

Contribution of Village Government and its Impact on Maternal and Child Health in Medan Estate Village, Percut Sei Tua District

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Abstract

This study aims to review the contribution of village government and its impact on maternal and child health in Medan Estate Village, Percut Sei Tua District. The research method used is a qualitative approach. The study used data collection techniques through observation, interviews, and documentation. The success of improving the quality of public services reflects good government performance. The results of the research obtained are, in implementing public service improvement programs, the Medan Estate village government implements several programs such as maternal and child health programs through posyandu. The program includes the distribution of KTP (beans, eggs, bananas) which is given every month to children under five while for pregnant women and the elderly it is given every 3 months and providing spiritual understanding to prospective brides.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Villages in Indonesia generally have a form of government called village government. In Article 1 paragraph (2) of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, the meaning of village government is stated, namely; "Village government is the administration of government affairs and the interests of local communities in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia." The main task of a village government (Village Head and Village Apparatus) is to accelerate the implementation of the principle of village autonomy in villages, in an effort to form a more democratic form of village community life in the process of formulating village policies, in addition to improving government governance. villages in order to increase economic growth and even village competitiveness as stated in Article 7 Paragraph 3 in Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning villages and also in an effort to provide a maximum and higher quality public service delivery process to all components of the local village community (Rahyuni Rauf 2015).

In realizing public services, the central government has a public policy regarding village funds for village governments to manage themselves. Based on Village Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning village governance policies which aim to increase the welfare of village communities such as meeting basic needs, developing village facilities and infrastructure, developing local economic potential, and sustainable use of natural resources and the environment. Some of these policies include large budget allocations to villages which are intended to increase village budgets for development, services, guidance and empowerment of village communities. (Hamdani Zeho et al 2023).

Villages have genuine autonomy in determining village development through the APBDes. The control/supervision function is important to see the transparency of village government administration. APBDes is a plan for village income and expenditure in one

year made by the village head and BPD, in accordance with guidelines approved by the Regent. APBDes priorities can differ between villages depending on community needs. Community participation is important in village development and assessments of village officials must be positive. Village fund allocation is the APBN budget for villages which is transferred or sourced from the district/city APBD. This funding is allocated to finance government administration, implementation of development, community development and community development based on government regulation No. 22 of 2015 concerning village funds, village funds are managed in accordance with These provisions take into account population size, village income, taking into account the amount of poverty, area and level of challenges(Saharuddin 2019).

Village funds can be used optimally to improve village community services, one of which is in the health sector, such as providing posyandu infrastructure, additional food for toddlers, additional food for pregnant women and facilitating health checks for the elderly. The stunting prevention program is the use of village budget funds including inception for posyandu cadres and KPM so that the village government that runs it is expected to be open and transparent so that the program is carried out positively and the community can feel the impact of the programs created. The role of village government in carrying out its main tasks and functions is by improving the performance of public services, one of which public services is health services such as the health of pregnant women, the health of babies, toddlers and teenagers in the community. This is based on the fact that public health services are presented as one of the indicators of the quality of welfare of the programs implemented at posyandu as it is known that the central government is trying to empower the community in villages which gives authority to the village government regarding the quality of health services through the public health law as a first step. building villages that are in synergy with government programs to create a prosperous, just and prosperous society. The priority use of village funds stipulated in the Republic of Indonesia PDTT Ministerial Decree Number 13 of 2020 is directed at programs to accelerate the achievement of village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through national economic recovery and national priority programs that are tailored to village authority, as well as adapting to new village habits. Utilization of village funds from the three programs above that are related to health include national priority programs that are adapted to village authority, including stunting prevention activities in villages and adaptation of new village habits, including COVID-19 safe village activities.(Pua 2021)

Realizing that the village is the smallest territorial area in the state government structure, the village head supports policies because the village head is the one who knows the needs of the village community where all community problems can be reported to the village government which is managed by the village head where the village head continues to strive for development. community as pioneers, movers and innovators expand the change process. The role of the village head is closely related to the goals to be achieved by a village government. Therefore, the leadership behavior of the village head is always connected with the activities of directing its members to realize village governance. Carrying out village development requires a village apparatus that is competent, structured and responsible so that cooperation between residents is also needed, from program planning to utilization of development activities that the village government wants to implement.(Inayati 2021). The village head's political leadership will also determine success in carrying out village fund allocations. Village fund allocation or what is often referred to as ADD is a breakthrough from the government in the form of allocating a certain amount of funds to each village which in an integrated manner aims to increase community participation in the development and empowerment process at the village level led by the village head determining the program to be implemented.(Dwinugraha 2020).

So, this research will discuss the contribution of the village government in implementing programs or policies that have an impact on the health of children and mothers in Medan Estate Village, Percut Sei Tuan District, by looking at policies in public services that have a positive impact on the health of the people in the village. Based on this background, this research is entitled "Contribution of Village Government and its Impact on Maternal and Child Health in Medan Estate Village, Percut Sei Tuan District".

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The research design used in this journal is qualitative, what is meant by qualitative research is an inquiry strategy that emphasizes the search for meaning, understanding, concepts, characteristics, symptoms, symbols and descriptions of a phenomenon, focused and multimethod, natural and holistic in nature, prioritizes quality, uses several methods, and is presented narratively. In simple terms, it can be said that the aim of qualitative research is to find answers to a phenomenon or question through the systematic application of scientific procedures using a qualitative approach. So data collection techniques were used by means of observation, in-depth interviews and document review using qualitative descriptive analysis techniques where this research will explain the contribution of village government and its impact on maternal and child health in Medan Estate Village, Percut Sei Tuan District, so in obtaining research data This study explores information from several village officials regarding the village government's contribution to maternal and child health(Umar Sidiq 2019).

3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Programs and Policies Implemented by the Village Government

Providing the best service is one of the performance results that the village government can carry out to achieve community satisfaction. The success of improving the quality of public services is a reflection of good government performance. Performance is an achievement in order to try to achieve the goals and objectives that have been previously set. Performance assessment is also a benchmark for the success of a village government in implementing work programs, including programs to improve public services. Efforts made to improve the ability of village government officials to provide good public services to the community require training. Optimal ability to provide public services is good performance in the administration of village government so that community satisfaction with public services provided by village government officials is also maximized.(Ali and Saputra 2020).

There are many programs designed by the Medan Estate village government, especially in the health sector, through funds that have been allocated to posyandu services, this program is for handling toddlers, pregnant women, reducing stunting, that is the program created by the Medan Estate village government for maternal health. and children including the elderly. In Medan Estate village there are 7 active posyandu of which 6 posyandu are for mothers and children and 1 is for the elderly, there is also a program run by the posyandu service, namely to provide ID cards (nuts, eggs, bananas) which are given to toddlers every 1 month, for breastfeeding mothers and the elderly it is given once every 3 months, for brides and grooms it is only given spiritual understanding. This program is still routinely implemented to this day, here the role of village government is very important through programs created to improve the welfare of village communities, especially maternal and child health programs. However, in implementing the program, there are certainly obstacles and challenges faced by the Medan Estate Village government, such as in implementing the program in the field, it turns out that the weather conditions cannot be predicted, therefore if this occurs, the

activity must be replaced on another day because the program must be implemented. The success of programs or policies in Medan Estate Village is assessed from different community perspectives because those who assess a program or policy are the direct community, those who experience the program implemented by the village government.

3.2.Sources of Funding for Maternal and Child Health Policy Programs

Village fund allocation is funds allocated by the district/city government for villages sourced from central and regional financial balance funds received by the district/city in the amount of at least 10% which is reduced by special allocation funds sourced directly from the regional APBD. Village fund allocations are very large funds for villages to support village programs both short and long term, such as short-term road construction and long-term community economic empowerment. Village-owned enterprises (BUMDes) have been mandated in PDTT Village Ministerial Regulation number 4 of 2015 concerning the formation, management and dissolution of village-owned enterprises, intended to implement the provisions of article 142 of government regulation number 43 of 2014 concerning statutory regulations. For the implementation of law number 6 of 2014 concerning villages(2021 Budget).

With the existence of BUMDes from the social aspect of society at the village level, there has been a paradigm shift, namely the growth of social spirit, a spirit of togetherness, specially creating social awareness of the importance of entrepreneurship for residents and village communities, seen from the political aspect with the existence of the BUMDes policy which cannot be separated from political decisions based on interests. and the general problem is that the success of a BUMDes policy will certainly increase the bargaining position and of course the reputation of a regime at the village government level, and vice versa when this policy fails or is not successful. The existence of BUMDes from the social aspect of BUMDes must be accompanied by strengthening capacity and government support (policies) that facilitate and protect this business from the threat of competition from large investors, because BUMDes was formed to assist village governments in managing their villages to make them more prosperous and independent. Especially in the village economy(Engkus et al 2021).

In the process of formulating and implementing a program or policy, there is a long stage to create an RKP (government work plan) which was implemented last year, this was prepared by the APBDes but not all RKPs could be implemented due to the large number of RKPs which created limited funds, therefore the village government discussed again with the village community to take action plans that were really needed by the village community. The source of funds for maternal and child health in Medan Estate village comes from village funds, namely APBN (state income and expenditure budget) which comes from the central government, tax revenue sharing and tax levies, then APP allocation of village funds from the center to the regions which will later be distributed by village.

4. CONCLUSION

Providing the best service is one of the outcomes that can be achieved by the village government to achieve community satisfaction. The success of improving the quality of public services reflects the government's good performance, in implementing the program to improve public services, the Medan Estate village government implemented several programs such as the maternal and child health program through posyandu. The program includes the distribution of KTPs (nuts, eggs, bananas) which are given every month to children under five, while for pregnant women and the elderly they are given once every 3

months and providing spiritual understanding to prospective brides and grooms. This program is still implemented routinely and plays an important role in improving the welfare of rural communities, especially in the health sector, however the village government also faces several obstacles and challenges in implementing the program, such as unpredictable weather. The success of programs and policies in Medan Estate Village is assessed from various community perspectives because they are the ones who feel the success of the programs that have been created together with the village government.

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