

## THE IMPACT OF HEALTH IN RELOCATION FROM SLUM AREA INTO SIMPLE RENTAL FLATS

Pebrianto Syafruddin<sup>1</sup> and Isbandi Rukminto Adi<sup>2</sup>

---

The study discussed the impact of the relocation of Kampung Pulo, East Jakarta, which encountered the environmental arrangement by the local government of Jakarta due to their initial conditions that occupied the slum area of Ciliwung river bank which often affected by flood during the rainy season. The article also illustrated the impact of relocation towards the health of the citizen in Kampung Pulo in terms of the environment, the health facilities, and also the factual condition which was experienced by the citizen. The research was a kind of descriptive research. The result of the research stated that there were some changes happened with the health condition of Kampung Pulo citizens. Due to flood, they experienced the mud passed into their houses and also the threat of diseases like vomiting and diarrhea, also skin disease that exacerbated by the unavailability of sanitary such as the availability of lavatories and clean water which could be seen from most of the houses in this area still had no respective facilities. However, after the relocation, the citizen could have better sanitation and clean water which could be seen the availability in every house such as the availability of lavatories, water system which could be used for cooking and drinking, and the availability of sink and its separated clean kitchen. In this study, the result could be seen that the citizen of Kampung Pulo had improvement with their health conditions which they no longer suffered from diseases like in Kampung Pulo.

**Keywords:** Health, Relocation, Environmental arrangements. Introduction

### I. INTRODUCTION

The uneven development causes many local residents immigrate to bigger city. The development happens rapidly in Java Island. It also becomes the central of economic activity in Indonesia which contributes around 57 percent from the national economy activity. The wide of Java Island is around 139.000 km<sup>2</sup> or around 7% from the overall wide of Indonesia. Java Island is inhabited by approximately 60% of Indonesia's population then it becomes the most populous island in Indonesia. The largest contribution comes from DKI Jakarta (16.46%), East Java (14.4%), and West Java (12.95%).

The data shows that Java Island has become very productive in economy. One of the reasons why people from the suburbs would like to come to the city is they come to find a better living and be better in financial. In addition, the gap happens in the city is bigger because of the effect of urbanization. The gap happens because the physical development, the education facilities, and economic condition in the suburbs are considered worse and also the people could not find a decent employment. The basic idea of how bad life in the suburbs cause people immigrate

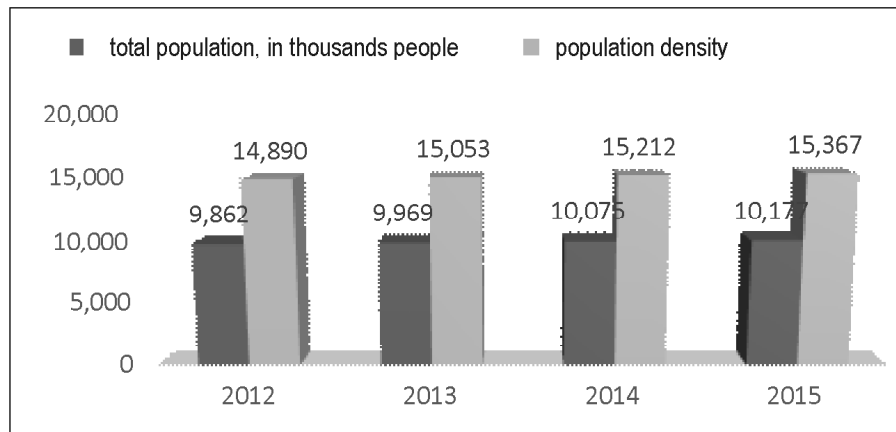
---

<sup>1</sup> Social Welfare, University of Indonesia, Indonesia, *E-mail:* Pebrianto.syafruddin@ui.ac.id

<sup>2</sup> Social Welfare Science Department, University of Indonesia, Indonesia, *E-mail:* Adi1126@yahoo.com

to bigger city. The people in the suburbs think that development in bigger city is relative big and they also think that living in a big city like Jakarta is promising a better life. As the result, the population in big city like Jakarta gets bigger in every year.

The rapid growth of population in Jakarta is not comparable with the services and facilities available for the citizens. Not everyone that comes to Jakarta could fulfil their dreams of becoming successful people. In this case, the dominant factor is the economic factors. Some of the immigrants think that the important thing is earning money without knowing the ability to provide a better housing for themselves. They sometimes provide a place to live by making use of open space near the slum area of the river bank which is a flood-prone area. It categorises then in urban poverty level.



**Figure 1:** The population growth of Jakarta versus the population density can be seen in diagram as follows

Local government has initiated the transfer of population in order to overcome the housing problem especially housing in slum area, not only because of the effect of the flood but also the obstruction of the development. Vertical housing is considered as one better solution to overcome problems in housing in Jakarta. However, some people who live in slum area near Ciliwung riverbank still could not accept it even flood has always been a very close friend when rainy season comes. The agreement of open and close of the floodgates, before being handed over to the local government, was decided by local people so that it infrequently lead conflict among the population near the floodgates. In addition, the population displacement has precisely become the problem for the poor who do not have much choices. The residential neighborhood located in Ciliwung riverbank is slums and illegal, and it also has public facility and infrastructure of the environment below the standard.

The provision of housing becomes a major problem nationally and especially in urban areas, specifically in big cities like Jakarta. Jakarta is a city with a large urbanization flow which affects the number of population increase and the number of the housing needs. Along with it, the limitation of the field has also increased the rate of the field, especially in the central of the city. By the limitation of the field mentioned before, the development of vertical housing has become an alternative to be developed in order to answer the need of the people even in minimum use of the wide of the field.

Along with the continuity in growth of the population in Jakarta, the capacity of Jakarta itself to serve the population is progressively decreasing. It can be seen from the number of the population, especially those who have low income in Jakarta, that still have the inability to purchase a healthy home as one of the basic needs. In anticipating the inability of the population who have low income in having a decent housing in Jakarta, then the Minister of Public Housing plans a program to build a simple rental flats. However the number of the flats still could not fulfil the need of the population in Jakarta. In this research, the construction of the flats in 5 different regions in Jakarta will be shown in diagram as follows:

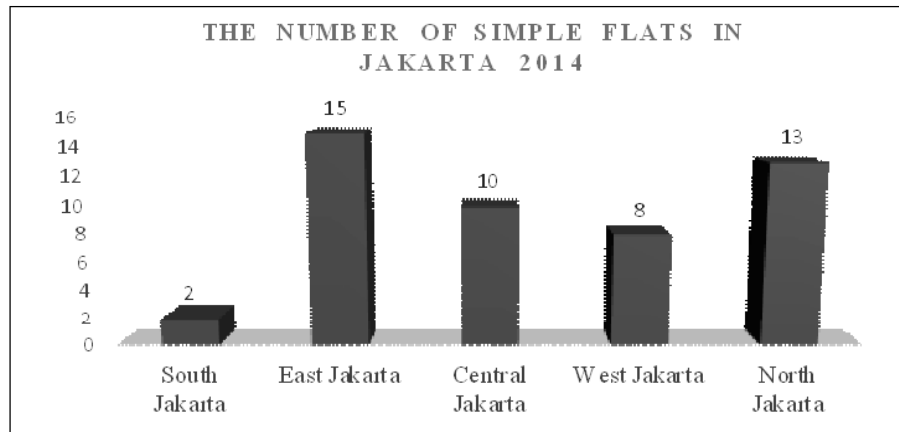


Diagram 1.2. Simple Flats established in Jakarta in 2014

<sup>a</sup> Source: Central Bureau of Statistics of DKI Jakarta, 2015

Administrative City	Number of Location	Wide of the area (HA)	Total Unit
South Jakarta	2	2.60	440
East Jakarta	15	26.29	5.486
Central Jakarta	10	5.96	2.692
West Jakarta	8	7.97	2.959
North Jakarta	13	32.34	6.744
DKI Jakarta	48	75.13	18.321

<sup>b</sup> Source: Central Bureau of Statistics of DKI Jakarta, 2015.

RPJMD (The Regional Medium-Term of Development Plan) 2013-2017 the local government of DKI Jakarta, reveals that the provision of the housing and residential which is the basic need of human has become the responsibility of the government of Jakarta to fulfil it. The fulfilment of housing needs still face problems especially in the provision of a decent and affordable housing for every level of the population of Jakarta. Moreover, the need is increasing day by day along with the increasing number of the population and the existence of new family in Jakarta. The calculation of the lack of the housing needs has approximately reach 700.000 houses in the last ten years or around 70.000 houses each year (source: RPJMD DKI Jakarta 2013-2017). The fulfilment of housing needs is also facing the problems of limitedness of the field in Jakarta. According to this problem, thus the provision of housing needs done by the government or the private developer is established vertically than horizontally which horizontal housing needs a wider range of field.

The government of DKI Jakarta uses the indicator of IPM ( The index of human development) to find out which changes should become the priority. IPM consists of education, economy, and health. Refer to the data shown by BPS 2015 about the housing and residentials, the intervention that needs to be done is the one which affects the IPM rate namely economy and health. For the education, the government of DKI Jakarta uses the program of KJP (The card of Smart Jakarta) to help the unwealthy children who cannot afford the school fee get the chance to continue their education. Overall, from all things mentioned in IPM, the economy and health have become two important things to be focussed.

The health condition is considered worse because it can be seen from the location which is located adjacent and near the riverbank. It makes the housing area looked slum and untidy and also flood-prone. Based on the observation done in the field, the physical characteristics of slum housing are crowded, the availability of the field and the number of the house are not balance, the wide of the house area are 30 m<sup>2</sup> in average, dominated by non-permanent house, the street around the neighborhood is made of cement and only 1m width, and unavailability of water drainage and waste disposal. It all could effect the health of the people who live in the environment. The condition is exacerbated by the location of the health centre which is located in district office that takes time to reach by the people. Moreover, if the disease is a kind of severe illness, it should be taken to regional public hospital of DKI Jakarta. The problems mentioned before are problems with public health facility. Then it should be considered deeply by the local government and also should be set as a priority when the people in Ciliwung riverbank are relocated into their new housing area which is known as Simple Rental Flats (Rumah Susun Sederhana Sewa) of Jatinegara Barat. Health has the same portion that seek the attention of the people who live in the riverbank, especially in Kampung Pulo, where the sanitation is not in a good condition and when flood comes it could cause disease. It is hoped that by the existence of the relocation, the availability of

a better health facility could be more accessible and be available for 24 hours a day and 7 days in a week.

## **II. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **(A) Health**

The study focuses on one thing that will be explored deeply such as health condition because this study will see the aspect of health is strongly connected to how Indonesia has a standard. The standard itself explains the Index of Human Development (IPM, Indeks Pembangunan Manusia) as stated in the report of UNDP 2015:

“The 2015 Human Development Report (HDR) Work for Human Development examines the intrinsic relationship between work and human development. Measuring aspects of work, both positive and negative, can help shape policy agendas and track progress toward human development enhancing work. But many countries are missing international data at the country level on key indicators including child labour, forced labour, unpaid care work, time use, labour regulations, and social protection. This limits the ability of countries to monitor progress on these fronts. This briefing note is organized into seven sections. The first section presents information on the country coverage and methodology of the Statistical Annex of the 2015 HDR. The next five sections provide information about key indicators of human development including the Human Development Index (HDI), the Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI), the Gender Development Index (GDI), the Gender Inequality Index (GII), and the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). The final section presents a selection of additional indicators related to the topic of work. It is important to note that national and international data can differ because international agencies standardize national data to allow comparability across countries and in some cases may not have access to the most recent national data. We encourage national partners to explore the issues raised in the HDR with the most relevant and appropriate data from national and international sources.”

It can be seen in the stated report that the indicator of IPM has become one important thing. In other words, the study sees that health factor has standards about how and when will the factors be said as bad or even worse.

The health condition illustrated in health society in this research is referred to the Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Health in 2015-2019 which is used as the guideline for the policy making. The health condition that stated in Environmental Sanitations are:

The effort of the environmental sanitation also shows the meaningful success. The percentage of household with a decent water access improves from 47.7% in 2009 to 55.04% in 2011. It decreased to 41.66% in 2012, but then increase again

to 66.8% in 2013. Percentage of households with access to improved drinking water increased from 47.7% in 2009 to 55.04% in 2011. This figure decreased to 41.66% in 2012, but then increased again to 66.8% in 2013. The condition gets better by approaching 68% in 2014. In 2013, the proportion of household with the continuity access toward the decent water for drinking is 59.8% which means it has improved if it is compared to what happened in 2010 that it reached only 45.1%, while the decent basic sanitation access reached 66.8% in 2013 which experienced an improvement from 55.5% in 2010. Therefore, by doing rural development that conduct the Total Sanitation Community-based (STBM) as the effort to improve the environmental sanitation, the achievement is getting improved progressively.

Thing described by the Ministry of Health through its Strategic Plan is that the factor of drinking water and sanitation still lie below 60% even there was a raise in 2013. The study sees that sanitation is the most important factor and being rarely exposed by help or any other factual development of infrastructure so that the society needs to be able to get basic facilities such as clean water. By the existence of relocation, it is hoped there will be an improvement or change from the effort to be healthy from the society itself in order to face a new healthier living environment. If it is seen from the side of health, it will create a better and healthier human resources both mental and physical so that the people could contribute themselves in the development. However, data still show that the fulfilment of sanitation based on the strategic plan of the ministry of Health is still under 60%. It is obvious that the indicator of the fulfilment of the sanitation still become the major thing that has been fulfilled as basic health facility.

The second indicator is about the number of unhealthy community live in poor health conditions which is gained and done in line with the Strategic Plan of Ministry of Health with the explanation as follows:

The program of Disease Control and Environmental Sanitation. The target of the program is decreasing the infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases, and increasing the quality of the environment. The indicators of the achievement towards the program are: a. The percentage of district/city that met the quality of healthy environment lies about 40%. b. The percentage of decreasing cases of certain disease that could be prevented by immunization (PD3I, Penyakit yang Dapat Dicegah Dengan Imunisasi) lies around 40%. c. The percentage of district/city that have the policy of preparedness in handling public health emergencies which is potentially turns into outbreak lies around 100%. d. The percentage of decreasing the prevalence of smoking at age d" 18 years at 5.4%.

By the existence of target in decreasing the value of diseases starting from general illness to the specific illness could affect the environment in creating and increasing the good and healthier quality of environment as mentioned respectively. The study concludes that the number of unhealthy society will affect the wealth of

the society itself. The success could be seen by the decreasing number of suffering society and also the changes in patterns of thinking that health is important thing to keep. It can be seen through the awareness of the society in consuming vitamin to keep the body healthy. As the result, the matrix of the strategic plan of the ministry of health could be run in synergy.

The third indicator is the number of life expectancy increases based on the data from BPS in 2014 which categorises number for women around 72.59% and for men around 68.87%. The newest indicator of the UNDP in 2014 which is adapted from BPS in 2014 states that the longevity and healthy life become the main poin to decide the IPM in Indonesia which can be seen in table 2.1 as follows:

TABLE I: THE INDICATOR OF THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN OLD AND NEW METHOD OF UNDP

<i>Dimension</i>	<i>Old Method</i>	<i>New Method</i>
Longevity and Healthy Life	The number of Life Expectancy at birth. (AHH)	The number of Life Expectancy at birth. (AHH)
Knowledge	Knowledge Literacy Rate (AMH)	
	The combination of the Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER)	Duration of School (HLS) Average of the duration of school (RLS)
The standard of decent life Aggregation	GDP Per capita	GNI Per capita
	The arithmetic mean	The Geometric mean

By being an important requirement, the number of life expectancy at birth and longevity make the indicator measurable only if in the society there is an improvement in the quality of health. Then it could be in line with the number of longevity and the life expectancy. The research also sees the program of relocation which is connected with health issue. Relocation is the effort from the government in order to organize the society from being not in a good condition into a better condition. Thus, to deepen the concept of relocation, the definition of relocation is needed to be understood.

### **(B) Relocation**

The number of the housing that do not deserve to be near the riverbank becomes the focus of the problem which is strongly related to a proper life, then the government should pay more attention to the people who live and stay on the riverbank in the capital city. The transfer process depends highly on how people think the good or the bad about the movement. It is also inseparable from the perspective of the people in seeking the information reported by the media and the people talk from ear to ear which might not see the benefit and the mean of the movement from unfeasible living environment to the adequate and decent environment.

In addition, according to Lawson (1994): “The personal construct, according to Kelly (1955), is an abstractive, interpretive structure. It is both the result of the individual seeking to anticipate and control events and the mechanism of anticipation. Over time and through experimentation, a person’s hypotheses about the events that make up the world result in characteristic anticipations of the world. It is this individual manner of perceiving and dealing with events that makes up personality. As Kelly stated, “An individual’s processes are psychologically channelized by the ways in which he anticipates events” (p.46). This channelization is the guide for the individual’s perceptions of and reactions to the world. The basic unit of this channelization is the personal construct, which is operationally defined as how the individual perceives two objects or events to be similar, but different from a third. This defines the boundaries of knowable experience: the individual knows the Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission. World by construing people (including the self), events, and things by comparison and contrast to one another, and in relation to their expected future behavior.”

Things described in the journal are how the pattern of thinking from the society is important to be understood, the ignorance will lead to a different purpose, and the importance to find out the benefit from the relocation. In other words, misunderstanding will lead the society that is given the negative thing about the information of the movement or relocation day by day will think deeper that nothing could be taken as benefit from the relocation.

The research argues with public ignorance about the benefit that the society will get when they are being relocated. People already set to their mind that nothing will be taken as benefit and they are too afraid to be out from their comfort zone. Moreover, they consciously aware that their place to live before being relocated is slum and unhealthy. The other factor that causes the society reject the movement is the concept of neighborhood. Therefore, the term neighborhood is obviously important like what have been said by Rubin & Rubin, 1992. The first thing is the term neighborhoods and also about the physical area which is closed each other. The bond in neighborhoods is related on the shared lifestyle, although the bond itself is often pushed by the similarity of ethnic and culture background. These people around this area are facing the same problems (such as the toxic waste which affects every people who life nearby) and having a similar resource for living (commonly seen that people who live closely one another will have similarities in earning point, education level, and type of the work). It is where a relocation should be started by having definition and function which could be expected in helping the society. Thus, relocation should be known and understood by the people who will experience the effect of the relocation. The definition of relocation according to Karen and Combes (2015) is seen as follows:



“As a consequence of the impacts of climate change, some households and entire communities across the Pacific are making the complex and challenging decision to leave their homelands and relocate to new environments that can sustain their livelihoods”

In this research, the definition of relocation is a movement which is totally decided into a new environment which could serve the people with the livelihood and fulfil the basic need of health in order to create a better and healthier living environment.

### **3. METHODOLOGY**

The purpose of the research is to find out the impact of the relocation towards the health of the society through the collecting data and gaining information to be analysed deeper so that in this research the approach used is qualitative approach. By explaining the social symptom that appear in detail with the data and some stages or steps, then in this research the method used is descriptive. According to Neuman (2011), descriptive research serve the specific illustration about the situation, social arrangement, and the about the relations of things being studied. The illustration is about the investigation of new problems or explain the reason why something is happened”. The focus of descriptive research is by explaining how the social symptom is formed and defined.

The location in this research is located in DKI Jakarta, Indonesia, and the simple rental flats of Jatinegara Barat in East Jakarta. The reason of taking the flats as the object of research is because of the flat is the pilot project of the local government in moving or relocating people into a simple rental flats which is located near the previous housing area. The previous housing is located near the riverbank of Ciliwung which is affected by the widening along the 6 metre. The location they used to live in was also flood-prone during the rainy season. They were moved to the housing accrossed the previous place, but now the people have lived in the simple rental flats in jatinegara Barat. The people were the one who lived in Kampung Pulo, East Jakarta that had already recorded in the data of the UPT of the Jatinegara Flat. The number of the people has reached around 518 head of families (UPT Jatinegara Barat 2016).

The determination of the chosen informant to deliver valid information based on the fact and the truth in the field involves some informants who have criteria as follows: the first, among the informans themselves should have a clear understanding about the policy maker of the relocation and also the executive in the field who come from bureacrats of the local government such as the Governor, the Head of Building and housing department, the head of UPT Jatinegara Barat. The second one is that the informan who is related to the impact of relocation known as people of Kampung Pulo, and the third informan is the people who are incapable in providing rental fee.

The informants of the movement are going to be known as:

1. The Governor of DKI Jakarta.
2. The Head of Housing and Building Department of DKI Jakarta.
3. The head of UPT Jatinegara Barat.
4. The people of the simple rental flats of Jatinegara Barat which were used to live in Kampung Pulo.

The process of choosing the right informant in this research is a technique of non-probability sampling by applying purposive sampling.

#### **4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

The existence of changes in health condition when the local government of Jakarta done the relocation for people in slum area into a simple rental flats might create changes in health aspect and the life quality in a longer term. The condition of sanitation system and also the condition of water and lavatories before the relocation can be seen in the following picture:



The process of washing the clothes, taking a bath and drinking water is using the water taken from the river.

Source: Kompas Megapolitan.

The basic needs of sanitation and health is important. Being invulnerable toward some diseases could make people be able in doing their activities. People could go to work effectively will cause the rotation of the economics run sustainable and also the decreasing number of unhealthy people. When the relocation happens, the public facility of health is ready to be used. It can be seen from the public health facility that is located inside the flats area on the first floor. The facility is ready to help and serve the people in the flats area. The doctors are also ready to come to the unit in order to supervise the health and give counseling. In maintaining the ideal number of population in a single unit of the areas, the process of movement

and the concept of compensation will be done according to the replacement of the house not according to the number of the head of the family. In other words, if in one house when they were in Kampung Pulo there are two heads of family then they will only get one flat replacement. The next problem is the family card which contains lots of family member. Even when the family lives in a better facility but if the member of the family is more than enough will lead to unhealthy condition and environment. During the rainy season, the effect felt by the people near the ciliwung river is the effect from the flood. The effects is usually come as the water that passes into the house along with the mud and garbages. Moreover, the height of the flood could reacg 1-2 metres.



**Figure 2:** Flood in Kampung Pulo, people still do activities despite being in flood conditions

© Source : Media Republika

The result of the study answers how relocation has a better impact through the health condition of the society. The finding which is gained from the field will be explained about how good the impact affect the condition of the health of the family. The first informan is Mr. Syarifudin family. It is stated that before the relocation, Mr. Syrifudin had house with the width around 100 m<sup>2</sup>. The house was used for trading and 3 rooms were used as a house for rent. Mr. Syarifudin's daily activity was selling groceries, but during the rainy season, he experienced flood so he has to move to higher floor at his home. All people were also experiencing in flood during the rainy season in Kampung Pulo. When flood came, Mr. Syarifudin had to move his groceries and had to move from the house temporarily until the water had decreased. The next problem, he had to face some diseases such as vomiting and diarrhea, typhoid and other skin diseases and also added by many garbages which were stucked after the water decreased, the problems with the small flow in water drainage, unavailability of lavatories and garbage dump. The unavailability of garbage dump made people throw the garbage into the river, and the worst thing was the water then used for bath wash and toilet. Mr. Syarifudin was surely confirmed that he came to the public health facility in district office every once in a month. He had to spend money for bus fee which was not only for him but also for some members of his family. However, living in relocation has never dealt anymore with health problems. The most important is about the compensation for him. Feeling forced in moving to relocation area makes all benefits could not be seen in the first two months. He felt stress because he lost the way he earned for living. But then, day by day, when he felt that his life is getting better, he had started to understand the positive impact of the relocation which can be felt directly. Health then become the center of the attention for him and his family that it is clearly stated in interview "I would rather be in this flats than in my previous house in Kampung Pulo. I used to go to the public health facility every once in a month, and i have to sweep and mop all garbages and mud from the flood. In the relocation, sweeping is done by the office boy. Now I can go to near public health facility without spending money for the bus fee."

The second family is Ms. Warsiti which consists of 4 people who live together with the husband and her 3 children. They came from the house in Kampung Pulo. Their house was two storey house with the first floor was used as the place for living and the second floor was used as business place known as sewing. Ms. Warsiti has grandchildren. The important thing for her is to keep her grandchildren safe and healthy. During flood in Kampung Pulo, she and her family members often suffered from some illness. Her statement is recorded during the interview such as "I felt unhealthy in Kampung Pulo. There were many garbages stucked in the house, every one in the family was sick. The diseases were dengue fever and diarrhea." She also states that in Kampung Pulo there was no public health facility so they had to spend more time and money to reach the closest public health facility.

But now after the relocation, she admits that the condition of health of her family becomes better. She also gets a better sanitation and water system. She seldom goes to the public health facility to get treatment to cure the illness. She comes to the public health facility to conduct general check up in order to stay healthy such as, blood sugar test, cholesterol check, and blood tension check. She only has to come down to the first floor and conducts the general check up without spending more time and money in order to reach the closest public health facility.

Ms. Nuraeni lives in the flats with burden of inability to pay the rental fees because she has to take care of her mother who suffered from heart stroke. It is the third family in this research which the information is gained to find out the impact of the relocation towards the health issue. In the flats, all family members should possess a life insurance given from BPJS and Jakarta Smart Card (KJP). The fee of the insurance is paid by the government of DKI Jakarta. Ms. Nuraeni said that in Kampung Pulo, when her mother wanted to have a medical treatment, it was hard because the hospital should be the one with bigger facilities. But when in the relocation, the public health facility helps a lot. The doctor always come to Ms. Nuraeni's unit to check on the condition of her mother who suffered from heart stroke. There are many benefits that she could get such as the service for poor people and also the location of the hospital, namely Hermina Hospital in Jatinegara, which is only 100 m far away from the flats. The condition of water sanitation and clean area helps the effort to be cured from her mother's illness run optimally. She lives in the flats with her mother, sister from her mother and also her son that is currently a senior high school students. Ms. Nuraeni explained the situation in Kampung Pulo which was crowded and was flood-prone. She said that living in Kampung Pulo is easily infected by some infectious diseases.





**Figure 3:** Jatinegara apartments for residents affected by the relocation

Fig. 4. Based on all informants in the research that are included in the category of society in Kampung Pulo who got the impact of relocation could illustrate the movement in terms of relocation into a flat could make a better and healthier living. It is also supported with the information gained from the department of housing and building of DKI Jakarta through the head of the UPT of Jatinegara Housing and Flats where in the interview he clearly states that “Actually, even before the society moved to the flat, Jakarta has already had BPJS program, now when they are in the flat BPJS is also a must and the public health facility is also provided. The doctor could be called into the unit also. The environmental has already changed better. The society has changed the pattern of thinking about their health, a cleaner living environment, and also the awareness of having a conducive living environment which is organised by the rules from the developer. It explains on how the garbages should be arranged and wasted, how the floor should be cleaned, and also the developer give socialization about how important of the health is which has been followed indirectly by the society.” The people in society also has been actively contributing themselves in community services.

Fig. 5. The local government of DKI Jakarta hopes that the condition of health which gets better will be facilitated by the doctor in the living area, a good air flow, water sanitation with complete lavatories, and also sink and separated clean kitchen. The purpose is only to get better improvement in health both for the individual and the family. It is hoped that the program will be monitored regularly so that it will affect the condition of health in longer terms.

### III. CONCLUSION

Fig. 6. From the result of the research about the impact of health in relocation from slum area into a simple rental flat, it could be concluded that:

Fig. 7. The change in the condition of health of the people being relocated could be seen by the decreasing number of the people who comes to the public health facility in order to get medical treatment. By the existence of changes in environmental form from horizontal to vertical way which the unit is provided by good sanitation, water and lavatories, then the fulfilment of cleaner and healthier life has been achieved. The health facility owned by the flat helps the society a lot in preventing and overcoming the illness because the health program provided in the flat is a coordination from the management of the flat and health department of Jakarta. The relocation which is done by informing the benefit such as health will affect the way of thinking from the people that will be relocated. They will get better education in arranging and managing and also determining their lives into a better wealthy living and will also raise the awareness in keeping a healthy life as habits.

Fig. 8. Finally, the research has seen that the relocation happened in Jakarta is not a scary thing but it becomes an opportunity to change and to be changed by doing a persuasive approach and build the correct way of thinking. Basuki Tjahaja Purnama say “Flat or vertical housing is my job in order to administer a better and fair social live in educating the society.”

### *References*

- Central Bureau of Statistics of DKI Jakarta, (2015 NO:1101002.31) , Housing and population density data.  
[http:// jakarta.bps.go.id/backend/pdf../Statistik-Daerah-Provinsi-DKI-Jakarta-2015.pdf](http://jakarta.bps.go.id/backend/pdf../Statistik-Daerah-Provinsi-DKI-Jakarta-2015.pdf)
- Central Bureau of Statistic of DKI Jakarta, (2014 No 4102002 ), Human Development Index 2014 new method of UNDP . [http:// ipm.bps.go.id/assets/files/booklet\\_ipm.pdf](http://ipm.bps.go.id/assets/files/booklet_ipm.pdf)
- Karen E. McNamara, Helena Jacot Des Combes (2015). Planning for community relocations due to climate change in Fiji, International Journal Disaster Risk Science Volume 6 pp 315 – 319 2015, (Springer) database.
- Lawson. Mark William (1994). Personal contracts as cognitive structure : A validation study of Kelly’s repertory grid , University of Arkansas 1994, (Proquest) database.
- Neuman, W Lawrence (2011). Social research methods : Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches, 7th edition , Boston: Person education,Inc.
- Riddel, Robert (2004). Sustainable urban planning tipping the balance , USA : Blackwell Publishing, Ltd
- RPJMD (The Regional Medium-Term of Development Plan) 2013-2017 the local government of DKI Jakarta. [http://bappenas.go.id/files/rpjmd\\_dan\\_rkpd\\_provinsi/DKI%20Jakarta/RPJMD%20DKI%20Jakarta\\_%202013-2017.pdf](http://bappenas.go.id/files/rpjmd_dan_rkpd_provinsi/DKI%20Jakarta/RPJMD%20DKI%20Jakarta_%202013-2017.pdf)
- Rubin & Rubin (1992). Community Organization and Development, Northern : Illinois University
- The strategic plan of the health ministry 2015 – 2019.  
<http://www.depkes.go.id/resources/download/info-publik/Renstra-2015.pdf>