestyle cannot be isolated from the emergence of the numerous forms of diseases that society experiences. A balanced level of physical, emotional, social, spiritual, and intellectual health will result from leading a healthy lifestyle. This involves altering the surroundings as well as modifying one's lifestyle, with the goal of encouraging people to make healthier decisions. [1]

One part of the national health system that interacts with the public directly is the delivery of health services. Governmental health service initiatives, including those that are preventive, curative, promotional, and rehabilitative, are carried out in health service facilities. The population can access a variety of health services under the heading of "access to health

care."[2]. Village communities whose settlements are in the Bukit Rimbang Bukit Baling Wildlife Reserve area also face limited access to health services. This limited access is feared to have an effect on low productivity and disrupt regional economic performance.

Wildlife sanctuaries that tend to be closed to the mobility of people and goods will limit local communities in an effort to increase their prosperity and consequently they will be trapped in a cycle of poverty. In comparison to families with sufficient and good economic position, those with low or poor economic status have worse health conditions. Environmental factors, such as the tendency of impoverished families to reside in disease-prone areas, unhealthy lifestyle choices, such as smoking habits, and lower consumption of highly nutritious foods are some of the causes. [3].

RESEARCH METHODS

The location of this research is in the village area whose settlement is in the Bukit Rimbang Bukit Baling Wildlife Reserve in Kampar Kiri Hulu District, Kampar Regency. The villages include eight villages, namely Aur Kuning Village, Tanjung Beringin Village, Batu Sanggan Village, Gajah Bertalut Village, Pangkalan Serai Village, Terusan Village, Subayang Jaya Village, and Muara Bio Village.

The type of data used is secondary data. Data analysis was carried out using a descriptive analysis approach that seeks to explain phenomena related to health access for rural communities in the Bukit Rimbang Bukit Baling wildlife reserve area. The research variables observed included: population, travel time to health facilities, number of doctors, number of midwives, BPJS membership level, distance to Poskesdes, active posyandu level, types of latrines, waste disposal, clean and drinking water, pollution and disasters. The data is presented in tabular form for analysis which describes the health access of rural communities whose settlements are in the Bukit Rimbang Bukit Baling wildlife reserve area.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

If human population growth surpasses the environment's carrying capacity, there will be a major threat to human life. Some detrimental outcomes include deforestation, soil deterioration, a decrease in the amount of arable land, food shortages, and disease [4]. Within the conservation area, the number of villagers grew by an average of 0.43% per year. The population increased from 2,961 people in 2015 to 3,038 people in 2021. The largest increase occurred in villages close to the entrance to the area, such as Muara Bio Village, Aur Kuning, Tanjung Beringin, and Gajah Bertalut. The population of Muara Bio Village increased from 108 people in 2015 to 121 people in 2021. The population of Aur Kuning Village increased from 520 people to 582 people in 2021. The population of Tanjung Beringin Village from 517 people in 2015 increased to 528 people in 2021. Total population The population of Gajah Bertalut Village increased from 389 people in 2015 to 393 people in 2021.

In villages that are farther away from the entrance to the area, in general, the population tends to decrease, such as the villages of Batu Sanggan, Canal, and Pangkalan Serai. The population of Batu Sanggan Village decreased from 398 people in 2015 to 370 people in 2021. The population of Terusan Village decreased from 368 people in 2015 to 363 people in 2021. The population of Pangkalan Serai Village decreased from 380 people in 2015 to as many as 372 people in 2021. The increase or decrease in the population in each village is not permanent. In difficult economic times, among the families in the Wildlife Sanctuary Area will usually seek a livelihood outside the Wildlife Sanctuary Area and will return to the village in some time later. Following the establishment of the village's economic position and the implementation of

economic diversification, the custom of the village community travelling or temporarily leaving the village will start to fade away. [5].

Table 1. Number of Villagers whose settlements are in the Bukit Rimbang Bukit Baling Conservation Area in 2015 and 2021

No.	Village	2015	2021
1	Aur Kuning	520	582
2	Tanjung Beringin	517	528
3	Batu Sanggan	398	370
4	Gajah Bertalut	389	393
5	Pangkalan Serai	380	372
6	Terusan	368	363
7	Subayang Jaya	281	309
8	Muara Bio	108	121
Total		2.961	3.038

Source : Disdukcapil Kampar Region, 2015-2018, 2021.

* BPS, Kampar Kiri Hulu District in Figures, 2019-2020

The improvement of public services, including health services, is one way in which the village administration fulfills its primary duties and functions. The primary goal of public service is to satisfy the needs of the community, which can be accomplished by providing outstanding service [6].

The highest level of service for health facilities in villages whose settlements are in this conservation area is the Sub-Puskesmas/Poskesdes. To get health services at the Puskesmas level, the village community must go to Gema Village which can only be accessed via the Sushadow River. The average length of time it takes for the village community to reach the Sub-Puskesmas/Poskesdes is 30 minutes with the closest distance of about 500 meters and the furthest distance of more than 3.5 Km. The absence of health workers such as doctors in the village, makes various complaints and health services of the village community only handled by the existing midwife in each village.

Table 2. Access to Health in Villages whose Settlements are in the Bukit Rimbang Bukit Baling Conservation Area

No.	Village	Access Sarkes (minute)	Dokter (Person)	Midwife (Person)
1	Muara Bio	≤ 30	-	1
2	Batu Sanggan	≤ 30	-	1
3	Tanjung Beringin	≤ 30	-	1
4	Gajah Bertalut	≤ 30	-	1
5	Aur Kuning	≤ 30	-	1
6	Terusan	≤ 30	-	1
7	Subayang Jaya	≤ 30	-	1
8	Pangkalan Serai	≤ 30	-	1

Source : IDM Kemendesa, 2021

One way to ensure that everyone can achieve their basic demands for a respectable life is through social security. The purpose of health insurance is to guarantee that participants obtain protection for fulfilling essential medical needs as well as health care benefits. The JKN Program's advantages are complete individual health services, including preventative, curative, promotional, and rehabilitative treatments as well as medications and medical supplies. delivering benefits utilizing strategies for quality and cost-controlled service (managed care). A social security program called JKN ensures that the cost of medical treatment and the satisfaction of fundamental health needs are held nationwide in a way that requires mutual

collaboration from the entire community. Therefore, JKN-KIS participants must be all Indonesian citizens. All parties should support initiatives to promote community involvement in order to attain universal health care. [7].

If there is at least one Village Health Post (Poskesdes) in a village, that village is known as Desa Siaga. Promotive, preventative, and curative actions are carried out by health professionals (particularly midwives) with the help of cadres or other volunteer workers as part of poskesdes services. Early observation and vigilance (disease surveillance, nutrition surveillance, risk behavior surveillance, environmental surveillance, as well as other health problems), health emergency management and disaster preparedness, and basic health care are the major operations of Poskesdes. [8].

One of the human resource-based health models that is implemented, regulated, and organized from, by, for, and by the community in the implementation of health development is called Posyandu. Village leaders, healthcare professionals, Pokja, posyandu cadres, and posyandu tourists are examples of posyandu stakeholders. The village administration institutionally supports community empowerment in the health sector, and the Posyandu serves as a venue for that empowerment. The primary posyandu program is being implemented, and health workers have a responsibility in guiding cadres and providing health services [9]. In every village generally there is a posyandu, but not necessarily the existing posyandu are active continuously in providing health services to the village community.

The limited health facilities and facilities, health workers are also followed by the limited health insurance owned by the community, where the BPJS membership rate generally ranges from 26% to 50%. The highest village community health insurance from BPJS membership is in Tanjung Beringin Village and Subayang Jaya Village with a participation rate of more than 75%. Meanwhile, the BPJS participation rate in the Terusan Village has reached between 60% to 75%.

Table 3. Village Community Access to BPJS Poskesdes and Posyandu in villages whose settlements are in the Bukit Rimang Bukit Baling Conservation Area

No.	Village	BPJS Membership Level (Ratio)	Access Poskesdes (meters)	Active Posyandu (Ratio)
1	Muaro Bio	0,26 -0,5	> 3500	> 0,75
2	Batu Sanggan	0,26-0,5	500	> 0,75
3	Tanjung Beringin	> 0,75	500	> 0,75
4	Gajah Bertalut	0,26-0,5	> 3500	> 0,75
5	Aur Kuning	0,26-0,5	500	> 0,75
6	Terusan	0,6-0,75	500	> 0,75
7	Subayang Jaya	> 0,75	500	> 0,75
8	Pangkalan Serai	0,26-0,5	500	> 0,75

Source : IDM Kemendesa, 2021

The environmental health of rural communities in Kampar Kiri Hulu District in a conservation area can be seen from sanitation behavior in defecation, garbage, and use of clean water. In general, the villagers have realized the importance of environmental health, this can be seen from the way to defecate using their own latrines and public latrines even though they live around the Sushadow River. To avoid piles of garbage, domestic waste is collected and disposed of in pits or by burning. The source of drinking water for the village community, apart from using river water, also uses water sources from rainwater and bottled water. The water needs for bathing and washing by the villagers are mainly used for water from the Subayang river, springs, and rainwater. Public health can be improved by raising knowledge among rural

populations about the need of environmental sanitation in preventing the spread of infectious diseases and flooding [10].

Table 4. Access to latrines and waste disposal in villages whose settlements are in the Bukit Rimbang Bukit Baling Wildlife Reserve

No.	Village	Toilet	Rubbish
1	Muaro Bio	Own latrine	Hole or Burn
2	Batu Sanggan	Other Places	Other Places
3	Tanjung Beringin	Public latrine	Hole or Burn
4	Gajah Bertalut	Own latrine	Hole or Burn
5	Aur Kuning	Own latrine	Hole or Burn
6	Terusan	Own latrine	Hole or Burn
7	Subayang Jaya	Own latrine	Hole or Burn
8	Pangkalan Serai	Public latrine	Hole or Burn

Source : IDM Kemendesa, 2021

Both in terms of quantity and quality, good drinking water needs to satisfy the requirements. The quality component, where drinking water can directly effect public health, is the most crucial to meet. Unsafe drinking water can have a significant effect on health, especially for vulnerable populations like young children, elderly individuals, and those with weakened immune systems. Waterborne illness is one of the health issues that can result from ingesting contaminated water, and diarrhea is among the most prevalent illnesses linked to contaminated water intake. [11]

Tabel 5. Akses Terhadap Air Pada Desa Yang Pemukimannya Dalam Kawasan Suaka Margasatwa Bukit Rimbang Bukit Baling

No.	Desa	Air Minum	Air Mandi & Cuci
1	Muaro Bio	Kemasan, Mata Air	Kemasan, Mata Air
2	Batu Sanggan	Kemasan, Mata Air	Kemasan, Mata Air
3	Tanjung Beringin	Kemasan, Mata Air	Kemasan, Mata Air
4	Gajah Bertalut	Kemasan, Mata Air	Kemasan, Mata Air
5	Aur Kuning	Kemasan, Mata Air	Sungai, Air Hujan
6	Terusan	Sungai, Air Hujan	Sungai, Air Hujan
7	Subayang Jaya	Kemasan, Mata Air	Sungai, Air Hujan
8	Pangkalan Serai	Sungai, Air Hujan	Sungai, Air Hujan

Source : IDM Kemendesa, 2021

Based on the reports and records so far, there has never been any environmental pollution in the villages in the conservation area. The activities of the people who are still traditional with their local wisdom are still able to maintain the balance of the village environmental ecosystem to remain sustainable. Potential disasters that can occur in the village area included in the conservation area are landslides, floods, and forest fires. Villages with potential disasters are Muaro Bio, namely Floods, potential disasters in Tanjung Beringin Village are landslides and floods, potential disasters in Gajah Bertalut Village are floods, so in Pangkalan Serai Village there is potential for flood disasters. Although some villages have the potential for floods and landslides, these villages do not yet have disaster mitigation facilities. This is the cause of many natural disasters causing death and property damage. The local community has not yet embraced the suggested treatment strategy. Village-level disaster preparedness is ineffective. One crucial element is the absence of a framework for integrating scientific understanding and disaster experience among people residing in disaster-prone areas. [12].

Table 6. Environmental Pollution and Village Disasters in the Bukit Rimbang Bukit Baling Conservation Area

No.	Village	Environ-mental pollution	Disaster Type	Mitigation Facilities
1	Muaro Bio	0	1	0
2	Batu Sanggan	0	0	0
3	Tanjung Beringin	0	2	0
4	Gajah Bertalut	0	1	0
5	Aur Kuning	0	0	0
6	Terusan	0	0	0
7	Subayang Jaya	0	0	0
8	Pangkalan Serai	0	1	0

Source : IDM Kemendesra, 2021

CONCLUSION

Villagers whose settlements are in the Bukit Rimbang Bukit Baling Wildlife Sanctuary area, on average, each year grow 0.43%. The highest health service facilities and infrastructure exist at the village level Poskesdes and posyandu, while to get health services at the Puskesmas level, the village community must go to the sub-district capital which is outside the Bukit Rimbang Bukit Baling wildlife reserve area. The average length of time needed by village communities to reach Poskesdes is 30 minutes with the closest distance of about 500 meters and the furthest distance of more than 3.5 Km. The absence of health workers such as doctors in the village, makes various complaints and health services of the village community only handled by the existing midwife in each village. BPJS membership rates generally range from 26% to 50%. Access to clean water and drinking water comes from river water, rain water, spring water, and bottled water. Disposal of waste through private and public latrines. Disposal of garbage is destroyed by making holes or burning. So far, these efforts have been quite effective in preventing environmental pollution.

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