

The Influence of Health Development on the Quality of Human Resources in the City of Bandung

P S Kurniati¹, T K Nisa², M SAI Amin¹

¹Department of Government Science, Universitas Komputer Indonesia, Indonesia

²Department of Communication Science, Universitas Komputer Indonesia, Indonesia

Email : poni.sukaesih@email.unikom.ac.id tsalisatun.41820175@mahasiswa.unikom.ac.id
siddik.41719007@mahasiswa.unikom.ac.id

Abstract. Health is an important aspect that supports the successful development of an area. With healthy human resources, the implementation of development will be more effective towards success. Every country or region must have a place that can support the health of its people properly and well, therefore health development towards a better direction is very necessary in an area. The purpose of this study is to form awareness of the importance of health development in the community in order to support other developments. The method used is a descriptive qualitative research method using literature studies. This research show that health development is very influential on the quality of human resources. Therefore, the government must be able to minimize obstacles to health development by improving the economy of the community to improve the quality of health and human resources.

Keywords : Health Development, Quality, Human Resource

1. Introduction

Health development is a movement aimed at improving public health. Health development is also interpreted as a development of the welfare of human resources in an area and even a country so that other development goals can be achieved more easily. The city of Bandung is famous for its progress in the field of tourism, but apart from this development, of course, it must be accompanied by development of its health.

The education of health workers will affect the quality of human resources in society [1]. Meanwhile, according to Tumanggor's research: 2010, states that health development will be influenced by socio-cultural conditions in pad [2]. Development is often associated with a change or can be called a form of planned change [3]. Progress in the world is inseparable from the increasing quality of health today [4]. The quality of human resources is seen from the factors of physical strength, health, intellectual quality, and

mental quality [5]. Thus, this study will discuss the definition of health development and the obstacles that are a factor in the slow development of health that affects human resources.

The purpose of this research is to find out how big the influence of health development is on human resources. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach.

2. Method

This research method uses a descriptive qualitative method that uses literature study as a way to collect secondary data from previous research which will be used as a basis for making an overview of a phenomenon. The data needed is data regarding development, health, and health development in the city of Bandung. The journal used contains the obstacles to health development in the city of Bandung seen from the quality factor of Human Resources. Inhibiting factors for health development were examined with descriptive qualitative through analysis of secondary data in previous studies.

3. Results and Discussion

Health development is the main investment for the development of Indonesia's human resources. Health development is basically an effort to increase everyone's awareness, will, and ability to be able to live a healthy life in order to achieve the highest degree of public health. In order to realize this, it is necessary to plan for health development that is systematic, directed, integrated and comprehensive, and requires the involvement of various sectors and all components of the nation in its implementation.

The success of development is marked by a conducive environment, proactive community behaviour to maintain and improve health and prevent disease, efficient and effective services are spread evenly throughout Indonesia. This paran emphasizes that health is a crucial matter and needs to be immediately addressed by various problems that arise, including health development. Therefore, discussion or research on health development in an area is very important and interesting to discuss.

The table 1 shows a list of diseases suffered by the people of Bandung City in the last 30 days. The table shows that the highest disease suffered by the people of Bandung City is Primary/Essential Hypertension, while the least disease sufferers are Gastritis and duodenitis.

Table 1. Diseases in Bandung

Rank	Kode ICDX	Diseases	Male	Female	Total
7	J00	Acute upper respiratory infections of multiple and unspecified	4,242	12,282	16,524
8	K04.1	Necrosis of pulp	1,503	2,733	4,236
9	Z00.0	Dispepsia Pemeriksaan Medis Umum	1,727	1,833	3,562
10	A09	Diarrhoea and gastroenteritis of presumed infectious origin	1,594	1,462	3,056
11	K04.0	Myalgia Pulpitis	1,882	4,190	6,072
12	Z34	Pengawasan terhadap kehamilan normal	162	2,625	2,787

Source: Bandung City Health Office website (dinkes.bandung.go.id)

13	R50	Demam yang tidak diketahui sebabnya	1,461	1,298	2,759
14	E11	Non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus	844	1,711	2,555
15	B86	Skabies	1,364	1,121	2,485
16	L30	Other dermatitis	1,084	1,365	2,449
17	R51	Sakit kepala	777	1,554	2,331
18	J02	Acute pharyngitis	983	1,053	2,036
19	K04.7	Periapical abscess without sinus	730	1,105	1,835
20	R05	Batuk	842	924	1,766
21	K29	Gastritis and duodenitis	560	1,094	1,654

1. Health Development

Health development is essentially an effort carried out by all components of the Indonesian nation which aims to increase awareness, willingness and ability to live healthily for everyone in order to realize the highest degree of public health, as an investment for the development of socially productive human resources and economically (Ministry of Health Strategic Plan, 2015). Health development policies are not only seen from the side of health workers but other personal factors such as self-awareness, economic factors to the living environment are also one of the aspects that must be considered in development in the health sector. Health development really needs the government's active role so that news about this development can be widely disseminated to the community at various levels and layers. Communities and government must be able to work hand in hand in order to create effective and quality development. We cannot take small improvements for granted because big changes start from small changes that are routinely made. Health problems are one of the factors that play an important role in realizing quality human resources. It is hoped that development in the health sector will further improve the level of public health and that health services can be adequately received by all levels of society.

2. Factors inhibiting Health Development

The role of various parties is needed in carrying out plans to achieve certain goals. Awareness of all parties in a development will also greatly support the effectiveness of a development, especially health development. However, apart from that, of course, in a development, there must be several obstacles that can hinder these activities. Development in the health sector can mean "a process of change in a better direction through planned efforts in the health sector" [6]. Some of the inhibiting factors for health development seen in Indonesia, especially those around us, include:

a) Differences in Distance or Health Status Disparities

Differences in social status or health status in the community provide obstacles for the health development process in the city of Bandung. Workers in good companies will have better quality of health because the facilities provided by the company will certainly be of a good quality.

Meanwhile, people who work in a company whose salary, quality and position are not good enough will get standard health facilities from that company. Even though nationally the development or quality of health in Indonesia has increased, the difference in economic status

and level is still a very visible barrier at this time. In fact, some people think that health is a very expensive item so that health in the lower middle class is set aside and prioritizes other interests.

b) Health Burden

For some Bandung people who suffer from certain diseases will have a heavy burden between pain and payment for healing. This is a matter of concern because much of the assistance is not on target regarding health assistance to the community.

c) Low Service Performance

The performance of a social agency, especially health, is an important factor in supporting the improvement of the health quality of the population of an area. Indeed, if you look at the health institutions in the city centre or those that are affordable by the government, they do look good, but if you look at the performance of health agencies far away, you will see how low their performance is. Starting from services to patients who are less friendly to the lack of facilities needed in the treatment process. The limited health workforce is also one of the tough challenges for the government so that this problem can be resolved immediately. The need for equal distribution of doctors, nurses, midwives, and other health workers to several areas in Bandung.

d) Low Community Awareness of Clean Living

Public awareness of the importance of maintaining cleanliness is still very low, even though this is one of the main factors so that people can be better protected from viruses that cause disease. The phenomenon of the COVID-19 pandemic has become a lesson for the people of Bandung City and even the people of Indonesia so that they can be better able to maintain personal hygiene and their environment. There is a need to determine water management and to provide trash cans in public places as an alternative for increasing awareness of cleanliness in the community.

e) Low Environmental Health Conditions

The bad and slum living environment is one of the most striking problems in our daily lives. This is also an inhibiting factor for improving the quality of public health because a bad living environment can affect the cleanliness and emotional well-being of the people. Indonesia's health is in a bad condition, health development in Indonesia, can be seen from the various obstacles and encouragement steps to overcome them. The lack of health services, and low health services is one of the obstacles to health development. The customs of the people, as well as economic conditions and education have contributed to this. Health problems are complex problems which are the resultant of various natural environmental problems as well as man-made, social, cultural, behavioural, population, genetic, and so on problems.

4. Conclusion

In fact, there are still many developments in an area that have not been maximized in their implementation and there are many factors that hinder development. One of the developments that must be prioritized in developing human resources is to improve the quality of health development. A group of people who are physically and spiritually healthy will be more profitable and beneficial for various developments carried out by the government. The existence of good quality health will also reduce the burden on the government

and medical personnel in overcoming various existing diseases. In fact, public health does not depend on health services provided by the government, but rather on how a culture of healthy living can be built together at the community level. For this reason, it is necessary to increase the capacity of the community to maintain the health of themselves and their environment. Communities need to be mobilized to make repairs and increase cleanliness in their environment, in addition to paying attention to healthy and nutritious food. This is only possible if they have an awareness of healthy living and a good level of health literacy. Therefore, the community should pay more attention to the health of themselves and their families in order to create development that is in line with the goal of creating human welfare. The government's concern and efforts are also important factors for successful health development.

References

- [1] Notoatmodjo, S. (2008). Kesehatan dan Pembangunan Sumber Daya Manusia. Kesmas: Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat Nasional (National Public Health Journal), 2(5), 195-199.
- [2] Tumanggor, R. (2010). Masalah-masalah sosial budaya dalam Pembangunan Kesehatan di Indonesia. Jurnal masyarakat dan Budaya, 12(2), 231-254
- [3] Purba, B., Rahmadana, M. F., Basmar, E., Sari, D. P., Klara, A., Damanik, D., ... & Nugraha, N. A. (2021). Ekonomi Pembangunan. Yayasan Kita Menulis.
- [4] Swarjana, I. K., & SKM, M. (2012). Metodologi penelitian kesehatan. Penerbit Andi.
- [5] Prilly, N. N., Sari, R. M., & Aprilia, T. R. Analisis Kualitas Sumber Daya Manusia (SDM) Kesehatan di Indonesia.
- [6] Kartasmita, G. (1995). Pembangunan Menuju Bangsa Yang Maju Dan Mandiri. Pidato Penerimaan Penganugerahan Gelar Doktor Honoris Causa, Yogyakarta: Universitas Gadjah Mada.
- [7] Badan Peneliti Dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Kementerian Kesehatan. (2014). Indeks Pembangunan Kesehatan Manusia. Jurnal Kesehatan,
- [8] Hadi, H. (2004). Gizi Lebih Sebagai Tantangan Baru dan Implikasinya. Jurnal Gizi Klinik Indonesia, 47.
- [9] Purna Hadisiwi, J. R. (2016). Literasi Kesehatan Masyarakat Dalam Menopang Pembangunan Kesehatan Di Indonesia. Prosiding Seminar Nasional Komunikasi, 344-351.
- [10] Stavy, S. (2018). Makalah Pembangunan Kesehatan. Personal Blog, 1-4.