Research Article

URBAN HEALTH ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMEN

Sri Ridma Ramadhani[1], Abd Basid[2]

ABSTRACT

Environmental Health Management is an art that implements and regulates the system of the public health department to maintain the ecological balance between humans and their environment (biotic and abiotic) in order to achieve a healthy and happy quality. The environmental health management function consists of the planning function, the mobilization and implementation function, the organizing function and the direction and supervision function. The role of management in environmental health is that environmental management has two dimensions, namely "integration" and "conflict". Ideally, various environmental management instruments can be formulated in an integrated manner so as to accommodate various interest groups. In practice, environmental management cannot open from conflict. Therefore, environmental managers must have the capacity to manage conflicts of various conflicting interests.

Keywords: Environmental Health, Urban and Environmental Management

PENDAHULUAN

Terrestrial environment is a stretch of the earth's surface which is the unity of space with energy, materials of various types of biomass and living creatures and man with all his behavior (Mahrus, Wicaksono, Cholil, & Wiwoho, 2017). Health problems are a factor that plays an important role in realizing quality human resources. Through development in the health sector, it is hoped that it will further improve the level of public health and that health services can be felt by all levels of society adequately (Health Department, 2007).

Society is one of the main elements in the establishment of a country. A prosperous country is a sign that the country has a prosperous society. This prosperity is supported by many factors. One of them is the health of the public environment in a country.

Environmental health is a branch of public health science that deals with all aspects of nature and the environment that can affect human health. Environmental health is defined by the World Health Organization as: aspects of human health and disease caused by factors in the environment. It also includes theory and practice in assessing and controlling factors in the environment that can potentially affect health. Environmental health includes the direct pathological effects of chemicals, radiation and some biological agents, and impacts (often indirect) on the broad physical, psychological, social and aesthetic health and well-being of the environment including housing, urban development, land use and transportation. (Pirenaningtyas, 2007)

The contribution of the environment in realizing health status is essential in addition to the problems of community behavior, health services and heredity factors. The environment contributes the most to the emergence of public health problems. (Pirenaningtyas, 2007)

In the field of public health – Health management is an activity or an art to organize health workers and non-health workers to improve public health through health programs." In other words, public health management is the application of general management in the public health service system so that the object and target of management is the public health service system. (Notoatmodjo, 2003).

Environmental management includes prevention, prevention of damage, pollution, and restoration of environmental quality. This has demanded the development of various policy tools and program activities that are supported by other environmental management support systems. The system includes institutional stability, human resources, and environmental partnerships in addition to legal and regulatory instruments, information and funding. The nature of the interconnectedness (interdependence) and the whole (holistic) of the essence of the environment has brought the consequence that environmental management, including its support system, cannot stand alone, but is integrated with all sector and regional development implementations.

The sanitation system also has its own problems and constraints. Conceptually, the sanitation system applied in urban areas should be integrated, communal or centralized, so that sewage and sewerage can be treated regularly. The channels that make up the sanitation network must be directed to a separate treatment area, namely IPAL (Wastewater Treatment Plant). Through the WWTP, city residents can feel comfortable because they no longer need to dispose of dirty water carelessly. This WWTP is not only intended for household waste, but also for industrial centers, both small and large.

Based on Susenas data, for sanitation facilities, Indonesia's achievement had increased significantly from 1992 (30.9%) to 1998 (64.9%), where in six years there was a threefold increase. However, since 1998 this access growth has slowed down, even in 2000 (62.7%) and 2002 (63.5%) because the growth rate was not proportional to the population growth rate. The latest data for 2004, the proportion of households that have access to proper sanitation facilities, which means using a septic tank or pit as a final disposal site, reaches two thirds of all households in Indonesia (67.1%).

From the data above, it seems that community access to proper sanitation facilities is quite high, unfortunately this level of accessibility does not take into account the ownership or level of use of the latrine itself. In fact, according to the definition from UN-HABITAT, proper latrines should be used by a limited number of people. The data also does not explain the quality of the latrine, whether it is functioning properly, whether it is in accordance with its designation, and whether it is in accordance with the health and technical standards that have been set. Therefore the importance of management in the application of environmental sanitation.

METHOD

About the concept of urban environmental health management with rationalism and empiricism approaches. To achieve the objectives, three stages of analysis were carried out, namely, identification of factors that affect environmental health with descriptive analysis. Variables that are processed using descriptive analysis are population density, population growth, housing character, social activities, city service facilities, business activities, trade and industrial facilities, economic service coverage, housing development, land use, land prices, city size, physical distance to the main city, transportation facilities, roads, and utilities. After using descriptive analysis, then the Delphi method is used. The Delphi method was chosen to determine the main factors resulting from the opinion of stakeholders. The second analysis is to assess the performance of these factors with a Likert scale service quality. Servqual is used to measure the performance of the influencing factors for the development of new cities, namely by comparing the performance or perceived results with the expectations of the community or urban residents, while the weight of the assessment is with a Likert scale. And the third analysis is the formulation of environmental health management using triangulation analysis.

RESULTS

Environmental Health Management, etymologically the word management comes from the Old French management, which means the art of implementing and managing. While the terminology management is a process in order to achieve goals by working together through people and other organizational resources.

Environmental health is a part of public health that gives meaning to the assessment, understanding, and control of impacts on humans on the environment and the environment Environmental impact on humans (Mooler 1992).

Environmental Health Management Function

Planning Function

The environmental planning function is the most important function in environmental health management, therefore this function will determine other management functions. The environmental planning function is the basic foundation of the overall environmental health management function. Without the planning function, it is impossible for other management functions to be carried out properly. Managerial planning will provide an overall perspective on all the work that will be carried out, who will do it and when it will be done. Planning is a guide to the process of achieving goals efficiently and effectively.

Managerial planning consists of two main parts, namely strategy formulation and strategy implementation. In the strategy formulation phase, the goals and general policies of the organization are set. This requires conceptual managerial skills. For the strategy implementation phase, efforts to achieve goals are determined. In this case it is needed

Technical managerial skills. Strategy formulation is usually carried out by the top leadership of an organization while its implementation is carried out entirely by implementing managers coordinated by middle level managers.

Organizing function

Explaining organizing is a process for designing a formal structure, grouping and organizing and dividing tasks or work among members of the organization, so that organizational goals can be achieved efficiently.

Organizing is the process of compiling an organizational structure in accordance with the goals of the organization, its resources, and the environment that surrounds it.

Mobilization and Execution Functions

According to Nawawi (2000) implementation or actuating is carried out after the organization has planned and organized by having an organizational structure including the availability of personnel as implementers in accordance with the needs of the unit or work unit formed. Among the implementation activities are directing, guiding and communicating, including coordination. Coordination as a process of integrating goals and activities in separate work units of an organization to achieve organizational goals efficiently. Without coordination, individuals and departments will lose control of their role in the organization. They begin to pursue self-interest which is often detrimental to the achievement of the organization's overall goals

Fungsii penggerakan dan Pelaksanaan

Supervision and control function

Efforts to implement implementation standards, design feedback information systems, compare real activities with existing standards, determine and measure deviations and take necessary corrective actions to

Ensure that the business or activity has been carried out properly in achieving its goals (Handoko, 1984).

Basic Concepts The Role of Environmental Health Management

The basic concepts and principles of environmental management cannot be carried out without a critical and holistic discussion of the environment. Concepts and explanations about the environment tend to be more complex and dynamic, developing from traditional conceptions that tend to be narrow, which interprets the environment as merely a unitary natural ecosystem to become an integral link between humans and environmental systems.

To study the environment, it must be seen comprehensively as a unit that is interconnected (interaction) and interdependent (interdependence). The meaning and scope contained in environmental studies emphasizes the dynamic and complex integration between the natural-physical environment with humans and their social systems. This has the consequence that understanding the environment must holistically not only be limited to physical-natural aspects, but also social, economic, cultural, and political aspects of society in a particular time and place system. Currently, the ABC concept is widely used to describe the three inseparable components of the environment, namely “Abiotic”, “Biotic”, and “Culture”.

An area will always have a relationship (interaction) between living things and the environment. The environment provides material and energy for the life of living things, so that living things will grow and develop optimally. On the other hand, if it is not in accordance with the energy needs, it will adapt, if not, it will mutate / move or perish / die.

Environmental management has two dimensions, namely “integration” and “conflict”. Ideally, various environmental management instruments can be formulated in an integrated manner so as to accommodate various interest groups. In practice, environmental management cannot be separated from conflict. Therefore, environmental managers must have the capacity to manage conflicts of various interests which contradict each other.

Kinds of Environmental Health Management

Total Quality Environment

Management (TQEM) Comprehensive environmental quality management (PKLM) is a new concept, but

Is increasingly becoming an important practice in industrial management. PKLM is generated through the application of total quality management ideas and techniques into environmental management, spearheaded by the Global Environmental Management Initiative (GEMI), an organization formed by American companies that are successful in environmental management.

PKLM developed from the awareness that there is a reciprocal relationship between environmental management and quality

management. PKLM has helped develop a number of initiatives to incorporate all environmental issues at all levels of the decision-making process. These initiatives include product stewardship, environmental safety and health initiatives, environmental management systems and the ISO 14000 standard. All these aspects and other innovative initiatives developed together with the PKLM concept.

PKLM is a concept that combines the ideas and techniques of total quality management (total quality management) with environmental management. Like MKM, PKLM also aims to meet customer satisfaction, make continuous improvements and precise measurements. PKLM also requires easy access to very important information and communication, especially those that provide an overview of environmental management performance. In the end, PKLM remains a management technique that leads the company towards the goal of a clean environment and the implementation of more successful corporate practices.

Several studies have stated that PKLM is an approach to continuously improve the quality of the process and product environment through the participation of all levels and functions within an organization. PKLM (as well as MKM) aims to keep up with or possibly exceed changing customer wants/expectations for a product in a continuous search to increase the chances of achieving that goal.

Countinous Quality Improvement (CQI)

Total quality starts with realizing that we will never be as good as we expect. Continuous improvement based on data and measurements is the basis of total quality. The same thing is also done in achieving better environmental performance of an organization on an ongoing basis so as to provide
Satisfaction for its customers.

For organizations or companies engaged in manufacturing, compliance with environmental management in accordance with international standards (ISO 14001) is not a new thing. It is realized that this is done at the international level which leads to the fulfillment of international standards that apply in the world. With the fulfillment of the elements in ISO 14001 there is certainty that the company has good quality environmental management

Environmental Health Management Approaches

1. Institutional Strengthening
a. Institutional Strengthening of Community-Based Rural Water and Sanitation Management.
b. Strengthening the Role of WSES Cadres in Updating Rural Water and Sanitation Data and Prioritizing Rural Water and Sanitation Programs at the District Level.
c. BPSPAMS Performance Improvement
2. Data Management
a. Management of Data/Information of Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation System (SPAMS)
b. Strengthening the Role of WSES Cadres in Updating Rural Water and Sanitation Data and Prioritizing Rural Water and Sanitation Programs at the District Level.

Barriers to the Implementation of Environmental Health Management

The main challenges in managing rural water supply and sanitation activities include the unavailability of an institution that specifically handles rural drinking water and sanitation management as PDAMs in urban areas, the unavailability of a data/information system for drinking water and rural sanitation, to be part of the information system on the performance of the implementation regional development, which is reliable as a basis for making decisions on programs and budgets for rural water and sanitation development, Inadequate support for programs and regional budgets that focus on improving the performance of drinking water and rural sanitation services, Inadequate investment in rural water supply and sanitation systems ; funding still relies on the government budget, the APBD allocation for drinking water and sanitation development is still low, and the potential for funding from the private sector and the community has not been utilized.

Conclusion

Environmental Health Management is an art that implements and regulates the system of the public health department to support the ecological balance between humans and their environment (biotic and abiotic) in order to achieve a healthy and happy quality of human life. The role of management in environmental health is that environmental management has two

dimensions, namely “integration” and “conflict”. Ideally, various environmental management instruments can be formulated in an integrated manner so as to accommodate various interest groups. In practice, environmental management cannot be separated from conflict. Therefore, environmental managers must have the capacity to manage conflicts of various conflicting interests.

Environmental health management includes Total Quality Environmental Management (TQEM), Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI), Environmental Health Management Approach Strengthening institutions, data processing processes, Strengthening support for local governments, Barriers to the implementation of environmental health management. There is no institution that specifically handles the management of drinking water and rural sanitation as well as PDAMs in urban areas. The unavailability of a data/information system for drinking water and rural sanitation, to be part of an information system on the performance of regional development implementation, which is reliable as a basis for making decisions on programs and budgets for the development of drinking water and rural sanitation. Inadequate support for programs and local budgets that focus on improving the performance of drinking water and rural sanitation services. Inadequate investment in rural water supply and sanitation systems; funding still relies on the government budget, the APBD allocation for drinking water and sanitation development is still low, and the potential for funding from the private sector and the community has not been utilized.

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