

# PERCEPTION OF ILLNESS AND COMMUNICATION MEDICAL RESIDENTS AFFECTED RESETTLEMENT PROGRAMME *JATI GEDE*

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The programs implemented by the government, such as the impact of two different currencies money sides. One side of the government program to bring the benefits to the general public, but on the other hand the program also remains a problem for the population affected by the program. One example that can be felt from the government program is the construction of reservoirs *Jatigede* programme that aims to address the drought and also the danger of flooding in the northern coast of West Java. This article does not talk globally but rather look to the health communication for residents affected by the construction of reservoirs *Jatigede*.

The research question of this study is how the perception of pain and health communication *Jatigede* residents affected by the construction of reservoirs. This research was conducted using qualitative methods to conduct in-depth interviews. The results showed that the perception of pain to society is when people cannot do farming activities as usual and cannot do routine as usual. This leads to a perception of ill health communication given by the actual residents as a form of disapproval to the impact of the construction of reservoirs *Jatigede*.

**Keywords:** perception, communication, health, program, development and impact

## I. INTRODUCTION

Development is an issue that has become an integral part of human life. Nothing in this world is not experiencing development and changes to the environment. Development is a way by the government to bring changes for the better to the needs of human life. Much has been development that has been implemented by the Indonesian government for development in various sectors including the construction of buildings, highways, hospitals, and other developments concerning the livelihood and welfare of human beings. In the field of irrigation and also to avoid drought and flooding in the season rainy, the government also set up a policy to carry out the construction of reservoirs *Jatigede* useful to provide water supply for agriculture and for non-occurrence of flooding in the rainy season in West Java.

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Focus instead of this writing, not seeing the construction of the reservoir as a whole, but rather the aspects of health and health communication brought about by the construction of the reservoir. The health aspect is very wide and very deep, and we did not see this vast but rather the perception of pain and also given the public health communication with the reservoir development. P. Wenzel Geissler & Ruth J. Prince (2009: 602), the health effects posed and visible impact implicitly and explicitly. Implicit here, necessarily mean that the impacts that occur only within themselves and invisible being explicitly visible disease meaning given by people affected by the construction of the reservoir. Explicit part commonplace and prevalent for residents affected than the construction given and it appears that the concerned disease, and to detect it easily. However, such studies given by P. Wenzel Geissler & Ruth J. Prince (2009: 602), giving a signal to us that a lot of things that do not seem sick, but actually concerned was ill and implicitly shown once, and did not seem at all, The parts is what will be seen in this paper is not so wide, since this is actually just an introductory course, for writing deeper.

## **II. METHOD**

The method used in this research is using a qualitative approach to interviewing and also by observation in the field. To conduct interviews conducted by the students to conduct interviews and observations to *Jatigede* area, this is self-financed study by *Academic Grant Leaderships Padjadjaran University*. Actually, for this study was also conducted with quantitative data, however, for the above case is glued to the qualitative data in accordance with the theme that the health sector. To obtain the data in the field of students of students went into the field to find the data to interviews, although in this study the issue taken raged then I as a researcher instructing students in the field to be careful and not one speech and behavior on the pitch, Because the people who are affected by the resettlement is in good psychological condition.

## **III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Studies relating to the construction of landing CH bringing Browner (1994: 471), the construction of which is characterized by the presence of government programs than actually occurs due to modernization in a country. The Development requires various logical

consequences or impact caused by him which can be positive as well as negative. Than the logical consequence of development can be realized with a positive impact than the construction looks rather than growth and development that is equitable development, people will have a decent living. Since Indonesia independence, the development goes well and leads to changes that bring a positive impact to the Indonesian people. No doubt the negative effects also occur due to the construction going on in the nation Indonesia, negative impacts than this development will be discussed in this paper.

George M. Foster (1976: 774), who became the issue of this research, is that this problem can only be seen as ethnography, ethnography in health brings to the understanding of the existence of psychiatric diseases and also communications that took place inside the body people affected by resettlement which then leads to problems in health. Ethnography is a very reliable method to look at the problems arising out of the construction going on in the community. Society carries signals quantitatively sometimes cannot respond very well, but with the approach used ethnographic problems that occur with both visible and clear and bring the impact of changes in society.

Sjaak van der Geest et al (1996: 154), then in the study they did with pharmaceutical treatment will give a nice effect and consequences for the people affected by the resettlement. However, the opposite happened, a drug not so influential to the people affected by the drug only impact a little, and it was still in a state hospital. Why a problem is because he cannot simply be cured by medication alone, but must be understood problems arising from the cases above, because the issue is within the affected resettlement.

Charles L. Briggs (2002: 482) that there is a process known as a process of language in communication symbolized into a language in health communication. It means that language has meaning as a form of protest for a process of restraint and social processes in the society. Languages submitted by affected communities have their own languages which depicts the suffering of those who actually is a picture form of protest by the community. An expression of their expression is actually a protest indicated to the government that brings the impact to their daily lives.

From the studies shown above in fact there is a common thread which states that disease and communication health arising from them do not work anymore and then hit by a disease caused by silence does not work anymore. As one informant S, 48 years old (Village Cibogo, District Darmaraja, Sumedang Regency):

“He, I lie down on his bed, new in medicine by doctors. I used to do the work in the fields, now how do not get sick, cannot go everywhere. And do not do anything I was so sick mental and physical.”

#### IV. CONCLUSION

The conclusion that can be drawn from this paper is that when people bring a response to the problems they experienced in the form of a void due to not work anymore. So actually illness that arises is when unable to perform activities such as ready sometimes. That then people are powerless to impact because it was not working, and no longer knew what would work. What to do. The actual health of a given form of communication is that, where the concerned have been unable to work as usual, they did protest actually addressed to holders of government. Pain perception demonstrated when the people did not do the work activities and routines as usual. The perception of pain is a form of health communication disapproval to the programs provided by the government.

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