

THE ROLE OF WOMAN IN PREVENTION OF DENGUE FEVER OUTBREAK (STUDY ON THE ACTIVITY OF THE MOSQUITO LARVAE GUIDES IN PONDOK CABE, SOUTH TANGERANG)

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to find out how the role of women in prevention of outbreaks of dengue fever in the area of Pondok Cabe, South Tangerang. Woman in Pondok Cabe Area have concern to for their environment. This study used a qualitative descriptive approach with data collection techniques conducted with in-depth interviews to the speakers (cadre Apers larva guides). This study uses behavioristic learning theory from Gage and Berliner which states that the formation of a person's behavior based on their learning and experience in the past. The results of this study indicate that women in the area of Pondok Cabe, South Tangerang have a contribution and concern on prevention of dengue hemorrhagic outbreaks. Women participate in socialization and persuasion to the surrounding community about the dangers of dengue virus and how the spread of the virus. women set an example of discipline by throwing garbage in its place, burying used goods and giving abate powder in the bath to create a clean environment and free from dengue outbreaks, all of this is learned through the program of larva guides in Pondok Cabe area, South Tangerang.

Keywords: The Role of Women, prevention of outbreaks of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever, Mosquito Larvae Guides

INTRODUCTION

Health is a gift from God Almighty. With health we can perform daily activities. Humans always do various ways to maintain health on him. health according to Law No.23 of 1992 is a prosperous state of body, soul, and social that allows every person to live productively socially and economically. Health is divided into two, namely physical health and spiritual health. Physical Health is a health that comes from our body as healthy and free from various diseases. Spiritual health is our spiritual health that includes feelings and hearts.

Health becomes an important thing in life. Man will not be happy if there is a disease in him. diseases can come from anywhere like viruses, bacteria or germs that are nested in the human body. Diseases can come in both humid and tropical areas. Indonesia is a tropical country to date there are still some areas affected by outbreaks of tropical diseases. Citing the WHO website, tropical diseases are a disease that occurs only in the tropics. In practice, the term is often used to refer to infectious diseases that develop in hot humid conditions, such as malaria, dengue and so on.

One of the tropical diseases is quite dangerous and many casualties are Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF). Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is an infectious disease caused by dengue virus that is carried by mosquitoes. Dengue hemorrhagic fever used to be called "break-bone" because sometimes causes joint pain and muscle where the bones feel cracked. Dengue fever causes high fever, rash, and muscle and joint pain. Severe dengue, known as dengue hemorrhagic fever, can cause serious bleeding, a sudden drop in blood pressure, and death.

Dengue fever as one of the most dangerous and deadly diseases in Indonesia. According to World Health (WHO) data, Asia Pacific accounts for 75 percent of the world's dengue loads between 2004 and 2010, while Indonesia is reported to be the second country with the largest dengue cases among 30 endemic countries. Based on internal data of Disease Prevention and Control (P2P), in 2015, Dengue Fever patients in 34 provinces in Indonesia as many as 129,179 people, of which 1,240 of them died. Seeing this alarming condition, the Ministry of Health through health offices throughout Indonesia more incentive to do the movement "1 House 1 Jumantik". This movement is a movement to eradicate mosquito nest (PSN) which invites the whole community to play an active role in preventing the breeding of mosquitoes, especially Aedes Spp mosquito larvae.¹

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever prevention program is conducted in various regions in Indonesia. One of them is in South Tangerang City. Initially South Tangerang area is the area most affected by dengue mosquito. South Tangerang with the cadre of Juru Guides (Jumantik) to become national pilot in handling dengue hemorrhagic fever (www.okezone.com) The city was chosen because it has the lowest case of dengue nationally. Head of Infectious Disease and Control Section of South Tangerang Health

¹ Naderul, Handrawan.2007.Cara Mudah Mengalahkan Demam Berdarah.Jakarta: Kompas

Office Alwan said the national indicator is 49/100. "It means that out of 100 thousand people, 49 people should not have dengue fever", while in South Tangerang the figure is at 47/100. "So in South Tangerang city is still below national indicator."²

Successful handling of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever in South Tangerang City did not escape the role of Juru Guides (Jumantik). Pondok Cabe is one of the areas active in this Jumantik program. Around 350 Jumantik cadres located in Pondok Cabe Sub-district take to the streets and housing every day. They come from housewives who have a concern to create areas that are free from dengue virus. Jumantik cadres, mostly women working together to examine the environment of either the village or residential areas and socialize the way of preventing DHF virus.

The women who are members of Jumantik Pondok Cabe are conducting "1 House 1 Jumantik" activity, assisted by accompanying doctors from the local health center. Previously the mothers of Jumantik cadres were also given understanding and knowledge about DBD virus and Jumantik program. The spirit of women to prevent dengue virus in South Tangerang environment especially Pondok Cabe can not be underestimated. Those who on average are housewives with an average education level of SMU have the conviction and the extraordinary will to create Tangerang Selatan free from dengue virus. With the extraordinary spirit of women in South Tangerang to prevent the spread of dengue virus makes researchers interested in conducting research with the theme "The Role of Women in the prevention of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (Study on the activities of Jendic Guides Pondok Cabe, South Tangerang)

Researchers use the theory of Behavioristic Learning from the Gage and Berliner. According Gage and Berliner, this theory then developed into a flow of learning psychology that influences the direction of development of theory and practice of education and learning, known as behavioristic flow. This flow emphasizes the formation of behaviors that appear as learning outcomes. Behavioristic theory with its stimulus-response model, putting people who learn as passive individuals. Certain responses or behaviors using training methods or habituation alone. The emergence of behavior will be stronger if given strengthening and will disappear when penalized.³

Learning is the result of an interaction between stimulus and response (Slavin, 2000: 143). A person is considered to have learned something if he can show changes in his behavior. According to this theory in learning is important is the input in the form of stimulus and output in the form of response. Stimulus is anything that the teacher gives to the learners, while the response of the reaction or the response of learners to the stimulus provided by the teacher. The process that occurs between the stimulus and the response is not important to note because it can not be observed and can not be measured. What can be observed is the stimulus and response, therefore what is given by the teacher (stimulus) and what is accepted by the learners (response) must be observable and measured. This theory prioritizes measurement, because measurement is an important thing to see whether or not the behavior change occurs.

This theory is considered appropriate researchers to discuss on the theme of the role of women in the prevention of dengue virus (Dengue Fever) in Pondok Cabe, South Tangerang. There are several things that have been done by women in the area of Pondok Cabe, South Tangerang in the prevention of dengue virus. Most of them were originally housewives with a low level of education. Some of them have experienced the dangers of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever virus, either themselves or their families or relatives. With a bad experience about dengue cases, the women find out about the virus, how the prevention and treatment of the virus. This is in line with the government's program of 1 House 1 Jumantik, where the Jumantik cadre (Juru Kerang Guide) is equipped with knowledge about dengue virus and its prevention. Jumantik cadres become aware and can apply the prevention of dengue virus in their environment.

There are several things that women learn as Jumantik cadres in Pondok Cabe area, South Tangerang that is checking the environment of the village and housing and cleaning up the potential places to be *Aedes Aegypti*'s nest. In addition there are also other Jumantik task that is changing the mindset and behavior of surrounding communities to be more concerned about the dangers of DBD. This requires a shrewdness and a separate approach to doing this. Therefore the jumantik cadres are given training on mosquitoes, dengue virus, how to clean up the environment indicated DHF virus, check the environment up to the process of approach and socialization to the community. Until now the publication process of prevention of dengue virus in

² Tempo.co. "Tangerang Selatan Jadi Percontohan Nasional Penanganan DBD". 16 Juni 2016. <http://metro.tempo.co/read/780443/tangerang-selatan-jadi-percontohan-nasional-penanganan-dbd>

³ Faturrahman, Muhammad. 2017. *Belajar dan Pembelajaran Modern (Konsep Dasar, Inovasi dan Teori Pembelajaran)*. Yogyakarta: Garudhawaca

Pondok Cabe area only done with announcement through pengajian and announcement in mosque. Although not maximal, but already many people who know about the prevention of dengue virus through Jumantik cadres who are privately held.⁴

From the activities of women in Jumantik Cadre, Pondok Cabe area of South Tangerang shows that women have a contribution to create their living environment free from environmental problems and diseases especially the spread of dengue virus.

RESEARCH RESULT

There are several roles performed by women of Pondok Cabe area of South Tangerang in an effort to prevent the spread of Dengue Hemorrhagic virus related to behavioristic learning theory, the first is the strengthening and experience that DHF virus is a dangerous virus, have a contribution to their respective environment, then women of Pondok Cabe area, South Tangerang attended training as Cadre Jumantik Pondok Cabe area, South Tangerang. Women are trained on how to check mosquito larvae, examining areas that have the potential to cause dengue virus to how to approach the community for their home to be examined by the Jumantik cadres. Women who become cadres Jumantik Pondok Cabe Tangerang Selatan become more understanding on dengue virus and always work together to keep the area and environment to be free from danger of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever virus.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this research is that women have contribution in prevention of disease outbreak especially DHF virus in their respective environment. Given the experience and knowledge they have gained from training as a cadre of Juru Guides, making women in Tangerang Selatan Pondok Cabe area become more understanding about environmental condition, more concerned about dengue fever outbreak of dengue virus and contribute in persuading the community in protecting the environment with how to maintain cleanliness and environmental comfort. Disciplinary behaviors are also instilled by women as cadres of the larvae guides to the community such as dumping trash in their place, burying unused objects, cleaning up puddles and giving abate powder to their bathroom.

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