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# Analysis The Impact Of Industrial Areas On HIV Aids Incidence

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## A B S T R A C T

**Research Background :** South Jepara Regency is an industrial area that absorbs a lot of labor around the company's establishment. Over time, the incidence of HIV AIDS has increased. Data from the Jepara health office in Pecangaan District in 2018 reached 48 cases, in Mayong District in 2018 it reached 29 cases and in Kalimantan District in 2018 it reached 21 cases.

**Research Objective:** To analyze the impact of industrial estates on the incidence of HIV AIDS.

**Research Methods:** This type of research is qualitative with in-depth interview data collection techniques. Time of data collection in November 2019. The research location is Pecangaan, Kalinyamatan and Mayong Districts, Jepara Regency, Central Java. The number of research informants is 10 people. Miles and Huberman interactive data analysis

**The results of the study:** the positive impact of increasing economic welfare and reducing the number of unemployed, while the negative impact of water pollution, the proliferation of hangouts and the construction of many boarding houses.

**Conclusion:** Industrial growth in the southern part of Jepara Regency, has positive and negative impacts. Industrial environmental conditions as an indirect cause of the increasing incidence of HIV AIDS.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The number of new HIV cases in 2016 in Central Java Province was 1,867 cases, higher than in 2015 as many as 1,467. There are more male HIV cases than women (55.6 %). Age 25-49 years (67.33%). AIDS in 2016 was 1,402 cases, more than in 2015 which was 1,296 cases. Most cases are at the age of 25-49 years. There are more AIDS sufferers than women (65.55%) (Central Java Health Office, 2016).

This number brings Jepara to the third rank under Semarang City (177 sufferers) and Kebumen Regency (112 sufferers). However, the number of findings in Jepara rose to 151 patients until last September, so that within three months, 41 new cases were found. With 151 new HIV/AIDS cases found, Jepara's ranking in this case was ranked second in Central Java. For the percentage between estimates (estimates) and cumulative findings from 1993 to 2017, Jepara is the highest. Meanwhile, if we look at each sub-district, the most HIV/AIDS sufferers are found in the northern region. Bangsri sub-district has 121 sufferers from 1997 to this year. Followed by Districts Kembang (97), Mlonggo (87) and Donorojo (85). For patients from outside the city, there were 20 patients (Suara Merdeka, 2019).

The southern part of Jepara which is the center of the industry because several sub-districts which have several companies also experienced an increase in the incidence of HIV AIDS. An example is Pecangaan sub-district, data from the Jepara health office shows that in 2014 Pecangaan only found 8 cases of HIV, but in 2016 it reached 14 cases, and the total until 2018 reached 48 cases, while in Mayong District until 2018 it reached 29 cases and sub-districts of Kalimantan total until 2018 reached 21 cases.

The results of a preliminary study conducted on August 5, 2019, in three sub-districts, namely Pecangaan, Mayong and Kalinyamatan. All research informants, in this case community leaders, said that the establishment of several companies had a positive and negative impact. A positive impact was the improvement in the local community's economy because these companies absorbed a lot of workers, especially women and many boarding houses were established even though they were boarding houses. There are boarding houses that have strict regulations and some that are not.

In addition to these positive impacts, there are also negative impacts that occur, including traffic jams, flooding and water pollution in certain areas which are the environment of the establishment of these companies. The results of previous studies found that one of the causes of the increase in HIV AIDS cases could occur due to exposure by partners, changing partners due to free sex and marriage age less than 20 years (Musyarofah, 2017). As for the incidence of HIV AIDS and TB, the informants only heard vaguely that there were indeed people with HIV AIDS and TB and even these patients died. Informants do not know the certainty of their identity because the surrounding community is still discriminatory against PLWHA.

## II. METHODS

This type of research is descriptive qualitative with indept interview data collection techniques. Time of data collection in November 2019. The research location is Pecangaan, Kalinyamatan and Mayong Districts, Jepara Regency, Central Java. The number of research informants is 10 people, consisting of main informants, 3 key informants and 3 supporting informants. Miles and Huberman interactive data analysis.

### III. RESULT

#### Characteristics of Research Informants

**Table 1. Characteristics of Research Informants**

No	Characteristic	n	%
1	Gender		
	Male	7	70
	Female	3	30
Total	10	100%	
2	Age :	n	%
	20 – 35 year	2	20
	>35 year	8	80
Total	10	100%	
3	level of education	n	%
	basic	1	10
	Middle	2	20
	Higher	7	70
Total	10	100%	

Based on the results of the homogeneity test of the average body weight of rats before treatment between groups, there was no difference in body weight of rats between groups with p value  $\alpha=0,150$  ( $p<\alpha$ ). This shows that the weight data of rats in the control group and calendula oil is homogeneous so that the experimental research requirements are met and the research can be continued.

**Table 2. The Impact Matrix of Many Companies Against the Incident of HIV AIDS**

Dimensions	Results
The impact of the many foreign and local companies that are established in Jepara Regency	Positive Impact
	Negative Impact
	Many establishments of companies are the cause of the increasing incidence of HIV AIDS
	Improving the economic welfare of the community Reducing unemployment
	Environmental impact of water pollution Many boarding houses have the potential for free sex Many places to hang out (eg cafe)
	Addition of MSM and LGBT cases Support increasing the spread of HIV AIDS

(the results of interviews, 2019)

The results of the analysis are reinforced by the results of interviews with several puskesmas heads and community leaders who said:

“..... The positive impact on the economy and people's welfare is increasing”. (IU 1, November 28, 2019)

“.....Many boarding houses have been established so that it will increase the people's economy, reduce unemployment (TM3, 28 November 2019)

The following are excerpts of interviews with the head of the puskesmas and community leaders:

“.....Negative effects in terms of health exist, TB cases are high, Impact on the environment is water pollution due to poor waste management (KP2, 28 November 2019)

“.....The negative effect is bringing in workers from various regions with various unknown backgrounds. Some are married to natives and some are domiciled so that at that time HIV/AIDS increased. Other diseases such as tuberculosis are also increasing, there are many smokers so that PHBS is bad” (KP1, 28 November 2019).

Some of the negative impacts of the establishment of these companies were also conveyed by community leaders, the following are excerpts of the interview.

“.....The negative impact of the problem of irrigation waste is that the water stagnates. HIV diseases, leprosy, leprosy, traffic jams, (TM2, 28 November 2019)

Even based on the results of the interview, it was also stated that many boarding houses mixed and invited call women from outside. Here's an excerpt from the interview

“.....There is an increase in MSM and LBGT as well as NGOs, which is the effect of the existence of companies and the increase in the number of HIV. There are so many boarding houses and there is also a lot of promiscuity in the factory area and invites call women from outside the area to enter the factory area” (KP 4, November 28, 2019)

“.....In Jepara there are many localizations, and now there are many factories so there are many free boarding houses” (PLWHA 2, November 28, 2019)

The establishment of several factories also triggered the emergence of many cafes and hangout places. Based on some information there are cafes and or hangouts for up to 24 hours. Before the establishment of a factory or company, there were very few cafes or places to hang out. As the following interview excerpt:

“....Entertainment venues such as behind the terminal appear, there are more than 10 places to hang out” (TM 3, 28 November 2019)

#### **IV. DISCUSSION**

Jepara Regency has experienced very rapid investment development since the last 5 years. This is marked by the presence of the traditional work industry in Batealit, Pecangaan and Mayong (Sofi'in, 2018). Industrial activities that are quite dense are closely related to other activities (Muhasibi, 2014).

The results of the study indicate that the establishment of industry in Jepara district has had a positive impact on local residents, especially from the economic sector. This condition is in accordance with previous research, which found that the economic condition of the community around the industrial location was quite good. The increase in the economy was due to a significant increase in labor absorption, especially to become factory workers. The increase in income can be seen from the changes before and after the construction of the factory. If the income before there was a factory was around 1-2 million per month, then after the factory was established it increased to 1-3 million per month (Pratiwi, 2020).

This economic improvement is in line with the efforts of the Regent of Jepara Regency to increase foreign investors to invest in Jepara (Jepara.go.id, 2018). In line with the Governor of

Central Java, who has prepared 20 thousand workers to be absorbed by investors in fulfilling the operationalization of the industry.

In addition to the positive impact of the growth of industry in Jepara Regency, there are also negative impacts that accompany it. The results of the study show that there is environmental pollution, especially regarding water pollution, especially in rivers around the industrial area. The Jepara Regency environmental service said that the water of the Jepara Gede Pecangaan river was positively contaminated with waste water. The statement was issued after going through water sample testing at the Cito Semarang Laboratory (Commission VII DPR RI, 2017).

In addition to the unfavorable environmental impact, the results of this study also found that industrial growth in Jepara Regency caused many new boarding houses to lack supervision from the landlord. Several cafes as hangouts operated until the early hours of the morning. has the potential to trigger free sex. In line with research conducted by (Dewi, 2019) that life in boarding houses greatly triggers free sex due to lack of supervision, so many boarding house residents come home late at night, receive guests without time restrictions and the existence of mixed dormitories between men and women.

The emergence of many cafes that operate until the early hours of the morning also has an unfavorable impact, because it is synonymous with nightlife, including the consumption of alcoholic beverages, smoking and behavior that leads to sexual activity (Yuliancella, 2015). Indirectly, it can be said that the number of cafes is an indirect cause for the occurrence of sexual transactions.

The potential for sexual transactions that occur in an industrial growth environment due to free sex can create new problems. This problem is partly due to the possibility of transmission of sexually transmitted infections, especially HIV AIDS. With the large number of foreign companies in Jepara Regency, it has the potential to carry sexually transmitted diseases, considering that there is no special screening for migrants. The results showed that there was an increase in Male Sex Male (MSM) and was followed by an increase in HIV cases in the industrial area. This finding is in line with data from Jepara Regency which states that HIV AIDS cases are increasing every year. Data from the Jepara District Health Office in (Sukma, 2017) shows that HIV-AIDS sufferers according to the highest risk factor in 2015 were through heterosexual sex (84.47%), homosexuals (6.80%), and when viewed in 2016 , the risk factor through heterosexual sex increased by (86, 27%). This finding is reinforced by previous research which said that there was a high risk of contracting HIV AIDS, one of which was due to heterosexuality (Badenhorst, Van Staden and Coetsee, 2008).

Various impacts that arise from industrial growth in Jepara district, both positive and negative impacts, should be part of the responsibility of all stakeholders and especially the company. Cooperation between local governments and companies is needed to realize social responsibility. This social responsibility is already an obligation of the company to the social, economic, and environmental aspects of the impact of operational activities or activities carried out by the company, as well as how the company maintains so that these impacts provide benefits to the community and the environment. A company aims to earn profits but must also maintain the sustainability of the surrounding environment (Budiasni, 2015).

## **V. CONCLUSION**

The rapid industrial growth in Jepara Regency with the support of the local government has a positive and negative impact on the surrounding environment. The positive impact can be seen from the rapid economic growth, while the negative impact is not only environmental pollution, but there is something more worrying, namely the increase in HIV AIDS cases in the area and is likely to continue to increase every year because the environment is very supportive of free sex.

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