

Analysis of Strengthening Indigenous People's Participation in Implementation Qanun Concerning the Prevention and Management of CED in Pregnant Women in Gampong Cot Kuta, Suka Makmue District, Nagan Raya Regency

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ABSTRACT

The prevalence of CED risk based on data from the Nagan Raya Health Service in 2020 for pregnant women experiencing CED is 5.2% with a total of 158 cases and sub-districts, namely 12.5% with 21 cases. Whereas in 2021 there are 4.6% pregnant women with CED with 140 cases and sub-districts with 13.2% with 22 cases. Pregnant women who experience CED usually give birth to babies with low birth weight, stunting, childbirth complications, and abortion. CED also has an impact on the baby's condition, such as bleeding, delays in fetal brain growth, and anemia in newborns. Therefore, important policies are needed by the Gampong and regional governments to deal with CED. In Gampong Cot Kuta, for example, there is a Qanun that regulates how to prevent and stop CED in pregnant women. So that it can be a reference in terms of implementing Qanun in Gampong Cot Kuta. This study aims to observe and describe the participation of indigenous peoples in implementing the Qanun on the prevention and management of CED in Gampong Cot Kuta. This descriptive research uses a qualitative research approach. Observations, interviews, and documentation were used to collect data. The results of this study found that all Tuha Peut in Gampong Cot Kuta had agreed to the draft Qanun that was implemented and provided support for this as evidenced by the number of attendees who attended the FGD on 9 June 2022. However, some of Tuha Peut still did not have knowledge in implementation of duties and roles.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The prevalence of CED risk based on the Nagan Raya Health Service in 2020 for pregnant women experiencing CED is 5.2% with a total of 158 cases and sub-districts, namely 12.5% with 21 cases [2]. Whereas in 2021 there are 4.6% of KEK pregnant women with 140 cases and sub-districts, namely 13.2% with 22 cases [3]. So that policies from the village and regional governments will be urgently needed in following up on CED problems in Gampong Cot Kuta. There are Qanuns that regulate the prevention and management of CED in pregnant women so that they can become a reference in terms of implementing Qanuns in Gampong Cot Kuta.

The condition of chronic energy deficiency (CED) is when the mother experiences a continuous lack of energy and protein. This condition causes health problems in mothers

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whose LILA is less than 23.5 cm and looks thin. KEK causes giving birth to children with intrauterine growth retardation (IUGR), low birth weight (LBW), and the risk of giving birth to stunted children [4]. Pregnant women affected by CED give birth to babies with low birth weight, stunting, dystocia, and miscarriages; the effects of CED also affect the condition of newborns, such as anemia, stunted fetal brain growth, and bleeding [13].

Knowledge and cognition are very important areas in shaping human behavior [8]. According to the theory of Ebbinghaus and Boreas, humans have poor memory and tend to forget. This phenomenon indicates that nutrition and health counseling and support must be accompanied by support for strengthening nutritional habits. Pregnant women can expect family support to prevent and treat their nutritional problems during executive nutrition counseling. Showing interest, conveying messages, encouraging, inviting, offering ideas/solutions, providing services/assistance, advising, guiding, collaborating, and mobilizing are some of the ways in which support is provided [6]. Through household and community empowerment, this activity aims to reduce malnutrition and malnutrition rates,

The participation of indigenous peoples, especially Tuha Peut Gampong Cot Kuta, is a much-needed support in realizing a policy that will be implemented in an area or place. Community participation is needed to convince the public that a policy made will run as expected. Aceh is one of the provinces in Indonesia that has been given special status or special autonomy by the central government as stipulated in Aceh Provincial Government Law No. 11 of 2006 [14]. Of course, the powers and activities of the government must be different from other regions in Indonesia. This is clearly stated in Law No. 44 of 1999 concerning Implementation of Aceh Privileges [15].

This search for privilege can of course be seen from the use of terminology in village institutions in Aceh. For example, the village is called gampong, the village head is called keutik, the Village Consultative Body (BPD) is called tuha puto gampong (TPG), the village government is called gampong government, and so on [1].

According to Qanun Nagan Raya No. 8 of 2011 concerning Gampong Government, Tuha Peut Gampong, or Tuha Peut Gampong with another name, Tuha Peut Gampong is a gampong legislative body that makes laws, a body that carries out the function of preserving customs, enforcing gampong regulations, fulfilling community requests, and effectively supervise the administration of gampong governance, and be responsible for the protection of ulemas, youth, and gampong communities. Tuha Peut Tuha members are directly elected from the local Gampong community and consist of women, traditional leaders, clerics, and wise men [11].

Implementation of government policies in Aceh, especially in Gampong Cot Kuta, Suka Makmue District, Nagan Raya District, issued Qanun No. 05 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for the Prevention and Transfer of Special Economic Zones for Pregnant Women. The synergistic target is Tuha Peut Peut. Tuha Peut means institution in Aceh. There is an institution called Dewan Empat which assists the village head (Keuchik) in conveying his obligations. Tuha Peut was founded to help villagers manage their government affairs in a democratic way. Tuha Peut's task is to help oversee the implementation of gampong government activities and obtain Tuha Peut's approval for all

gampong government activities. As stated in the Aceh Qanun Number 10 of 2008 concerning customary institutions

Strengthening the participation of Tuha Peut in Gampong Cot Kuta in implementing the Qanun in Gampong Cot Kuta has been carried out by conducting deliberations with the chairman of Tuha Peut Gampong Cot Kuta through Focus Group Discussion (FGD) activities aimed at conveying assumptions about the Qanun to be implemented in Gampong Cot Kuta, Suka Makmue District, Nagan Raya Regency.

With the participation of Tuha Peut, it is hoped that the implementation of the policy will be implemented as expected in Gampong Cot Kuta, as well as monitoring and assessing the activities that are being carried out by involving other health Stake Holders, namely posyandu cadres and village midwives in terms of educating and conducting counseling for pregnant women in Gampong Cot Kuta in the prevention and treatment of CED in pregnant women. Tuha Peut's participation is needed to convince the public about a policy being implemented so that it goes as expected in relation to the implementation of the Qanun on the prevention and control of cake in pregnant women in Gampong Cot.

Based on the background above, the author raises the title "Analysis of Strengthening Indigenous People's Participation in the Implementation of Qanuns Concerning the Prevention and Management of Kek in Pregnant Women in Gampong Cot Kuta, Suka Makmue District, Nagan Raya Regency". With the aim of observing and describing the participation of indigenous peoples in implementing the Qanun on CED in Gampong Cot Kuta, Suka Makmue District, Nagan Raya Regency.

2. METHODS

Data were collected through observation and interviews in the field and were analyzed qualitatively in this qualitative research. Sugiyono (2019) said that qualitative research is research conducted under natural conditions. This is a very useful tool for researchers. The data collected is usually qualitative because triangulation a combination of observation, documentation, and interviews is used [12]. Through the use of questionnaires and questionnaires, this study aims to explain how indigenous peoples participate and play a role in the implementation of the Qanun.

This study was conducted in Gampong Cot Kuta, Suka Makmue District, Nagan Raya Regency, from July to November 2022. A total of 18 people were surveyed, including Tuha Peut, a pregnant woman, Posyandu cadres, village midwives, and Keuchik Gampong Cot Kuta, respectively with 7 sample respondents. The primary and secondary data from this study came from interviews and observations.

In research, the triangulation method is used to collect data, which means checking information from key informants using different methods and then asking similar questions to several supporting informants to ensure the data obtained can be used as a source of information. Informants consisted of main informants, namely informants who were directly involved in the social interactions studied consisted of the Chair of Tuha Peut, Deputy Chair of Tuha Peut and Members of Tuha Peut while Pregnant women, posyandu cadres, village midwives and keuchik are supporting informants in this study. Data analysis in this study

means describing data obtained from informants in the field, collecting, reducing and presenting data and drawing conclusions from all data found in the field.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of Strengthening the Participation of Indigenous Peoples in Implementing Qanuns Concerning the Prevention and Management of CED in Pregnant Women

In strengthening the participation of indigenous peoples, the level of education greatly influences the participation of indigenous peoples, especially Tuha Peut in Gampong Cot Kuta, especially in understanding the aims and objectives of preventing and managing CED for pregnant women in Gampong Cot Kuta. A portion of Tuha Peut Gampong Cot Kuta had a bachelor's degree and most of them graduated from high school. Given these problems, in realizing the implementation of the Qanun, the government of Gampong Cot Kuta by involving health workers is by holding Focus Group Discussion (FGD) activities at Tuha Peut regarding the prevention and management of CED in pregnant women in Gampong Cot Kuta which was held on 9 June 2022 which aims to strengthen participation and foster, directing and motivating Tuha Peut in order to increase Tuha Peut's understanding in terms of his duties and authorities. All Gampong officials who attended the FGD with the aim of resolving the problem through joint discussions/deliberations regarding the implementation of the Qanun on the prevention and management of CED for pregnant women in Gampong Cot Kuta.

Prevention and management of CED in pregnant women in Gampong Cot Kuta is regulated in Gampong Qanun No. 5 of 2022 concerning the prevention and management of KEK in pregnant women. This is a joint effort or collaboration between the Gampong Government, PKK, Posyandu, BUMG or BUMG Bersama, Gampong customary institutions, religious leaders, village midwives or traditional birth attendants to carry out their respective roles in carrying out prevention and handling of CED for pregnant women in Gampong Cot Kuta. can be implemented through [10]

Description of the Results of The Interview Analysis of Strengthening Indigenous Peoples' Participation in The Implementation of The Qanun Concerning The Prevention And Management of CED in Pregnant Women

Based on the subject of this study, the researcher interviewed the Chairperson of Tuha Peut, Deputy Chairperson of Tuha Peut, members of Tuha Peut, pregnant women, Posyandu Cadres, Village Midwives and Keuchik Gampong Cot Kuta. These interviews were conducted on different days due to the short time so that each informant had busy activities every day.

The interviews and observations conducted by this researcher are based on indicators of community participation. In the participation of indigenous peoples, awareness and participation of indigenous peoples is needed in terms of decision-making and in the implementation and planning of a policy that will have a direct impact on life in society. There are 4 indicators of community participation, the first is the decision-making process, the second is the implementation of the program made, the third is monitoring and evaluation, and the third is the utilization of the results [7].

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1. Participation in Decision Making

Decision-making needs to be facilitated through forums that allow communities to participate directly in decision-making processes for mutually agreed local programs. However, some of Tuha Peut still do not have knowledge in carrying out their duties and roles in accordance with the Gampong Cot Kuta Qanun No 5 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for the Prevention and Management of Kek in Pregnant Women in Gampong Cot Kuta. In this FGD, Tuha Peut also received a lot of information and knowledge about CED in pregnant women and exchanged opinions and provided support for the implementation of CED prevention activities in pregnant women based on Chapter V Article 10.

2. Participation in the implementation of the program created

In this case, related to the implementation of programs and activities which are a continuation of plans that have been previously agreed upon, it can be explained that this can be in the form of community participation through the involvement of indigenous peoples, especially Tuha Put, who have contributed to supporting the implementation of the Qanun Implementation Program for Prevention and Mitigation CED for pregnant women in Gampong Cot Kuta.

Regarding how Tuha Peut's response to the Qanun that had been held in Gampong Cot Kuta and whether it had been implemented or not in terms of its implementation, the researcher conducted interviews with the main informant chairman of Tuha Peut with the following interview results; "The Qanun that has been implemented in the prevention and control of CED for pregnant women in Gampong Cot Kuta is very influential on the health program that will be implemented in the village of Cot Kuta and this Qanun is also very helpful, especially in terms of providing knowledge and information about CED to pregnant women in Gampong Cot Kuta so that pregnant women know what are the causes of this CED event. (Interview on Monday 22 August 2022).

Even though it has been implemented, there are still a number of activities that have not been carried out. This is based on the results of interviews with key informant members of Tuha Peut regarding whether all the activities for prevention and control of CED in pregnant women in the qanun have been carried out, saying that: "It is true, we have carried out all the activities and convey this to pregnant women, posyandu cadres, but there are still various programs that have not been implemented, consisting of delaying pregnancy for children who are married under 21 years of age, adequate food availability in households and establishing smoke-free areas due to our limitations in terms of knowledge, economy and behavior". (Interview on Monday 22 August 2022)

"Based on all the CED prevention activities for pregnant women that have been implemented in Gampong Cot Kuta, there are still a number of points that have not been implemented, especially delaying pregnancy for children who are married under 21 years. many early marriages occur and also reduces smoking behavior in the area or near pregnant women, it is also difficult to reduce because of a lack of knowledge and awareness from family members and in the provision of adequate food there is also still a lack of many

people who pay little attention to the availability of special food for pregnant women because some pregnant women only consuming food based on the food they like only without regard to the nutritional content available in the food". (Interview Tuesday 6 October 2022).

From the results of the interview above, it can be concluded that Tuha Peut has participated in supporting Gampong policies, namely the implementation of the Qanun on the prevention and control of CED in pregnant women. can reduce CED numbers in Gampong Cot Kuta. regarding the progress of Qanun implementation in Gampong Cot Kuta, there are still several Qanun points that have not been implemented due to limited knowledge, awareness and behavior that are difficult to handle, therefore Tuha Peut will try to make this Qanun work as expected.

3. Participation In Monitoring And Evaluation

The participation of indigenous peoples, especially Tuha Peut Gampong, in monitoring and evaluating law enforcement programs is very important to find out whether the objectives achieved are as expected. It also provides feedback on problems encountered during program implementation. this is in accordance with what is stated in the Qanun, namely "Tuha Peut has a role in village supervision. In the prevention and handling of CED in Gampong Cot Kuta, Tuha Peut can also involve other health stakeholders" [10]

The following is the result of an interview with the main informant, deputy Tuha Peut, who said that: "This Qanun concerns health problems in pregnant women, namely the prevention of CED, we as Tuha Peut are ready to supervise and assist pregnant women and Posyandu cadres who do not yet understand the implementation of activities to prevent or mitigate CED for pregnant women, especially in terms of education about CED for pregnant women. (Interview on Wednesday 26 August 2022).

This is in line with the results of interviews with supporting informants Keuchik Gampong Cot Kuta regarding how supervision is carried out by Tuha Peut who is fully responsible for the contents of the Qanun regarding the prevention and management of CED in pregnant women. The Keuchik of Gampong Cot Kuta, said that: "Based on the contents of this Qanun, in terms of handling CED for pregnant women in Gampong Cot Kuta, Tuha Peut Gampong is responsible for overseeing the prevention and control of CED where Tuha Peut conducts monitoring and evaluation of the activities to be carried out. The activities in this Qanun are very useful and can help our gampong in dealing with the occurrence of KEK in pregnant women and also in terms of strengthening the participation of Tuha Peut who is very active and enthusiastic even though there are some of Tuha Peut who still do not understand the implementation of the Qanun for prevention and prevention of CED in this pregnant woman." (Interview on Wednesday 10 August 2022).

From the results of the interviews it can be concluded that the implementation of the Qanun on the prevention and reduction of CED in pregnant women has provided positive things for the village and also for Tuha Peut in increasing participation in preventing and tackling CED in pregnant women which will be implemented continuously to reduce IMR and MMR and reducing the incidence of stunting in toddlers in Gampong Cot Kuta is in line with this, deputy chairman Tuha Peut who is very supportive in supervising and providing

services to help and direct pregnant women and Posyandu cadres who still do not understand Gampong Cot Kuta Qanun No 5 Tahun 2022 concerning prevention and prevention of CED for pregnant women implemented in Gampong Cot Kuta.

4. Participation in the utilization of the results

Not all people understand the benefits of every program that is directly implemented, so that the results of the program are useless. Therefore, motivated and voluntary community participation is needed to benefit from the program. The implementation of the Qanun in Gampong Kot Kuta certainly has significant benefits and this is in line with the results of interviews with Posyandu cadres below:

The following is an interview with supporting informants, namely Posyandu cadres about how the prevention and management provided by Posyandu cadres to mothers who experience CED, saying that: "In the prevention and control of CED in pregnant women, we have tried to provide nutritious food so that we can improve the pattern of food consumption in pregnant women, namely activities carried out every month, namely by distributing PMT at each posyandu activity which is held once a month which aims to improve nutrition in pregnant women so that the nutrition of pregnant women can be fulfilled. (Interview on Thursday 6 th October 2022).

In addition, the informant also conducted interviews with informants supporting pregnant women regarding the benefits that had been obtained during the Gampong Cot Kuta Qanun No. 5 of 2022, saying that: "After this Qanun was implemented, there have been many benefits obtained during the Qanun's implementation, we already know everything the causes of CED in pregnant women, this is our new knowledge so that we better maintain nutrition during pregnancy and consume nutritious food and have good nutrition during pregnancy to avoid chronic energy deficiency in pregnant women ". (interview on Wednesday 18 August 2022).

Based on the results of the interviews above with supporting informants from Posyandu cadres and pregnant women in Gampong Cot Kuta, the researchers concluded that Posyandu cadres could gain new knowledge and information in terms of fulfilling nutrition through distributing PMT to pregnant women so that pregnant women would avoid CED and also strongly support prevention programs. and prevention of CED in pregnant women in Gampong Cot Kuta. And based on the results of an interview with one of the pregnant women in Gampong Cot Kuta, who was one of the targets of the establishment of this Qanun, received a good response from pregnant women,

The Role of Indigenous Peoples/Tuha Peut in Implementing Qanun Concerning the Prevention and Management of CED in Pregnant Women in Gampong Cot Kuta

Tuha Peut in Gampong Cot Kuta consisted of 7 people consisting of the Tuha Peut Chair, the Deputy Chair of Tuha Peut, Clever Elements, Youth Elements, Traditional Elements, Ulama Elements, Traditional Elements and Women Elements. Based on the results of observations of Tuha Peut regarding Tuha Peut's participation in implementing Qanun in Gampong Cot Kuta No 05 of 2022 concerning guidelines for the prevention and

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control of CED in pregnant women in Gampong Cot Kuta, they have provided a good response and are very active in implementing CED prevention activities and provide motivation and guidance to cadres and pregnant women to work together in CED prevention activities for pregnant women. The role and relevance of gampong organizations, especially tuha puto, in implementing kanung in gampong Cot Kuta. Tuha Peut (organization of four people) is a council of four people who are responsible individually or jointly for general governmental tasks to support ule balang (Keuchik) in carrying out daily affairs.[1]

This study reports the views of pregnant women as beneficiaries of the CED Prevention and Management Program, where the role of Tuha Peut Gampong or the Village Consultative Body (BPD) as part of the Gampong government system has so far been very important [9]. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 10 of 2016 concerning the Village Consultative Body and the Nagan Raya District Qanun stipulate this. Villages are obliged to improve the quality of village communities in accordance with Article 67 paragraph 2 letter b of Village Law No. 6 of 2014. With regard to improving the quality of human resources from an early age, the government of Gampong Cot Kuta has village-scale local authority in terms of public health. Gampong Cot Kuta is responsible for ensuring community health from an early age, especially for pregnant women in the village, This activity will help reduce stunting in Gampong Cot Kuta [16].

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this analysis, it can be concluded that Tuha Peut has supported and participated in the implementation of the Qanun, although there are still some Tuha Peut who still do not understand the contents of the Qanun and in terms of the implementation of CED prevention and control activities in Gampong Cot Kuta, it has been implemented although there are still some unfinished activities. Based on the results of this analysis it can be concluded that Tuha Peut has participated in implementing the Qanun even though there are still some of Tuha Peut who still do not understand the contents of the Qanun, and in terms of implementing CED prevention and control activities in Gampong Cot Kuta it has been implemented even though there are still several activities which has not been implemented. Therefore it is hoped that Tuha Peut, Gampong apparatus,

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