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Identification of the Impact of the Pandemic on the Life of Urban Slums in Indonesia and Solutions to Solve it

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Abstract---This paper aims to identify the impact on public health and find solutions to problems. The author believes that the impact of the COVID Pandemic, especially on health, is not only felt by urban communities but also by people who live in urban areas. To identify these impacts, researchers have collected many evidence studies or scientific findings from various sources of scientific literature in the form of books, press conferences, scientific publications, journals, and many websites that actively voice the impacts and problems faced when a pandemic hits not only health but all life activities. We took the evidence in the form of a scientific report and examined it under a phenomenological approach, which collects data and analyzes it, and then takes the relevant essence to answer the problems we are researching. The study involved a sharp interpretation of the evaluation data, coding the data, and drawing conclusions that we can answer valid questions. In economic hardship and causing significant stress, which is all because they are the society which is difficult to adapt because they are economically disadvantaged and in health services. At the same time, the solution is the Government's concern in the health sector and handling socio-economic problems, trauma, and heavy life pressures.

Keywords---Identification, Pandemic Impact, Urban Public Health, Solutions.

Introduction

Slums are a problem seen by almost all large urban communities in Indonesia, even in substantial urban areas in many countries (Minnery et al., 2013). Over the past five years, the ghetto area in Indonesia has increased dramatically in line with the increasing number of metropolitan residents, particularly on the island of Java. Compared to this reality, how is the COVID-19 Pandemic damaging today's slums? These areas are known as disease hatcheries because individuals involve them with high thickness. Described by uncertain freedom of residence, poor quality of places to eat and sleep, and limited basic living and sterilization systems, slums have different factors that can accelerate the spread of various diseases. The COVID-19 Pandemic, which spreads through breathing, talking, hacking, and sobbing, has positively become a test for slum settlements, which generally have limited and unsterile living and growth spaces for their citizens (Brotherhood et al., 2020; Supinganto, et al., 2021; Pramana et al., 2020; Ernawati et al., 2022; Ernawati et al., 2021; Ernawati et al., 2022).

In various areas of this earth, slum areas have turned into objects of danger from the spread of COVID-19. In Brazil, for example, the epicenter of the worldwide spread of COVID-19, many slum dwellers have difficulty accessing clean water and cannot afford the cleaning costs expected to combat the spread of the COVID-19 Pandemic (Friesen & Pelz, 2020). Meanwhile, in Lagos, Nigeria's largest city, many freelancers in slum areas have lost their income. In this way, public authorities' advice to stay at home is problematic for individuals living in slums because the need for money to survive is much more prominent. They tend to be ignored by the attention of society and the Government. Moreover, many of them are immigrant communities who do not have an identity to get government assistance and attention, so they continue to be the target of various social and health problems during the Pandemic, which continues to have an impact that is very difficult to handle (Ross et al., 2021; Tundjungsari et al., 2019).

In Indonesia, the proposed separation and social distancing to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 Pandemic, especially in slum areas, is also challenging to implement. This can be seen, for example, in a densely populated settlement in Tanjung Duren Utara Village, Petamburan, West Jakarta, where calls for physical separation do not appear to apply (Wasdani & Prasad, 2020). The mass media and social media report that in the slum area, there is still one house that should be owned by more than one family head but is inhabited by dozens of residents. Likewise, one public latrine must be used alternately for several house residents. The deteriorating financial situation also allowed the people around to avoid their homes and survive. The head of the RT in Tanjung Duren Utara Village admitted that he did not feel comfortable forbidding the residents from leaving the house. The characteristics or characteristics of slum settlements with all their problems such as 1) Inhabited by people with low incomes with a relatively large portion of spending on food and drink; 2) The education of the head of the family is

generally low; 3) The use of clean water is still relatively small; 4) Irregular garbage disposal. Then it will be easy to cause fires, provide opportunities for criminal acts, disruption of moral norms, irregular land use, and often cause flooding, which eventually leads to increasingly severe environmental degradation, except the target of pandemic-related diseases (Nyashanu et al., 2020).

Efforts to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 Pandemic require a participatory methodology by considering various perspectives comprehensively, from social, social, and welfare, to monetary (Hanaei et al., 2020). The suggestion to stay at home doubtfully poses a problem for individuals in the ghetto area looking to make money daily to meet their dietary needs. In this way, any friendly activities adapted to the COVID-19 Pandemic require sufficient financial assistance, especially in the weakest spaces, such as the ghetto. For this situation, financial analysts recommend direct financial assistance, especially for the poor, as developing countries have done. Likewise, assistance for the poor to get water, food, and disinfection must be a concern because these three things are the most basic needs in managing the momentum of the COVID-19 Pandemic (Sun et al., 2021). The proposal to remain at home is an extravagance that all degrees of society cannot be delighted with. Accordingly, cooperation between all gatherings, including the public authority, the private area, associations, and the local area, is exceptionally essential as a tight cash flow to make a local area that is tough to the COVID-19 Pandemic, particularly in helpless ghettos. We should cooperate against the COVID-19 Pandemic together (Brown & Susskind, 2020).

Furthermore, people living in uninhabitable houses, especially in densely populated and slum areas, are very vulnerable to contracting and transmitting diseases, including COVID-19 (Chavarría et al., 2021). Applying 3M principles in densely populated settlements in preventing COVID-19 is a challenge, namely maintaining distance, washing hands, and wearing masks. Maintaining physical distance is difficult because the population is very dense. Frequently washing hands with soap is also not easy because usually, in slum areas, basic facilities for clean water and sanitation are also lacking. For the poor, buying masks is often not a priority. Pandu also emphasized that COVID-19 is a disease with the highest risk of human mobility transmission, not housing density. "If there are positive cases of COVID-19 in densely populated settlements, contact tracing becomes difficult. We imagine one patient is in contact with how many people live in a densely populated area (De Groot & Lemanski, 2021).

In line with the above issue (Utomo (2014), people in dense settlements find working without leaving their homes challenging. Most informal sector workers do not allow them to work from home and do not have financial support. As a result of leaving their homes, they are significantly at risk of contracting and transmitting the virus by interacting physically with many people. Apart from being forced not to be able to stay at home during the Pandemic, many people also do not comply with the advice to follow the COVID-19 prevention protocol. "From our research in densely populated settlements in Jakarta, it is clear that the community has a risk perception problem. The RUJAK Center research showed that 54% of respondents stated that they were less likely to be infected with COVID-19, 54% were less likely to be infected by those closest to them, and 42% were less likely to have the environment in which they live. Then 94% of

respondents answered that there was no one they know has COVID-19. From there, they have the perception that COVID-19 is not a threat to them (Reiter et al., 2020).

However, people in densely populated settlements also have substantial social capital in preventing the spread of COVID-19. For example, villages enforce local lockdowns, tightening human traffic into and out of their territory. In addition, they also help each other if residents are affected by COVID-19. Regarding the advantages of social capital, Riman (2020) also said that the presence of Government realized that the problem of this Pandemic mainly afflicts low-income people, especially those who work in the informal sector. His party noted that there were 2.4 million low-income families affected. This figure is for people who were already poor before the Pandemic, plus new poor people due to the Pandemic, for example, those who lost their income and were laid off. As a place to earn a living, Jakarta, not only for Jakarta residents but also for residents in the Greater Jakarta area, is the most vulnerable to the spread of COVID-19 (Komazawa et al., 2020).

According to Nasirin et al. (2020), community empowerment in the COVID-19 pandemic situation must increase the ability of citizens to take care of themselves, not expecting from the Government, private sector, or other parties. Based on three capabilities: 1) Organizing and forming non-governmental organizations and collaborating with other people: 2) providing accurate and detailed information for residents about whatever is happening in the community. 3) Resource management, related to the existing resources in the area, related to the potential that can be utilized, such as house value, economic value, potential losses such as flooding and lack of sanitation facilities, and difficulty in getting a job. "In the context of a pandemic, people must understand the disease itself, how to prevent it, handling if there are cases, what to do, etc. Meanwhile, Westoby & Harris (2020) is more focused on the impact of COVID-19 on the Government's efforts to eradicate slum areas through the KOTAKU program. Before the COVID-19 Pandemic, the KOTAKU Program budgeted 20-30% of program financing from non-governmental organizations. However, after the Pandemic occurred, KOTAKU, as much as possible, changed mechanical work to be labor-intensive so that the surrounding community also received income from the program (Akter et al., 2020).

Then how to overcome the risk of the COVID-19 Pandemic for people who live in slum areas? So, we believe that improving the quality of settlements, especially solutions for earning a living and empowering citizens in their human resources, will undoubtedly be one solution. According to Alraouf (2021), architect and initiator of various affordable home designs, our biggest mistake so far is to overcome slum areas only by improving the physical buildings and infrastructure. At the same time, the economic empowerment of its citizens is not handled. "It is useless if people do not get an economic increase. Later the area becomes a slum again. Therefore, Isunju et al. (2011). Reaffirming the importance of revamping densely populated areas with residential designs that maximize land function, are more organized, and have greater capacity, however, with additional facilities that allow residents to benefit economically.

An example is flat with limited land, which provides a place of business on the ground floor. "In developed countries, vertical villages have started to be built. Do not let our village culture claim it. The vertical village in question is in the form of flats but still accommodates the socio-cultural pattern of the village community (He, 2015). A livable house cannot be separated from health requirements, such as air circulation and maximum exposure to sunlight. Air circulation and sunlight are the most effective killers of viruses and germs, including COVID-19. "I suggest to architects or anyone who handles housing make a roof design that allows sunlight to enter the house.

Method

We reiterate that this study aims to identify the impacts of disasters on the health of slum communities in Indonesia and the region. Later we will offer some evidence of study that supports the provision of solutions to the problems faced by the community (Surjaningrum et al., 2018). To complete the data needed for this study, the author has collected literature related to the variables above from various literary sources in evidence from scientific studies and circulars from the Government, and releases from international news that explore the impact felt by slum communities. We then analyze the data we collect, intending to get a relevant gist of the problem with a phenomenological approach (Alase, 2017). This approach seeks to obtain some evidence of scientific studies from large amounts of data; then, we examine them with in-depth interpretations to get an understanding that answers the problems of this study.

After collecting data, we did it electronically on several publications such as PubMed, help Google help, Taylor and France, sage pub, and others. After this, we entirely rely on secondary data in the form of scientific publications, which we then summarize in the form of reporting qualitative data by referring to several journals of publication of qualitative data on health and the impact of the Pandemic. So, this is entirely a content analysis in the form of findings from various publications that we evaluate according to the object of study and this problem (Yüksel & Yıldırım, 2015). So, through this phenomenological approach, we will get the opportunity to explore as much data as possible and try to get an understanding in the form of cases faced by the general public related to the impact of the Pandemic. We also provide solutions in the form of problems from what they face, especially after the pandemics (Howells et al., 2018).

Discussion

Pandemic in urban slums

Indonesia has implemented a relatively broad physical distancing strategy to prevent the spread of new cases. The spread of cases continues to expand; As of October 18, 2020, there were 361,867 positive cases with 12,511 fatalities. The highest number of positive patients in Indonesia is in DKI Jakarta Province, with 94,327 cases (Djalante et al., 2020). In the initial period of March 1 – March 14, 2020, there are two focal points for handling COVID-19, namely DKI Jakarta and West Java. Around 64.6% of cases are in DKI Jakarta (Fauzi & Paiman, 2020). The development of cases in DKI Jakarta has increased drastically since March

14, 2020, due to many tests and the variety of information on patients with COVID-19 side effects. The market as an aid to financial practice, especially individuals with lower-middle-income earners, is one of the clusters of the spread of outbreaks. Based on information from the Indonesian Market Traders Association on July 6, 2020, the most cases occurred in DKI Jakarta, with 217 cases of optimistic COVID-19 brokers spread across 37 business sectors. Apart from the market, it is also difficult for the general public to heed the appeal to avoid crowds to prevent the spread of COVID-19, one of which occurred in a densely populated area, Tanjung Duren Village, West Jakarta. The action in West Tanjung caused the masses to gather together and surprisingly closed Jalan KS Tubun, Central Jakarta (Aliyyah et al., 2020).

Moreover, social cooperation in slums is challenging to avoid in Jakarta. For example, in Manggarai Village, which has limited land, access roads in the surrounding area are 0.7-2 meters long. Residents also use the streets for sitting, visiting, playing, parking, and, oddly enough, putting furniture (Hidayati, 2021). The impact of the spread of COVID-19 in DKI Jakarta is a decline in the financial condition of the local area. Due to BPS information from DKI Jakarta Province (2020), the disadvantaged population increased by 4.53%, and the proportion of disparity reached 0.399% in March 2020. Limited working hours and travel boycotts decreased salaries, especially for low wages (under one year 9 million Rupiah). The current state of affairs clarifies the open unemployment rate spike, which reached 10.05% in August 2020. At one point, poverty could trigger an increase in the speed at which COVID-19 infections spread. Research shows that the number of poor people in DKI Jakarta has a relationship with positive affirmation cases in DKI Jakarta; Even though the connection is powerless, it must be a significant factor in the spread of outbreaks (Sarnoto et al., 2021).

With the pandemic conditions where the local people with low wages, for the most part, live in densely populated settlements, the comparison of ghettos is endless (Benjamin et al., 2020). The shift of population settlements to rural areas/rivers/railways is the beginning of an illegal settlement arrangement, which leads to ghetto settlements. DKI Jakarta is Indonesia's most densely populated city, with an average thickness of 14,555 individuals/km². The emergence of the ghetto area is an issue in major urban areas globally, one of which is Jakarta. The lack of government boundaries in controlling population development, level of need, and metropolitan administration is one of the components of developing ghetto settlements in the metropolitan area (Patrisia, 2010). Competition at the level and economy of the population led to isolation (detachment) between the ghetto and the extravagant settlements. Slum areas mainly cause a dirty climate and tend to be sick (Goudet et al., 2011).

In addition, the monetary quality of ghetto payments is weak, immaturity, and limited training tend not to have a favorable climate. Many ghetto areas have the most significant risk factors for the spread of tuberculosis. Downtown areas with dense and densely populated settlements can be a focal point for disease transmission and the spread of microbes (Neiderud, 2015). The power of ghettos or wasteful settlements is within the scope of the RT/RW, but this inspection is limited to the village level due to the inaccessibility of daily COVID-19 information for the RT/RW level in Jakarta. Residents in underrated settlements, including

ghettos and common areas, are at significant risk during the Pandemic (George et al., 2020).

The effect of the pandemic in ghettos with extravagance

Conversations of positive COVID-19 cases, patients being treated, recovered patients who died, and patients in confinement continue to increase consistently. This can also be seen at the energy level as of October 18, 2020, for new instances of 11.5%. This follows a past exploration led by Utami et al., (2020) that new cases of COVID-19 in DKI Jakarta continue to increase consistently with a range of around 1,000 cases. Ghettos, on average, have more cases of pandemic, and the number of patients treated is high. The review directed by Singh (2016) states that slums, slums, and slums are challenging to separate physically and socially due to the unfavorable financial climate. So the regular ghetto is more contaminated with COVID-19. Patients kicking buckets in ghettos are also higher when compared to luxury settlements. This also follows a study led by Coale & Hoover (2015), which states that gloom and death in ghetto areas are very high. Individuals living in luxury settlements have a higher financial level overall. So, residents of luxury settlements have simple access to welfare offices and foundations.

In addition, most luxury settlements have supporting facilities such as security and individual transportation that support the creation of physical and social separation. The wasteful settlement with financial ability can do 3T (Trace, Test, Treat) freely without much difficulty. This is not the same as ghetto settlements requiring health insurance, such as BPJS, or the belief that administrative allocations will run 3T. In addition, ghetto settlements also have barriers to entry into welfare during the COVID-19 Pandemic, for example, rising healthcare costs and reduced family salaries, exacerbating residents' indecision due to disability and fears about COVID-19 (Dunn et al., 2020). So, normal ghettos find it challenging to get to the welfare office.

Furthermore, we also believe that the ghetto is not ready to face Pandemic impact due to the lack of direction, effort, and administration for its residents. The side-effect of the trial of two autonomous instances further explains the proper contrast between ghettos and luxury settlements. Densely populated settlements, sporadic settlements, a weak economy, and problematic access to welfare are elements that separate the spread of COVID-19 in DKI Jakarta. Further exploration should be carried out on what variables influence the differences in the spread of COVID-19 in ghettos and luxury settlements. While there is a good contrast between ghettos and luxury settlements, the effects of COVID-19 are real. DKI Jakarta is the focal point with the highest number of cases in Indonesia so as not to become a model for different districts (Buheji et al., 2020).

Solutions for the pandemic on slums

We understand that the negative side of the COVID-19 outbreak has penetrated various aspects of people's lives, especially the negative impact felt on the family's economic aspect, namely the limited amount of essential commodities so that families try to hoard food. Prices of daily necessities have increased, and the

family's purchasing power/ability has decreased. The rate of return on investment/savings/deposits is low. Business turnover has decreased a lot. Family income decreased. Unable to pay installments to the bank on time. School and tuition fees are increased to support learning through the internet/technology. Piilola (2021) explained that various things were formulated from the talk show, including business opportunities in the current pandemic era, especially in terms of information technology (selling/providing communication facilities), health (making masks, traditional medicines). While in the food sector (making and selling necessities, selling ready-to-eat food, or others (Ahmed et al., 2020).

Whoever is answerable for overseeing family funds (both spouse and husband) is accountable for dealing with a wide range of costs and is urged to be inventive and cautious because the supportability of family funds relies upon how the monetary director oversees existing funds. Indonesia fundamentally affects all areas of Indonesian life. The wellbeing area, monetary area, instruction area, strict area, and different areas are impacted. The focal government has made different attempts to manage the COVID-19 Pandemic (Sergio, 2022). In the well-being area, the Government has made attempts to speed up the execution of following, testing, and treatment (3T), the satisfaction of antiviral medications for dealing with COVID-19 patients, oxygen needs, and speed increase of inoculation for all Indonesians. The government has sped up disseminating additional social help (essential) for the local area in the monetary area. As in different areas, the Government has given a strategy plan to limit the effect of the Pandemic. Everything is done exclusively to safeguard every Indonesian individual. Firoj et al. (2020) said that taking care of the COVID-19 Pandemic is not just the undertaking of the focal Government. As indicated by him, cooperation and common help from all components of society are expected to tackle the issue of the Pandemic even all around the world.

The Government is trying to make the involvement of community elements more optimal. So, the handling of this Pandemic should not only be handled by the state. Kaplan et al. (2020) explained that the Government had activated the pandemic Disaster Management cluster to strengthen the handling of the COVID-19 Pandemic in each country. This cluster consists of a Health Cluster, a Logistics Cluster, a Protection and Evacuation Cluster, an Education Cluster, and an Early Recovery Cluster. Local governments, private parties, and non-government organizations involve the wider community. Gilbert et al. (2020) direct that national clusters can increase their role in assisting the handling of COVID-19.

Health casters can help accelerate vaccination, optimize 3T, socialize the 5M health protocol, help anticipate the scarcity of drugs and medical devices, and increase the capacity of isolation places (Dwipayanti et al., 2021). For logistics clusters, they can help meet logistics needs and oversee logistics distribution for handling COVID-19. For education clusters, they can oversee educational policies such as face-to-face learning during the social distancing period and help accelerate vaccination for students and education staff. Then refugee and shelter clusters help strengthen refugee management during the Pandemic and places of self-isolation. Early recovery clusters can help local governments activate the

COVID-19 task force post at the lowest level in the RT/RW and help recover from the impact of COVID-19 in the regions. "We must continue to encourage the role and contribution of the community from all components of the nation, and it is no less important than the role of the state. For information, the coordination meeting was also attended by representatives of each national cluster from ministries, institutions, non-governmental organizations, and private parties (Kusumaningrum et al., 2021).

The Government is doing many things to continue protecting and easing the burden on society from the impact of the Pandemic and its economic impact. Quoted from the official website of the State Secretariat, the Government has also allocated an initial budget of IDR 203.9 trillion, and now it is IDR 239.53 trillion to support these efforts, especially for the social protection cluster. These funds are realized in various programs, such as the Family Hope Program, Non-Cash Food Assistance, Basic Food, Cash Social Fund Assistance, Pre-Employment Cards, Direct Cash Assistance, Village Funds, Productive Banpres Working Capital, Salary Subsidies, and Electricity Discounts. However, the Government has admitted that it has not been delighted with the efforts and several programs that have been rolled out. Because according to him, there is still potential for improvements that can be made from these efforts (Yulianti et al., 2020). Ministers are doing a better job of finding more targeted programs. We have to keep improving everything. There is still much hard work to be done. We must continue to make policy adjustments, look for better ones," he said at a press conference in a video uploaded to the Presidential Secretariats. The President invites the public not to hesitate to suggest future policy improvements in this regard (Sharifi & Khavarian-Garmsir, 2020).

The COVID-19 infection that caused the Pandemic, which recently keeps on being considered and created in the logical domain, requests versatile dealing with and arrangements, following these improvements joined by acclimations to the attributes of the local area, for instance, Social Restrictions. We think we need to change. Consequently, we stress the significance of Micro-Scale Social Restrictions. We made it more engaged, explicit, sharp and zeroed in on conquering the Covid issue yet not closing down the economy but also people group life. As per the Government, the best answer for managing this Pandemic should keep creating and seeking after. The best arrangement applied in one nation may not be applied because conditions are different in every country. So we should adjust to track down the ideal way that best suits the local area circumstance (Yulianti et al., 2020). At this event, the Head of State communicated his appreciation to the specialists, clinical staff, Military, Police, and State Civil mechanical assemblies who are yet cooperating to assist this Pandemic and remind people, in general, to be focused on executing wellbeing conventions. No less significant is the support of the local area to change. Change by conforming to wellbeing conventions," he said. At long last, the Head of State said a request and trusted that the Indonesian public would before long have the option to breeze through these assessments and difficulties. That is what we trust; assuming we safeguard one another, help one another, and remind one another, we will traverse this difficult time (Gerard et al., 2020).

Conclusion

We can return home that the purpose of this study is to identify the impact of the Pandemic on the health of people living in slum areas in Indonesia, and we will offer solutions to solve them. This study has produced many essential points following the questions of this study where we see that the series of problems faced by people living in slum areas during the Pandemic are indeed very concerning. They are a very vulnerable group with various problems both in terms of economy, socio-culture, and the most exciting is health. So through various initiatives, both individuals and the Government have made various breakthroughs to provide special assistance and attention to the people there. So that, in general, the people who lived in ancient times could be united and given various supports to survive even in unfortunate circumstances. So, through this study, we have obtained several perspectives and views that have been published in various other media that we have indeed hit urban Islam with various problems and experiences that are deeply felt, especially among those who live in slum areas.

Furthermore, we also found that the impact felt by the general public compared to the luxurious community did provide an obvious comparison that the slum groups did feel a very extraordinary impact compared to those from the luxury complex group. This is none other because this first hit the health and economy of those from slums who felt the impact. After all, they were cut off from work and hampered their daily livelihood. Likewise, we got several solutions described in the evidence from several rappers, among others, that the Government has provided various solutions related to the direct funding of material assistance. Also, the most important thing is that they are handled so that they do not worsen due to the impact of a pandemic. The forms of assistance that have been provided include not direct funds from various government and private sources where the Government provides non-cash assistants with various foods and also documents that they can use to obtain assistance from the village government as well as various other sources that have been provided for people besides being instant and they are given cash because different lives significantly impact them during the Pandemic.

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