

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND ANTHROPOLOGY ON PREVENTING HIV/AIDS IN GONDANGLEGI DISTRICT OF MALANG

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Abstract

Using ethnographic as qualitative approach in extracting data, the aim of this study is to reveal the causing factors of high-rate of HIV/AIDS epidemic in Gondanglegi District of Malang. It is also to disclose the extent of Malang regency administration has sought to overcome this social phenomenon. Thus, the depth information about the cause of high-rate HIV/AIDS and preventive efforts can be used to conduct mitigation measures in the future. The results showed two points. First, the causing factors of high HIV/AIDS epidemic in Gondanglegi District of Malang are the low levels of economy, high levels of migration, and the growing influence of lifestyle among the younger generation. Secondly, with the Regional AIDS Commissions (KPAD), Malang Regency Government has made prevention efforts in cooperation with NGO Paramitra and NGO Sadar Hati. One of the main programs is Warga Peduli AIDS (WPA). Through this program, the Local Government is responsible to provide the medical facilities at the health centers that have been appointed. Meanwhile, the NGO responsibility is to build the awareness of treatment and check-up, especially for the high risk communities.

Keywords: good governance, anthropology, hiv/aids preventive efforts

1. INTRODUCTION

So far, there is an assumption view that the presence of HIV/AIDS in a region, such as in Gondanglegi, is due to the neglect of the community. For example, increasing HIV/AIDS epidemic in this region is assumed to be closely related to the pattern of view of the practice of sexuality (Yamba, 1997: 204). Where, the values of sexuality and the spread of HIV/AIDS is closely related to society's view of contraception such as condoms are ironically considered ineffective in preventing the spread of disease (Caldwell, 1989: 195). Yet according to the WHO is now known that homosexual and heterosexual sexuality is not the only spreaders of HIV/AIDS but blood transfusions and needles drug users as well (Seidel, 1993: 177).

Anthropology is one of the social sciences, which work patterns are not only focused on the visible phenomenon, but rather on what is behind the facts. Anthropology is the science of working patterns: explore, uncover, and shows the roots of the problems in every social phenomenon to be followed in the handling steps. The study of Anthropology is intended to become an important input to Malang Regency Government in carrying out the principles of good governance. The purpose of the principle of good governance is to build a new movement as the work patterns of government, both central and local levels, so that a wide range of services programs to the community more efficient,

effective, and appropriate follow up with a more comprehensive and thorough manner.

2. METHODOLOGY

This research was conducted with an ethnographic approach to seek qualitative data to determine the background of the spread of HIV/AIDS in Gondanglegi. The primary method of data collection is done by (a) direct observation (participant observation) in everyday social life of Gondanglegi society. Thus, the researchers become part of the Gondanglegi society and build an intensive interaction in order to obtain the local cultural reality as objectively as possible (Koentjaraningrat, 1990: 63), (b) In-depth interviews with informants to obtain 'more' information about a particular topic or theme that is unobservable as they relate to historical events that occur elsewhere. In order to get the key informants a snowball sampling is conducted, ie, through interviews with secondary informants (community leaders). Key informants in this study is the informant who has in-depth information about the character of the Gondanglegi community and informants who have experience dealing with HIV/AIDS including the recipients of health services, (c) Focus Group Discussion that is collecting data through discussions with stakeholders both from the Department of Health and NGOs, the business community in the district of Malang with extensive knowledge in particular to the problems of research. FGD initial step is done by

looking for data on the number of patients and efforts to combat HIV/AIDS from the head of the village and health center staff. The data that has been collected is verified and clarified in FGD involving public figures Gondanglegi Village, Public Health Service, KPAD, NGOs, and patients with HIV/AIDS. Secondary data collection is done through the study and reference documentation and citing various statistics and data monograph published either by the Central Statistics Agency and other competent institutions. The method of data analysis is conducted by descriptive analysis of qualitative and quantitative. Data were collected through participant observation and in-depth interviews were analyzed using appropriate theoretical approaches to the issues. The data is analyzed to provide detailed and clear picture. The analysis refers to the systematic examination of something that determines its parts, and the parts of the relationship with the whole (Spradley, 1997:119).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Factors Contributing to Higher HIV/AIDS Epidemic in Gondanglegi Resident Characteristics

Migration. Migration flows that occurred in the District Gondanglegi is not much different with all other places in general, namely: local migration occurs because of the trade and a variety of daily activities; interlocal migration that occurs due to the movement of people in relation to employment, which is company's operations center is located in the region, and international migration that occurs due to the movement of people across the state for work reasons such as TKI/TKW (Data Kemenakertrans Provinsi Jawa Timur 2006).

Migration from outside the area is made possible by the existence of an industrial area, particularly industrial sugar mill surrounded by sugar cane plantations. This situation is supported by the existence of intercity and rural public transportation terminal which is merged with Gondanglegi market. Intercity transportation routes serving in and out of this district and operates from morning until late evening. Migration is also difficult to detect local qualifying local migrants and out Gondanglegi. Meanwhile, international migration in Gondanglegi indicator is visible from many points of foreign exchange which is encountered before the holidays and the New Year. The results of this study indicate that there is a significant correlation between high levels of migration to the spread of HIV/AIDS.

Economy. Markets, terminals, and stores easily illustrate to anyone that Gondanglegi society, possess diverse livelihood. There are traders of goods or services. This is evident from trading activities in the shops or stalls trade in goods for

everyday household and many business offices services, such as offices, Banks, Credit Unions, car and motorcycle dealers, and other. There are also many people who work as farmers apparent from its selling goods in the market, such as vegetables, fruits, food or raw materials for daily consumption. Profession farmers or farm workers is also apparent from the extent of sugar cane plantations that stretched across most of the area plantation in Gondanglegi.

There is one interesting and unique scene in the Gondanglegi market, namely the '*warung cetol*' (cetol stall) that operates as a coffee shop with additional services. 'Cetol' is a code, a small pinch which is done by female shop keeper to customers (especially males) who drop in the shop. This is similar to the *warung 'pangku'* (lap-stall) known in the Gresik and Lamongan. Through 'pinched' or 'lapped', the female shop keeper teasing the men who come to her stall to have intercourse. This demeanor can be regarded as the actual manners of disguised prostitutes (WTS). The existence warung 'cetol' are in great demand by the people especially the lower middle class people.

Effect of Lifestyle. One of vulnerable groups or groups of populations exposed to high HIV/AIDS is teenagers. Adolescent behavior and lifestyle in the area of Gondanglegi allegedly also influence the rate of spread of this disease. Gondanglegi region has group of teenagers which are very difficult to control. This is evident from the frequent ruckus. Based on the testimony of several members of the community, every dangdut entertainment such as orchestras and other entertainment, can be ensured, there will be fights. Ironically, these fights often occur among their own friends.

On the one hand, it is interesting that Gondanglegi is know as santri town which have variety of Islamic educational institutions, but many of its young people are errant. They engaged the ruckus and also consume drugs like methamphetamine and syringes. In this region the center of circulation of methamphetamine can be found in Desa Pandangan and also in the cattle market. The young men, typically, do shabu-shabu party in the forest and also in the cattle market. Their promiscuity friendship is very free. According to the testimony of several people, some time ago, the practice of syringes which is carried out by the errant boys happened.

3.2. KPAD and Prevention Efforts for HIV/AIDS in Malang

In 1998, Malang Regency Government renews Regent Decree on Tim AIDS. In 2006, SK Tim AIDS transformed into the Regional AIDS Commission (KPAD) as part of the movement of the National AIDS Commission (KPAN). Prior to the formation of Regional AIDS Eradication Commission (Komisi Pemberantasan AIDS Daerah

or KPAD), Malang regency has had a forerunner of this organization since 1993 with SK Bupati on the establishment of the HIV/AIDS Eradication Team refers to Article 23 of the Health UUD'45. May 1994, established the National AIDS Eradication Commission (KPAN) based on Presidential Decree 36, 1994. The emergence of the KPAN is long enough not addressed by the Government of Malang as it has already had Regional AIDS Eradication Team. In 1998, the Government of Malang updated SK Bupati on HIV/AIDS Eradication Team and barely in 2006, SK on AIDS Eradication Team transformed into the Regional AIDS Commission (KPAD) as part of the National AIDS Commission (KPAN). Conceptually, Malang Regency Government has issued a special regional regulation on HIV/AIDS in 2008. In Chapter 3 Article 4 PERDA it mentions that efforts to combat HIV/AIDS can be done through activities such as campaigns, care, and treatment, support to people living with HIV/AIDS, as well as other sustainable activities.

In the implementation, KPAD Malang has made various campaigns through the distribution of brochures and pamphlets as well as direct counseling about the dangers of HIV/AIDS to the general public. However, KPAD admitted difficulties because not all target groups respond positively these efforts. Most groups of society still feel shame and taboo that his group was subjected to HIV/AIDS education for fear of being labeled as a group of people with a disease that has no cure.

In connection with the ongoing prevention activities, KPAD Malang in cooperation with NGOs in related fields, such as NGO Paramitra which concentrates on the extension of the high-risk groups (prostitutes, transvestites, and customers) and NGOs Sadar Hati, which concentrate on drug users. The local government is responsible for providing medical facilities such as health centers and provides necessary medicines. This collaboration has been running long before the KPAD in 2006.

The emergence of the 2006's KPAD made a positive impact on the form and name of local government cooperation with partner NGOs. Cooperation and division of labor among them then materialized in the KPAN program called the Program Warga Peduli AIDS (WPA). Thus, to this day, local governments and NGOs engaged partners in the context of the WPA program that generally contains campaign on the dangers of HIV/AIDS (preventive) and treatment activities for those who are already infected with HIV/AIDS (curative). In the context of the WPA program, activities and whereabouts Posyandu and Puskesmas in Gondanglegi considered quite active and conducive. There began a regular program of education about HIV/AIDS even though at first citizens very difficult to accept this.

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

4.1. Conclusion

There are several important factors that have been the cause of the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Gondanglegi. The results of this study indicate that the factors that cause seem to have unwittingly become embedded in everyday life. The first factor relates to the low level of economic factors. This factor has been the trigger for free sex behavior as choice of profession in order to maintain and preserve the viability of both themselves and the family. Knowingly or not, the pattern of such profession is becoming one of the most potential entrances to the development of HIV/AIDS in the region of Gondanglegi.

The second factor relates to the pattern of migration, ie migration from other areas to Gondanglegi and vice versa. Both of these patterns are vulnerable to HIV/AIDS epidemic, especially the first pattern, the displacement of other areas to Gondanglegi. Some cases show that this migration patterns also contributed to the high rate of spread of HIV/AIDS in Gondanglegi. The proof, there are several prostitutes in the brothel who revealed that they often move out of Java or if it remains in Malang, they often move from one localization to another localization.

The third factor relates to the life style that primarily afflicts young people with a very strong friendship patterns, intimate, and full of solidarity. Many cases in Gondanglegi show that solidarity is actually functioned for the sake of syringes. It is a contributing factor to the high rate of HIV/AIDS in Gondanglegi.

4.2. Recommendation

Considering various factors results in the above studies can be recommended to local authorities to take preventive measures to combat HIV/AIDS epidemic through programs of Good Governance, which concretely as follows. First, with regard to economic issues, the government can devise some concrete programs for the community which aims to stem the option to work as prostitutes. Concrete form of the program needs to be discussed and deliberated together with governments, NGOs, and others as an action with the need to be supervised and monitored along well professionally and sustainably.

Secondly, with regard to the issue of migration, it is necessary to seriously think about traffic migration, especially from outside Gondanglegi. This is important in order to seine the possibility of new residents who have been affected by HIV/AIDS. From the result of this "screening", it is important to think about handling special program as a movement to stem the epidemic more widespread.

Third, with regard to the question of life style, it is necessary to seriously think about programs to empower young people to boost solidarity and a strong sense of solidarity among them are not spilled into the things that are not commendable, but accommodated the positive things to build better quality of life. This needs to be a common action so that young people who are in the process of searching for identity really feel heeded and incessantly thrived in a comfortable atmosphere, hence they may grow and develop as a person who is treated as a human being.

5. REFERENCES

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