

## **ANALYSIS OF ACHIEVEMENT OF THE VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT INDEX 2018-2019 KECAMATAN PERCUT SEI TUAN DISTRICT DELI SERDANG**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The development of rural communities is key in boosting the level of welfare. The village government must be able to be central to achieving this prosperity so that the village can be independent, efficient, and far from being left behind and in poverty. The purpose of this study was to examine how the Village Community Development Index in Percut Sei Tuan District was achieved. This type of research used in this research is qualitative research. The data collection techniques began with observations and interviews with informants. determination of informants using purposive sampling. Then from the results of the interview, the data processor was carried out by transcribing the results of the interview in the form of voice (audio) and writing, then data analysis was carried out, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The findings in this study explain that the development index of Percut Sei Tuan District is classified as good in terms of public service, governance, and infrastructure development aspects. The achievement of the village development index is inseparable from the maximum management of village funds, community participation in development, and high public trust in the government and non-governmental organizations that always support development programs. The success of village development depends on the good and bad management of village funds. Public governance has three main principles, namely accountability, transparency, and participation. The principles of village development governance can guide the management of village funds to run in an orderly manner according to the rules and these three principles. The principles of accountability, transparency, and participation require the management of village funds to comply with applicable regulations and be responsible for their implementation. The implication of this research is to improve public governance in the management of village funds. The principles of public governance can improve the quality of village government as the manager of village funds.

**Keywords:** Development, Village, Index

### **INTRODUCTION**

Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages or the Village Law is a legal instrument to achieve community welfare and Village independence. A village is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and administer government affairs, the interests of the local community based on community initiatives, rights of origin, and/or traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages or the Village Law, 2014).

In terms of village development, an important instrument that needs to be known is how the real problems experienced by the village are and how big or strong the village's potential is. Village development is a strategy designed by the government to improve the social and economic life of the community. Assessment of village development can be seen from five dimensions such as economy, education, health, environment, and expendable income. The village government is required to be able to understand the level of development in the area. As the holder (authority) the village government must prioritize programs how to improve the economic, social, and cultural conditions of the community for the life of the nation and enable them to fully contribute to the national program. Basically village development is a process of bringing change among rural communities from the traditional way of life to a progressive way of life so that it can be expressed as a movement for progress (Siswati dan Hermawati, 2018).

In addition, village development is also aimed at strengthening, reducing poverty, and eliminating gaps between regions. However, in its implementation, various problems are still found, such as pressure on the population, natural resources, the emergence of poverty, environmental degradation, and the fragmentation of existing social relations, indicating that rural areas still need maximum development. In addition, the management of village government and village development is no longer the right and authority of the village but is the right and authority of the local government under the direction of the central government. The village is no longer the subject but the object of various development projects of the central government through the regional government. Therefore, in its implementation, it feels very heavy, because the spirit of the village has rights and authority not balanced with the character and skills to manage government financing and village development independently. This can be seen from the composition of the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBDesa), some villages still depend on government supplies through the Village Fund Allocation (ADD).

This problem also occurs in some areas in Indonesia, such as in North Sumatra. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) released statistical data in 2019 showing that the average village development index in North Sumatra was 53.0. This figure is still below the national average of 55.69. Of 5,389 villages, there are 3,299 villages in the developing category (61.22%), as many as 88 independent villages (1.63%), and the remaining 2,002 villages (37.15%) in the underdeveloped category. Based on the average index value for each dimension, North Sumatra Province has the lowest index value on the dimensions of infrastructure conditions with an average index value of 54.34, the dimension of public services of 46.01, and the dimension of governance of 49.97.

One of the villages in North Sumatra that is included in the developing category is Percut Sei Tuan District, so it still needs a touch from the central government to get to an independent village. The success of implementing a program cannot be separated from the village community actors who are members of the Village Government and their apparatus. Percut Sei Tuan District is still plagued by unemployment, public services, and a lack of basic infrastructure such as schools, colleges, hospitals, sanitation, etc. This causes people to choose to leave the village to work in the city. Village development in Percut Sei Tuan District is classified as self-supporting.

Basically, rural development policies deal with many broader issues or problems not only related to the local society and economy but also various sector variations including transportation, medical care, culture, welfare and environment, public services so that the village government has very complex homework assignments. Rural development programs were

undertaken to pursue the goals of projects supported by the government, non-governmental organizations, or companies, and involve project planning, implementation, and evaluation necessary to achieve the economic, social, and psychological goals of local communities or to solve common challenges. Therefore, rural development should arise from the needs of rural communities. Therefore, the achievement of village development is the key to success in increasing village welfare and creating an independent and progressive village. The objective of this research is to analyze of achievement of the village development index 2018-2019 Kecamatan Percut Sei Tuan District Deli Serdang. The village development studied in this study is related to the efforts of the District government in carrying out infrastructure development, services, public, and governance.

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

### **Definition of Development**

Development is a multidimensional process that produces economic, technological, social, and institutional changes to support comprehensive national wealth and social welfare. Development means "improvement of the economic and social conditions of the country"(Purnama et al., 2020). More specifically, it refers to improving the way an area can manage the natural and human resources of an area. To create wealth and improve people's lives. Development theory does not provide a comprehensive explanation of development as' development. For example, development does not refer to one particular perspective on social, political, and economic improvement. Rather, it is a hybrid term for the various strategies adopted for socio-economic and environmental transformation from the present to the desired state (Pearson, 1992). Development is a multidimensional process that produces economic, technological, social, and institutional changes to support comprehensive national wealth and social welfare. Development means "improvement of the economic and social conditions of the country". More specifically, it refers to improving the way an area can manage the natural and human resources of an area. To create wealth and improve people's lives. Development theory does not provide a comprehensive explanation of development as' development. For example, development does not refer to one particular perspective on social, political, and economic improvement. Rather, it is a hybrid term for the various strategies adopted for socio-economic and environmental transformation from the present to the desired state

In the social field, development efforts are generally directed at developing values and attitudes in society that are more conducive to renewal, development, development, and fostering of the nation. This includes the development of productive business enthusiasm. And what is more important is that a community maturation process can be developed through coaching and encouragement and the presence of energy (Suroso, 2019).

First, development is a process of social change towards a better social life order. Second, development is a conscious, planned, and institutionalized human effort. Third, development is a value-free social process. Fourth, development acquires a transcendental nature and concept, as a meta-disciplinary phenomenon, it even takes on a form as an ideology, the ideology of developmentalism. Fifth, development as a value-loaded concept concerns the progressively

increasing process of achieving value embraced by a nation. Sixth, development becomes culture-specific, situation-specific, and time-specific.

In general, we can give the meaning of development as a planning process (social plan) carried out by development planning bureaucrats to make changes as a process of increasing welfare for the community. The conceptualization of development is a process of continuous improvement in society towards a better or more prosperous life so that there are several ways to determine the level of welfare in a country. The benchmark of development is not only per capita income, but more than that it must be accompanied by an improvement in income distribution, a reduction in poverty, and a reduction in the unemployment rate.

### **Village Development**

In-Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, article 78 paragraph (1) Village development aims to improve the welfare of rural communities and the quality of human life as well as poverty alleviation through the fulfillment of basic needs, development of Village facilities and infrastructure, development of local economic potential, and utilization of resources. nature and the environment in a sustainable manner. In essence, village development prioritizes togetherness, kinship, and mutual cooperation to realize the mainstreaming of peace and social justice. The village prepares a development plan referring to the district/city development plan. The Village Development plan document is the only planning document in the Village and as the basis for the preparation of the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget. Village Development Planning is carried out by involving the Village community through the Development Planning Conference Desa (Kim Tae-Hwa and Yang Seung-Ryong, 2018).

The Village Development Planning Deliberation determines the priorities, programs, activities, and self-help needs of the Village community, and/or the Regency/city Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget based on an assessment of the needs of the Village community. Regional development planning is multidisciplinary in nature because of its broad coverage covering geographical, economic, social, cultural, political, governmental, and physical aspects. Therefore, the preparation of regional development planning requires a planning team that has several expertise in related sciences such as planning, engineering, economics, agriculture, law, governance, and socio-culture.

Village development is carried out by the Village Government and village communities in the spirit of mutual cooperation and utilizing local wisdom and village natural resources. The implementation of sector programs that enter the Village is informed to the Village Government and integrated with the Village Development plan. The Village Community has the right to obtain information and to monitor the planning and implementation of Village Development. The development of rural areas is carried out in an effort to accelerate and improve the quality of services, development, and empowerment of Village communities in rural areas. Rural area development includes:

1. The use and utilization of Village areas in the framework of determining development areas in accordance with district/city spatial planning;
2. Services carried out to improve the welfare of rural communities
3. Infrastructure development, improvement of the rural economy, and development of appropriate technology; and

4. Empowerment of Village communities to increase access to services and economic activities. There are three main principles of rural development, namely:
  - a. Development policies and steps in each village refer to the achievement of development targets based on the development trilogy.
  - b. Village development is carried out with the principles of sustainable development.
  - c. Improve the efficiency of society through policies of deregulation, de bureaucracy, and decentralization as well as possible.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This research is a qualitative descriptive research ~~type~~. This type of research seeks to describe a real picture of the phenomena that occur. To obtain valid and accurate data and information, in-depth interviews were conducted with informants who were used as sources of information. Meanwhile, the selected informants are those who are directly involved and understand and can provide information (description) about village development. namely the Village Government as the Village Implementing Team and the Village Consultative Body (BPD) as the Implementing Team for the Practice.

As informants from elements of the village government, represented by the Village Head, Village Secretary, and Treasurer, Head of Government Affairs, Informants from the Village Consultative Body (BPD) represented by the Chair, Deputy Chairperson, Secretary and 2 competent members in village management. In addition, to obtain data, the selected informants were the Hamlet Head, PKK Mother, Mrs. Rumatangga, and the General Public who live in Sei Rotan Village, Percut Sei Tuan District. The data used in this study are primary data obtained from informants using interview techniques, observation using interview guidelines, and observation sheets. Direct interviews were conducted by communicating directly with informants in collecting research data, direct interviews were conducted with all those related to the focus of this study. , namely Village and District Government Officials, Heads and Members of the BPD, Community Leaders, Youth Leaders, and other elements outside the Village who are considered representative of the research focus.

To collect valid and accurate data and information, the main data collection for obtaining primary data was conducted by in-depth interviews. Data from interviews or interview transcripts were then processed and analyzed. The way of analyzing that is done is reading/studying data, marking keywords and ideas in the data, studying keywords, trying to find a theme that comes from the data. Writing down the "model" found, coding, drawing conclusions, and presenting the data. To obtain the validity of the data, data triangulation was carried out through triangulation of sources, namely comparing and checking back the degree of confidence of information obtained through time and tools that were different in qualitative, this can be achieved by: (1) comparing the observed data with the interview data (2) comparing what people say in public with what they say in private; (3) comparing what certain people in the research situation said with what they said over time; (4) comparing the situation with a person's perspective with various opinions and views of people such as ordinary people, government people; (5) comparing the results of the interview with the contents of a related document.

## RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

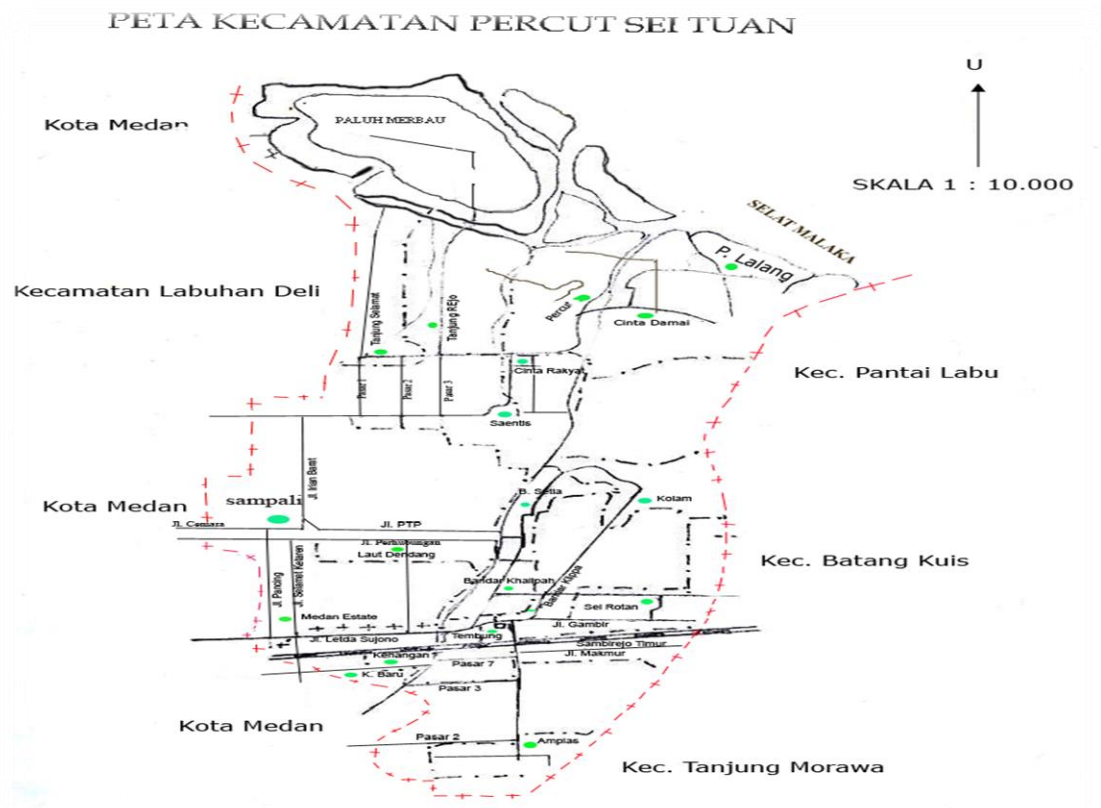
### Overview of Percut Sei Tuan District

Geographically, Percut Sei Tuan District is located in Deli Serdang Regency and the administrative boundaries of the Percut Sei Tuan District are bordered by several sub-districts in Medan City and also adjacent to Labuhan Deli District and Batang Kuis District. The administrative boundaries of Percut Sei Tuan District are as follows:

1. The north is bordered by the Malacca Strait.
2. The south side is bordered by Medan City.
3. In the east, it is bordered by Batang Kuis District and Pantai Labu District.
4. The West side is bordered by Medan City and Labuhan Deli District.

The area of Percut Sei Tuan District is 190.79 Km<sup>2</sup> consisting of 18 villages, 2 sub-districts, 230 hamlets, and 24 neighborhoods with the sub-district capital being Tembung Village. 5 villages from the sub-district are coastal villages with an altitude of 10-20 masl. The village that has the largest administrative area is Saentis Village with an area of 24.00 Km<sup>2</sup>, while the area with the smallest area is Kenangan Baru Village which has an area of 0.72 Km<sup>2</sup>. For more details, the administrative boundaries of Percut Sei Tuan District can be seen in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Administrative Boundary of Percut Sei Tuan District



## **Village Development**

### **a. Non-Governmental**

Development is a process of change that is carried out consciously and in a planned manner. Development is carried out in the context of supporting the welfare of the community both in the economic and social fields to reduce poverty without damaging the environment or social life. Village development is all development activities that take place in rural areas and cover all aspects of community life and livelihoods carried out in an integrated manner by developing self-help mutual cooperation. Regional development is pursued and implemented in a planned manner by all components of the Government and society in the regions to achieve the goals of the state and realize the Vision and Mission of Deli Serdang Development. The Deli Serdang Build Movement Program (GDSM) is spectacular in the form of accelerating the development of infrastructure facilities and infrastructure which is realized through a collaborative movement in synergy between 3 (three) pillars of strength, namely: Government, Society, and Entrepreneurs / Private sector who care about regional development (Banakar & Patil, 2018).

As for the development of infrastructure facilities and infrastructure that has been carried out in the spirit of the Deli Serdang Build Movement, which is sourced from funds from the Government and non-governmental organizations/entrepreneurs in Percut Sei Tuan District. To accelerate development in the Deli Serdang Regency area, the Percut Sei Tuan Subdistrict Government has carried out many activities gathered in community self-help such as the following:

1. Compensation for orphans
2. To celebrate the anniversary. RI and
3. Inauguration of RT-2016
4. 2016 Village Clean-Up Event (Wayang Kulit Show)
5. Lansia Gymnastics, Routine every Sunday morning 07.00 WIB to 08.00 WIB,
6. Routine village recitation, once every 2 weeks
7. Gotong Royong in Cleaning Drainage
8. Gotong Royong in cleaning
9. Mosques/prayer rooms from Dusun-I to XIII in Sei Rotan Village
10. Utilization of Appropriate Technology Equipment (TTG)
11. Making Appeals About the Dangers of Drugs
12. Make an Appeal About Prohibition
13. Throw away trash carelessly
14. Mutual cooperation to clean waqf land
15. Village Ambulance Procurement
16. CSR of PT Abadi Jaya
17. Maulid
18. Isra 'Mi'raj
19. Development of a village park
20. Ronda activities (sikamling)

As for the self-help activities of the Percut District Sei Tuan for each of these types:

Table. 1: Data on the Progress of the implementation of the above activities is presented in the following table Activities of the Deli Serdang Movement Village Community Building the Percut Sei Tuan District 2018-2019

No.	Name of rural	Amount of Self-Help Fund
1	Bandar Klippa	RP. 1.850.000
2	Sei Rotan	Rp. 295.000.000
3	Laut Dendang	Rp. 3.762.000.000
4	Amplas	Rp. 1.252.500.000
5	Sampali	Rp. 307.600.000
6	Cinta Damai	Rp. 3.950.000
7	Pematang Lalang	RP. 5.600.000
8	Kolam	Rp. 409.421.000
9	Bandar Khalipah	Rp. 986.310.000
10	Tembung	Rp. 20.800.000
11	Medan Estate	Rp. 94.000.000
12	Saentis	Rp. 2.511.350.000
13	Cinta Rakyat	Rp. 530.000.000
14	Tanjung Selamat	Rp. 23.783.380.000
15	Percut	Rp. 1.251.820.000
16	Sambirejo Timur	Rp. 764.000.000
17	Tanjung Rejo	Rp. 236.578.000
18	Bandar Setia	Rp. 20.457.950.000
19	Kenangan	Rp. 79.500.000
20	Kenangan Baru	Rp. 119.000.000
Jumlah		Rp. 56.872.609.000

Souce : Percut Sei Tuan District 2018

## b. Road and Bridge Infrastructure

The road is a land transportation infrastructure that includes all parts of the road including complementary buildings and equipment intended for traffic, which are at ground level, above ground level, below ground or water level, as well as above water level, except railroad, lorry road, cable road.

Table 2: Road length according to surface type in Percut Sei Tuan District

Types	long (Km)
Aspal	196.05
Kerikil	125.31
Tanah	121.93
Beton	14.35
Jumlah	457.64

Source: Percut Sei Tuan District, 2018

A bridge is a construction structure that allows transportation routes by way of rivers, lakes, times, roads, railways, etc. A bridge is a construction structure that functions to connect



two parts of a road that are cut off by obstacles such as deep valleys, river channels, irrigation, and drainage channels.

Table 3: Bridge Length by Type in Percut Sei Tuan District

<b>Jenis</b>	<b>Panjang (Km)</b>
Beton	791
Kayu	119
Jumlah	910

Source: Percut Sei Tuan District, 2018

### c. Home Improvement Social Assistance

House renovation is a program launched by Drs. H. Amri Tambunan in all Sub-Districts in Deli Serdang Regency (at the time he was Regent of Deli Serdang). The program to renovate 10,000 houses unfit for habitation for the underprivileged is a collective movement that needs to be explored and developed in daily life as a national identity.

The process of house renovation activities starts with the surgery of residents' houses that are unfit for habitation, giving free land certificates, and building permits. This aims to knock back the attention of all people in the regions, especially in the Deli Serdang Regency area, and to knock back the conscience of the people to make the strength intact and build a better future. Whereas according to the results of the data collection, in Percut Sei Tuan Subdistrict, a house renovation program has been implemented since 2011, which up to now has been rehabilitated as many as 53 (fifty-three) units with the following details:

Table 4: House renovation activities in 2018

<b>No</b>	<b>Type of activity</b>	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Amount of funds (Rp)</b>	<b>Source of funds</b>	
				<b>Private Assistance</b>	<b>Information</b>
1	Home renovation is not livable	15 unit	15.000.000	225.000.000/CSR	Done 100 %

Source: Village Community Development, Percut Sei Tuan District, 2018

The physical development priority scale is urgent, namely infrastructure development in Medan Estate Village, Sampali Village where there are flood-prone locations due to the proliferation of Real Estate Development, Warehousing, and Education Buildings. This development does not look at Spatial Planning and does not prioritize environmental impact

analysis so that tertiary and secondary drainage is not balanced and is not in line with the planning designed by the Public Works Agency and the Cipta Karya Office. Efforts made :

1. The Percut Sei Tuan District Government has invited the developer to work together to solve the flood-prone problem
2. The developer assists and participates in designing and participating in implementing infrastructure development around or in flood-prone locations
3. Standard infrastructure planning from the Public Works Agency and the Cipta Karya Department must be implemented immediately.

#### **d. Government Performance**

Percut Sei Tuan Subdistrict has 18 villages and 2 sub-districts, 230 hamlets, and 24 neighborhoods. On April 19, 2016, a simultaneous Village Head Election was held in Deli Serdang Regency. Percut Sei Tuan Subdistrict has carried out the Simultaneous Village Head Election in 17 Villages. Percut Sei Tuan Subdistrict in carrying out population administration, population registration services, and civil registration has been implemented where Percut Sei Tuan District has recorded population biodata, among others:

1. Total population: 384,801 people
2. Compulsory Identity Card: 277,111 people
3. Those who have recorded their E-KTP: 213,377 people
4. E-KTP that has been ready: 193,331 people
5. Unfinished E-KTP: 20,046 people
6. Must have a family card: 114,294 people
7. Those who already have a family card: 80,058 people
8. Those who do not have a Family Card: 34,288 people

The application of Electronic Resident Cards is in accordance with the mandate of Law Number 23 of 2006 concerning Population Administration, Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2010 concerning the Application of National Identity Number-based ID cards, the Government of Deli Serdang Regency in 2011 implemented the application of Electronic KTP (E-KTP). ) which applies nationally to all residents who are obliged to have KTPs who have or do not have KTPs and are encouraged to come to the Sei Tuan Percut Sub-District Office to record Fingerprints, eyes, take photos and signatures directly. In the process of accelerating development in the Village, currently the Village is given the authority to plan and implement development in the Village, which the proposal is stated in the Village Budget (APBDes) every budget year. Village Fund consists of:

1. Village Fund Allocation (ADD) from the District
2. Allocation of Tax Profit Sharing Funds (BHP) from the Regency
3. Village Funds from the APBN (state expenditure budget)

Details of Village Funds received by each Village in 2016-2017 in Percut Sei Tuan District, among others:

Table 5: Details of Funds received by Villages in Percut Sei Tuan District 2018-2019

No	Village	Village Fund Allocation	Allocation of Tax Profit Sharing Funds	State Expenditure Budget
1.	Amplas	364.192.000	437.025.000	831.538.000
2.	Tembung	736.168.000	920.534.000	1.023.430.000
3.	Sambirejo Timur	526.685.000	613.532.000	900.884.000
4.	Sei Rotan	563.430.000	703.559.000	916.106.000
5.	Bandar Klippa	730.495.000	833.600.000	983.356.000
6.	Bandar Khalipah	678.223.000	787.602.000	964.752.000
7.	Medan Estate	476.023.000	1.020.474.000	835.735.000
8.	Laut Dendang	443.752.000	530.990.000	854.530.000
9.	Sampali	756.996.000	1.429.419.000	950.755.000
10.	Bandar Setia	515.478.000	604.554.000	881.665.000
11.	Kolam	488.592.000	566.898.000	845.588.000
12.	Saentis	667.295.000	2.178.933.000	950.918.000
13.	Cinta Rakyat	467.011.000	5444.494.000	861.421.000
14.	Cinta Damai	366.791.000	437.437.000	835.530.000
15.	Pematang Lalang	340.586.000	421.904.000	798.354.000
16.	Percut	665.883.000	745.032.000	998.527.000
17.	Tanjung Rejo	538.495.000	621.111.000	921.536.000
18.	Tanjung Selamat	443.241.000	561.902.000	854.946.000

Source: Percut Sei Tuan District, Years 2018

The distribution of aid to the poor through the Poor Rice Program (Raskin) was carried out in accordance with the attached SOP, where the number of recipients of Raskin rice in 2016 in Percut Sei Tuan District was 9757 RTS-PM (Target Households - Community Recipients).

#### **e. Field of Education**

To improve the quality of education in accordance with the Deli Serdang Build Movement Program (GDSM) and the Acceleration and Appreciation Program for Schools (CERDAS),

encouragement from related institutions is needed, so the school level should get more attention. In Percut Sei Tuan District, there are public and private schools which can be seen in the table below:

Table 6: Number of Educational Facilities and Students in Percut Sei Tuan District in 2018

<b>Level of education</b>	<b>Amount (Unit)</b>	<b>The number of students</b>	<b>Number of Teachers</b>
Kindergarten	101	2.213	253
Public elementary schools	66	24.377	945
Private primary schools	59	14.697	974
State Junior High School	8	5.120	347
Private junior high school	36	7.616	392
Senior High School	3	269	3.142
Private Senior High School	21	641	6.613
State Universities	2		

Source: The Technical Implementation Unit of the Percut Sei Tuan District Education Office, 2018

On the other hand, there is non-governmental assistance for SMP Negeri 8 Percut Sei Tuan in the form of 15,120 m<sup>2</sup> of empty land. Another self-help assistance from SMA Negeri 2 Percut Sei Tuan is 12,500 m<sup>2</sup> of land. Self-Help Assistance at SD Negeri 106162 Medan Estate 1 class building - / + Rp.50,000,000. In 2017, a school environmental reforestation movement program was implemented in every school in Percut Sei Tuan District.

## **f. Field of Health**

Percut Sei Tuan sub-district has 3 health centers, namely:

1. Kenangan Community Health Center
2. Bandar Khalipah Health Center (inpatient)
3. Tanjung Rejo Health Center dan terdapat 10 puskesmas pembantu di Kecamatan Percut Sei Tuan.

Percut Sei Tuan Subdistrict, which consists of 18 villages and 2 sub-districts, including villages and sub-districts that are prone to the breeding of the Aedes Aegypti mosquito, to anticipate the outbreak of the Dengue (Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever) virus, we encourage the community to continue to activate the mutual cooperation movement with the following targets:

1. Cleaning stagnant drains in the neighborhood
2. Burn trash and plant non-functional cans or tires
3. Maintaining the cleanliness of the hamlet and environment
4. Carry out fumigation (fogging)

In improving the level of health in Percut Sei Tuan District, the sub-district together with related agencies take the following steps:

1. Collaborating with puskesmas leaders to activate posyandu-posyandu in the hamlet.

2. Encourage the community to participate in facilitating free medical treatment and mass circumcision both through individuals and health institutions such as clinics, medical practices, and others.
3. Organizing prevention socialization against HIV-AIDS, Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever, and other infectious diseases.
4. Facilitating free medical treatment conducted by institutions, clinics, etc.
5. Forming flood posts starting at the hamlet, village, and subdistrict levels, in coordination with the Deli Serdang District Health Office and providing an ambulance unit so that they can immediately take immediate relief steps in the field to anticipate the occurrence of infectious diseases.
6. Conducting Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever Eradication Movement (PSN) with mutual cooperation involving various elements of society, TP-PKK Districts, and Villages, as well as related agencies and agencies.

### **Achievement of Village Development Index Percut Sei Tuan District**

Rural development is a development concept based on rural areas (rural) by taking into account the social and cultural characteristics of people living in rural areas. In general, rural communities still own and preserve local wisdom in rural areas which are closely related to social, cultural, geographic, demographic structures, and village institutions. The findings in this study indicate that rural communities in general still face poverty problems, as well as lack of availability and access to basic infrastructure and services.

The development of basic services is carried out in the context of intervention to reduce the level of progress gap between rural and urban areas as a result of previous economic development which tends to be urban biased (urban bias). It is hoped that rural development will become a solution for social change in rural communities and make the village a basis for change. The source of economic growth is moved to rural areas with the intention that the village becomes an attractive place to live and make a living. Infrastructure in the village, such as education and health facilities, energy facilities and infrastructure, transportation and communication as well as other necessary facilities, must be provided so that the village can develop and develop (Tambunan & Harahap, 2020).

The implementation of the Village Development Index (IPD) in the Percut Sei Tuan District is a measure compiled to assess the level of progress or development of a village with its village analysis unit. The IPD measurement is village specific which is built from 2 data sources, namely data on village potential and data on government administration areas. IPD is expected to provide benefits. First, the IPD contains important data and information that can be used as a reference to see the current condition and level of village development. Second, IPD is useful as material for village development planning at the central level. The level of progress and development of village development needs to be measured using several functions that are functionally interrelated to describe this concept comprehensively. In Article 74 of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, it is stated that there are at least 4 aspects that need to be met in village development, namely: basic needs, basic services, environment and village empowerment activities.

Basic services that have been implemented include representing aspects of basic services to realize part of the special basic needs for education and health. The variables included as constituent components include the availability of access to educational facilities such as schools and the availability and access to health such as hospitals, polyclinics, polindes, and pharmacies. Infrastructure conditions represent the basic needs of facilities and infrastructure for local economic development and utilization of natural resources by separating accessibility/transportation. Such as the availability of shops, markets, restaurants, hotels, banks, electricity, street lighting, clean water, sanitation, communication, and information. Next is accessibility, such as access to transportation facilities, namely traffic, road quality, public transportation, etc. Finally, public services include efforts to fulfill service needs for goods/services, administrative services, environmental protection, and so on.

## **CONCLUSION**

Village development is carried out by the Village Government and village communities in the spirit of mutual cooperation and utilizing local wisdom and village natural resources. The implementation of sector programs that enter the Village is informed to the Village Government and integrated with the Village Development plan. The village development index of the Percut Sei Tuan Subdistrict is classified as good in terms of general service aspects, governance, and infrastructure development. The achievement of the village development index is inseparable from the maximum management of village funds, community participation in development, and high public trust in the government and non-governmental organizations that always support development programs. The success of village development depends on the good and bad management of village funds. Public governance has three main principles, namely accountability, transparency, and participation. The principles of village development governance can guide the management of village funds to run in an orderly manner according to the rules and these three principles. The principles of accountability, transparency, and participation require the management of village funds to comply with applicable regulations and be responsible for their implementation.

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