

Study Of Capacity Building of The Tuha Peut Institution Through The Establishment Of Village Regulations/Qanun Concerning Prevention And Management Of KEK In Pregnant Women In Cot Kuta Village, Nagan Raya Regency

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Abstract

Law Number 6 of 2006 The village is obliged to improve the quality of life of the village community in order to optimize the quality of human resources from an early age, the gampong government has village-scale local authority on the aspect of public health in order to manage government affairs in an effort to ensure the quality of public health from an early age especially for pregnant women in the gampong, efforts need to be made prevention and management of Chronic Energy Deficiency (SEZ). Based on the health profile of Nagan Raya, it shows that the prevalence of pregnant women experiencing CED in 2020 is 5.2%, in 2021 it is 4.6% and from the 2022 Cot Kuta Health Center Report there are 15 pregnant women experiencing CED. From observations, it was found that some Tuha Peut members did not understand the importance of preventing and dealing with SEZs according to Qanuns or village regulations due to the lack of attention from the keuchik and the head of Tuha Peut so that there was no socialization regarding SEZs to pregnant women. The purpose of this study was to analyze the performance of the tuha peut institution according to the Qanun on the prevention and control of KEK in pregnant women through indicators of quality, quantity, time, effectiveness and independence. Research using qualitative methods with a descriptive approach. time, effectiveness and independence. Research using qualitative methods with a descriptive approach. The results of the study can be concluded that Tuha Peut Institute is one of the village apparatuses that plays an important role in improving the health of pregnant women. Based on the analysis of indicators known that performance Tuha Peut Institute The village of cot kuta is still considered very low. Proposed improvement strategies that can be implemented by Tuha Peut Institute cot kuta village in improving the health quality of pregnant women in the village, namely routinely holding management meetings Tuha Peut Institute, expanding cooperation with the company, making strict regulations and sanctions from the local government, and making training for Tuha Peut Institute.

Keywords | Tuha Peut, Village Qanun, Chronic Energy Deficiency

INTRODUCTION

Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages states that villages are obliged to improve the quality of life for village communities in order to optimize the quality of human resources as early as possible. The gampong government has village-scale local authority on the aspect of public health to manage and manage government affairs in an effort to guarantee the quality of public health from an early age, especially for pregnant women in the gampong, efforts need to be made to prevent and treat chronic energy shortages (KEK). Chronic energy deficiency is one of several malnutrition problems that are often experienced during pregnancy.

KEK in pregnant women is often caused by the mother's low intake of nutrients during pregnancy, and does not only affect the baby's mother, but has a large potential for maternal



safety (Almatsier, 2014). Maternal mortality in Indonesia is still dominated by three main factors that cause death, such as (30.3%), hypertension during pregnancy (27.1%), and infection (7.3%) (Ministry of Health RI, 2014). According to Indonesia's health profile data (2018), the proportion of women of childbearing age at risk of developing CED aged 15 to 19 who are pregnant is 38.5% and who is not pregnant is 46.6%. At the age of 20 to 24 years, 30.1% are pregnant and 30.6% are not pregnant. During the ages of 25 to 29 years, 20.9% are pregnant, and 19.3% are not pregnant. Then, aged 30 to 34 years there were 21.4% who were pregnant and 13.6% who were not pregnant. This shows that the proportion of WUS (women of childbearing age) at risk of CED has increased over a span of seven years. In Aceh Province, the prevalence of CED risk for pregnant women aged 15 to 49 years who are pregnant is 20%, while the prevalence of CED risk is for women of childbearing age (not pregnant). Nationally the risk prevalence for WUS SEZ is 15 (Aceh Health Profile, 2019).

Based on the health profile of Nagan Raya, it shows that in 2020 the prevalence of pregnant women with CED is 5.2%, namely 150 cases and in 2021 the prevalence of pregnant women with CED is 4.6%, namely 150 cases (Nagan Raya Health Office, 2022). Based on the 2022 Cot Kuta Health Center Report, there were 15 pregnant women who had KEK and 46 mothers who brought their children to the Pukesmas experienced stunting.

The nutritional status of pregnant women is divided into two periods, namely the nutritional status of the mother during conception which is affected by socio-economic conditions, health and nutritional conditions of the mother, spacing of pregnancies if she is not carrying her first child, parity and age of first pregnancy. Nutritional status during the birth process is affected by socio-economic conditions during pregnancy, level of physical work, food intake, and never been exposed to infection (Arisman, 2010).

The role of the Gampong Government is closely related to the role of the Tuha Peut Institute in oversight of government administration, which is carried out by the keuchik. Not only that, Tuha Peut also plays a role as a party giving advice and consideration to the keuchik regarding customary law and community habits (M. Nur Daud, 2003: p. 635). In Gampong Cot Kuta, the presence of the Tuha Peut institution has not carried out its duties optimally. This is known from observations and interviews conducted with Tuha Peut members and the community in Gampong Cot Kuta, from the results of observations and interviews it is known that the implementation of the functions and duties of Tuha Peut is not optimal in accordance with Qanun No. 5 of 2022 regarding guidelines for preventing and handling energy shortages chronic disease in pregnant women in the village of Cot Kuta.

Based on the results of initial observations made with Tuha Peut members in Cot Kuta village, it is known that there are some Tuha Peut members who do not understand the importance of preventing and managing SEZs in pregnant women in accordance with qanuns or village regulations, this is due to the lack of attention from the keuchik and the head of Tuha Peut so that there is no socialization regarding KEK to pregnant women.

In Gampong Cot Kuta, village customary institutions/tuha peut by forming village regulations/qanuns regarding the prevention and management of SEZs in pregnant women are still running in place and there has been no change in the prevention and handling of SEZs that occur in pregnant women until early 2022. This is due to a lack of there was a

deliberation held by Tuha Peut and his village officials regarding village regulations/qanuns regarding the prevention and management of kek in pregnant women in Gampong Cot Kuta so that this caused the village regulations/qanuns to not work according to the villages/qanuns in Cot Kuta village.

In accordance with the explanation above, the researcher conducted a study entitled "Study of strengthening the capacity of village customary institutions/tuha peut through the establishment of village regulations/qanuns regarding the prevention and management of cake in pregnant women in the village of Cot Kuta. Kec Suka Makmue, Kab. Great Dragon".

RESEARCH METHODS

According to (Zaluchu, 2020) concluded that a research, especially in empirical science, generally aims to develop, discover, or test the truth of a knowledge. The research uses qualitative methods and has a descriptive approach because through qualitative methods it is able to examine a phenomenon (central phenomenon) according to the perspective of several parties with a scientific background (Pertiwi and Rohmiyati 2013). This approach was chosen because it makes it easier for researchers to see problems related to Tuha Peut's performance analysis in the gampong to ensure the quality of public health from an early age especially for pregnant women in Cot Kuta Village, Suka Makmue District, Nagan Raya Regency.

This research was conducted in Cot Kuta Village, Suka Makmue District, Nagan Raya District. The data used in this study are primary and secondary data. Primary research data were obtained from researchers through observation and interviews with the keuchik of Gampong Cot Kuta, Tuha Peut, other village officials and the Gampong Cot Kuta community. Secondary data was collected through literature studies by looking for references from journals and books related to this study. The reduce-display-conclusion pattern is then applied to the data obtained. The point is that the data collected will be reduced or eliminated if the data is not in line with the problem being studied, then the selected data will be aligned or the data will be displayed so that the data pattern finally forms a good conclusion when drawing conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Overview of Gampong Cot Kuta

Gampong Cot Kuta is located in the southern part of Suka Makmue sub-district ± 2 km from the sub-district capital, ± 3 km from the capital of Nagan Raya district and ± 360 km from the provincial capital of Aceh. The area of Gampong Cot Kuta is 4.06 km², which is divided into four hamlets, namely Alue Guci Hamlet, Paya Ubong Hamlet, Beringin Hamlet and Paya Hamlet with a total population of 928 people. The majority of Gampong Cot Kuta residents work as farmers or gardeners, construction workers, private employees and a small number of civil servants. The following is a recapitulation of the population recorded in Cot Kuta Village.



Table 1. Recapitulation of the Population of Cot Kuta Village

No	hamlet	Man (Soul)	Woman (Soul)	Total (Soul)
1	Alue Guci	157	160	317
2	Paya	74	95	169
	Ubong			
3	banyan	109	166	275
4	Paya	69	98	167
Number of Souls				928
Number of Heads of Families				262

The boundaries of the area of Gampong Cot Kuta are to the north by Gampong Suak Bilie, to the east by Gampong Krueng Trang, to the west by Gampong Peunaga Macah, and to the east by Gampong Kuta Padang.

Capacity of Village Customary Institutions/Tuha Peut Through Formation of Village Regulations/Qanuns Concerning the Prevention and Management of Kek in Pregnant Women

Tuha Peut is a customary institution that has the authority as a gampong legislative body that drafts legal regulations. Tuha peut also plays a role that is not the same as the keuchik in the village but is related or works together. Tuha Peut's position in the gampong government is the same as that of the keuchik and as a working partner of the gampong government. This matter is confirmed by Law no. 11 of 2006 regarding the government of Aceh and Pergub Aceh No. 25 of 2011 concerning Guidelines for the administration of gampong governance, clarifies that the gampong government is a government implemented by the gampong government and the gampong representative body.

Qanun gampong cot kuta no 5 of 2022 concerning guidelines for the prevention and treatment of chronic energy deficiency in pregnant women in the cot kuta area explains that the provisions of article 67 paragraph 2 letter b of Law no. 6 of 2004 concerning villages, villages are obliged to optimize the quality of people's lives. In order to optimize the quality of human resources from an early age, the gampong government has village-scale local authority on the aspect of public health. Efforts to ensure the quality of public health from an early age, especially for pregnant women in villages, need to be carried out to prevent and treat chronic energy shortages in accordance with the qanun concerning the Prevention and Management of Kek in Pregnant Women in the village of Cot Kuta.

One of the indicators to assess the performance of the Tuha Peut Institute is how well the Tuha Peut Institute implements and carries out efforts to prevent and treat chronic energy shortages in accordance with the qanun concerning the Prevention and Management of Kek in Pregnant Women in the village of Cot Kuta.

Analysis of the performance of the Village Customary Institution/Tuha Peut in carrying out efforts to prevent and treat cakes in pregnant women

Performance analysis as an assessment of the desired work results, whether they are appropriate or not. Performance is a real behavior conveyed by a person or group of people as work performance produced by them, according to their role in the organization. In analyzing the performance of the Village Customary Institution/Tuha Peut desa cot kuta, five indicators from Stephea P. Robin's theory were used, namely quality, quantity, timeliness, effectiveness and independence. The results of the analysis can be explained as follows.

1. Performance Quality of Village Traditional Institutions/Tuha Peut

The quality of the results of the Performance of the Village Customary Institution / Tuha Peut is measured through its perfection in improving the quality of the people of Cot Kuta Village skillfully. Based on the results of the research, it is known that there are several people who hold positions as members of Tuha Peut in the village of Cot Kuta in carrying out their duties and roles which are still not optimal and not accommodated, according to what is contained in Qanun No. 5 of 2003 regarding gampong governance and Qanun gampong cot kuta no 5 2022 concerning guidelines for the prevention and treatment of chronic energy deficiency in pregnant women in the village of Cot Kuta, Kec Suka Makmue, Nagan Raya Regency.

Based on an interview with Mr. Zulkifli who is a Tuha Peut member in the village of Cot Kuta, said that:

"The Tuha Peut institution is active and functions as desired, such as supervising the running of the gampong administration, supervising all gampong rules, but related to the quality of public health in accordance with the gampong Cot Kuta qanun no 5 of 2022 concerning guidelines for the prevention and treatment of chronic energy shortages in mothers. prevention and treatment efforts have not yet been carried out in accordance with the qanun, this is due to the fact that Tuha Peut meetings are not often held and some Tuha Peut are still not aware of the existence of this qanun." (Interview Thursday August 12, 2022).

This is in line with the results of an interview with Mr. Ridwan as the head of tuha peut who stated "In carrying out the duties of tuha peut in accordance with the qanun5 of 2022 concerning guidelines for the prevention and treatment of chronic energy deficiency in pregnant womenwe are currently still not optimal, the problem is that we still don't often hold meetings to discuss prevention and handling programs that we need to realize, this may be due to the performance of the management who have not played an active role in the tuha peut institution" (Interview Results, 17 August 2022).

The results of the interviews revealed that the program for preventing and handling SEZs could not be carried out as it should be, this was influenced by management who did not routinely hold meetings and did not play an active role in realizing the program for preventing and handling SEZs in accordance with existing Cot



Kuta village regulations/qanuns . The results of research data and interviews show that the quality of tuha peut's performance in the prevention and treatment of SEZ is currently still low. This is proved because there are still pregnant women suffering from CED in the village of Cot Kuta.

An alternative strategy that can be carried out by the Tuha Peut Institution in Cot Kuta Village to improve the quality of pregnant women's health on quality indicators is through regular meetings or meetings of the Tuha Peut Institution's management to discuss the methods that must be used to realize the planned Tuha Peut Institution programs, so that the administrators of the Tuha Peut Institute understand the duties and responsibilities they carry out. As well as explain related Qanun gampong Cot Kuta no 5 of 2022 concerning guidelines for the prevention and treatment of chronic energy deficiency in pregnant women.

2. Quantity The role of the Tuha Peut institution in Cot Kuta Village

The performance quantity of the Tuha Peut institution is measured by the presence or absence of pregnant women suffering from CED in the village of Cot Kuta. Based on the results of observations in In the 2022 Cot Kuta Health Center, there were 15 pregnant women who had KEK and 46 mothers who brought their children to the Pukesmas experienced stunting.

The results of the interview with Mrs. Nuriskawati Str. b. the midwife in the village of Cot Kuta stated "Low knowledge of KEK pregnant women about the importance of supplementary food, this is due to a lack of educational media about the importance of supplementary food. (Interview Results, 25 October 2022)."

The results of the interviews revealed that the tuha peut institution currently does not cooperate with the Cot Kuta Pukesmas and hear from Posyandu members in Cot Kuta Village. Through the results of observations and interviews that have been carried out, in terms of quantity indicators, the Tuha Peut Institute in Cot Kuta Village still not categorized as good. It is known that the health of pregnant women is still experiencing CED.

3. The timeliness of the Tuha Peut Institute's performance

The timeliness of the performance of the Tuha Peut Institute in Cot Kuta Village is measured by the level of activities carried out in accordance with the predetermined time through the business program planning proposed by the Tuha Peut Institute. Based on observations, it appears that the punctuality of Tuha Peut Institute in carrying out its activities is still considered low. It is known that the timeliness of the Tuha Peut Institute in implementing the SEZ prevention and management program is still not optimal, this is due to the management of the Tuha Peut Institute not wanting to maximize the time available to carry out program activities that are planned in accordance with the principles, aims and objectives, mechanism of prevention and handling as stated in the cot kuta village qanun so that the time used is often inefficient.

This is in line with the results of an interview with Mr. Sulaiman as keuchik of Cot Kuta, who stated. In this case, we can see that the activities carried out are still being postponed and the activities carried out are still not in accordance with the planned time (Interview, 1 September 2022).”

Based on the results of the interviews, it is known that the timeliness of the performance of the Tuha Peut Institute in Cot Kuta Village in carrying out its activities is still considered low. This is caused by the management of the Tuha Peut Institute who often delay the implementation of activities which affects timeliness. From the results of observations and interviews, the performance of the Tuha Peut Institute in Cot Kuta village based on timeliness indicators is still considered low, this is influenced by the performance of the Tuha Peut Institute which is still not efficient and does not maximize its time in carrying out activities. An alternative strategy that can be provided in improving the quality of public health in the Cot Kuta area is that the management of the Tuha Peut Institute must be able to maximize their time in carrying out business unit programs that have been planned in accordance with the qanun.

4. Performance Effectiveness of Tuha Peut Cot Kuta Institution

Effectiveness is the level of use of organizational resources (financial, labor, material and technology) that is maximized as well as possible to increase income from the use of resources. The effectiveness of the performance of the Tuha Peut Institute in cot kuta village in improving the quality of public health is measured through the ability of human resources and the availability of facilities and infrastructure. From the observations it can be seen that in managing the Tuha Peut Institute, the quality of human resources and the availability of facilities and infrastructure owned by the Tuha Peut Institute are still considered lacking. The human resources owned by the Tuha Peut Institute currently do not understand their duties and responsibilities for managing the Tuha Peut Institute, this is based on the lack of training and knowledge obtained by the administrators of the Tuha Peut Institute.

Just like the results of an interview with Mr. Saiful Bahri as a member of Tuha Peut who stated that. This is also based on the lack of work experience of the administrators and their educational backgrounds are still not in line. (Interview Results, 28 September 2022).”

Based on the results of observations and interviews, it is clear that the performance of Tuha Peut Institute in terms of effectiveness indicators is still low. An alternative that can be done by the Tuha Peut Desa Cot Kuta Institute in overcoming SEZ problems is that the Tuha Peut Institute must cooperate well with fellow Tuha Peut members and cooperate with the Cot Kuta Public Health Center and the Cot Kuta Posyandu and the Tuha Peut Institute must provide training and understanding to administrators of pregnant women, so that this is expected to improve the quality of human resources to be more creative and innovative.



5. Performance Independence of the Tuha Peut Institution, cot kuta village

Independence is the level of seriousness of the organization's management in carrying out their duties and having a commitment in carrying out their responsibilities. The Tuha Peut Institute in improving the health quality of pregnant women in Cot Kuta Village is measured by the level of discipline and initiative of the members of the Tuha Peut Institute in carrying out efforts to prevent and treat chronic energy deficiency in pregnant women. Based on the results that have been carried out, the Tuha Peut Institute currently does not have a good commitment and responsibility in managing the Tuha Peut Institute program. This is based on the low level of discipline and initiative by the management, so that the management of the Tuha Peut Institute has not been able to improve the quality of the health of pregnant women in the village of Cot Kuta. It can be seen from the low participation of members in running the program, the level of attendance,

From the results of an interview with Mr. Dipagel Munir as the village of Cot Kuta stated "The level of discipline and low initiative of the management is still a problem for us all. Many administrators still cannot be disciplined in carrying out their duties, so that their responsibilities and duties cannot be completed on time (Result of Interview, 29 September 2022)."

The results of the interviews show that the level of discipline and initiative of the members of the Tuha Peut Institution in Cot Kuta Village is still considered low, this causes the duties and responsibilities in managing the Tuha Peut Institute not to be carried out efficiently. Based on the results of observations and interviews it is known that in terms of independence indicators, the Tuha Peut Institute in Cot Kuta Village is still low, this is based on the level of discipline and initiative by the management, which is still not good, thus affecting the level of efficiency of the Tuha Peut Institution's program activities in improving the quality of public health. In this case, the improvement that Tuha Peut Institute can make is to provide motivation to members of the Tuha Peut Institute by giving awards to the best members of the Tuha Peut Institute, so that it can motivate the members to carry out their duties. In addition to that, the leadership style of the Tuha Peut Institute must also be considered, the Chairperson of the Tuha Peut Institute must be able to influence the motivation, morale and level of discipline of the administrators properly, so that this can improve the quality of work as well.

CONCLUSION

The results of the study clarify when Tuha Peut Institute is one of the village apparatus who plays an important role in improving the health of pregnant women in the village of Cot Kuta. Based on the results of the analysis of indicators of quality, quantity, timeliness, effectiveness and independence, it is known that performance Tuha Peut Institute The village of cot kuta is still considered very low. This can be seen from the efforts to prevent and treat KEK for pregnant women according to village qanuns that have not been carried out as they should, members Tuha Peut Institute who often procrastinate meeting implementation, lack

of work experience Tuha Peut Institute and the level of discipline and initiative of the management is still low. Proposed improvement strategies that can be implemented to improve the health quality of pregnant women in the village, namely holding regular management meetings Tuha Peut Institute, expanding cooperation with the company, making strict regulations and sanctions from the local government, and making training for Tuha Peut Institute.

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