



Evaluation of the Implementation of the COVID-19 Response Village in Kelambir Lima Kebun Village, Hamparan Perak District

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Received: 01 March 2024

Accepted: 15 May 2024

Published: 28 June 2024

Abstract: *This research aims to analyze evaluation of the implementation of the COVID-19 response village in Kelambir Lima Kebun Village, Hamparan Perak District. This research uses a form of descriptive research with a qualitative approach. The criteria for research informants are stakeholders and village non-governmental organizations that are implementers of COVID-19 response village policies in handling COVID-19 in Kelambir Lima Kebun Village, Hamparan Perak District, namely village heads, village officials, village health officers, community leaders, parties sub-district officers who are a team of COVID-19 volunteers and village communities. Interview, literature, and documentation data collection techniques. Data analysis techniques for condensing data, presenting data, and drawing conclusions. The research results show that the implementation of the COVID-19 response village in Kelambir Lima Kebun Village, Hamparan Perak District, Deli Serdang Regency is in accordance with the standards for handling COVID-19 based on Circular Letter Number 8, 2020 concerning COVID-19 response villages and the confirmation that cash-intensive work is already running but not yet running optimally. There are several obstacles in the implementation of the COVID-19 response village in Kelambir Lima Kebun Village, Hamparan Perak District, Deli Serdang Regency, namely minimal budget for implementing the COVID-19 response village, the difficulty of changing society's culture and thinking regarding COVID-19, and lack of coordination.*

Keywords: *Evaluation, Implementation, Covid-19, Response Village.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Policy evaluation is a process for assessing or measuring the success of the policies implemented by comparing the results obtained with the policy objectives or targets (Agustino, 2008). Policy evaluation concerns the entire policy process and the performance



of policies, especially evaluation of the implementation of public policies. Policy evaluation needs to be carried out to understand what happens after a policy is implemented or realized, so that it can be studied whether the policy was successfully realized or whether improvements need to be made (Islamy, 2010).

Evaluation is aimed at assessing the effectiveness of the implementation of a policy. Evaluation is needed to assess how big the gap is between expectations and reality. Policy evaluation is important to determine the level of success of a policy by seeing how far a policy achieves the stated objectives (Abidin, 2004). The most basic function of conducting a policy evaluation is to provide valid information about the performance of the policy, as well as finding solutions to criticism of the values underlying the goals, targets and implementation of the policy (Mahmudi, 2010).

The COVID-19 pandemic that occurred affected the community's economy and had negative impacts on humans and society. In this case, people were initially free to carry out activities outside the home and now have to limit activities outside the home. This of course has a negative impact on people's income. This is because community obedience is driven by the choice to obey because of the threat of the pandemic, strengthening social solidarity and human values, togetherness in society at the rukun warga and rukun tangga levels, in addition to the existence of legal regulations that contain sanctions.

Various government programs have been implemented so that people are wiser in maintaining their health so that no one is exposed to COVID-19. However, most people think in partial terms and only want to benefit themselves, therefore it is not easy to encourage people to comply with health protocols and maintain cleanliness so that they can live healthy and not be affected by COVID-19. The community only submits it to the government so that the government can be accountable to the village head, elder law and village secretary. They think that by staying at home they assume that they are obeying government regulations, that the community is also responsible government and village security forces to stay healthy and not be exposed to COVID-19.

Efforts to handle COVID-19 cannot be carried out in one direction in the sense of simply implementing government policies, but must be supported by readiness in various segments at the village level in implementing these policies. The village's large potential is a source of strength that must be optimized for handling COVID-19. In order to look at the handling of COVID-19, at least it can be seen from the perspective of village resilience and implementation of government program policies. If both are placed to support and strengthen each other, the existence of the village will prove that it has extraordinary readiness to face various disasters and pandemics, both social, economic and political, including the COVID-19 pandemic.

Based on population data in Kelambir Lima Kebun Village, Hamparan Perak District, Deli Serdang Regency, it is the village with the largest population compared to other villages. Apart from that, the existence of Kelambir Lima Kebun Village is also a village that borders directly on Medan City, which is the entry and exit point for village communities to Medan City, and many residents make their living in Medan City.

This research aims to analyze evaluation of the implementation of the COVID-19 response village in Kelambir Lima Kebun Village, Hamparan Perak District.



2. RELATED WORKS

2.1 Public Policy

Public policy is the authority of the government to carry out its duties and functions in relation to society and the business world. Basically, government policy in organizing people's lives in various aspects is a policy that is oriented towards the public interest. The definition of policy is the principle or way of action chosen to direct decision making. Every public policy formulation begins with the formulation of problems that have been identified and then the implementation of the policy is aimed at overcoming problems that occur in society.

The meaning and substance of public policy, directly or indirectly, is widely known in society, along with various phenomena and activities that occur in the region regarding what the government does and does not do as a government policy maker. There are many opinions expressed by experts with various definitions.

According to Mulyadi (2018), implementation refers to actions to achieve the goals set in a decision. This action seeks to change these decisions into operational patterns and tries to achieve large or small changes as previously decided. Implementation is essentially an effort to understand what should happen after the program is implemented.

On a Practical Level, Implementation is the Process of Implementing Basic Decisions. This Process Consists of Several Stages, Namely

1. Stages of ratification of legal regulations.
2. Implementation of decisions by implementing agencies.
3. Willingness of the target group to carry out the decision.
4. The real impact of decisions, whether desired or not.
5. The impact of the decision is as expected by the implementing agency.
6. Efforts to improve policies or laws and regulations.

The Implementation Preparation Process Involves at Least Several Important Things, Namely

1. Preparation of resources, units, and methods.
2. Translating policies into plans and directions that can be accepted and implemented.
3. Providing services, payments and other things on a regular basis.

Implementation includes action or inaction by various actors, especially government bureaucrats, who are dedicated to creating a policy. So implementation is a process related to policies and programs that will be implemented by an organization or institution, especially those related to state institutions and includes facilities and infrastructure to support the programs that will be implemented.

2.2 Covid-19 Response Village

The implementation of Village Government based on Law Number 32 of 2004 is regulated based on the ideas of diversity, participation, genuine autonomy, democratization and community empowerment. Therefore, village government administration is a subsystem of



government administration, so that villages have the authority to regulate and manage the interests of the community.

According to Law Number 6 concerning Villages, Villages are villages and traditional villages referred to by other names, hereinafter referred to as Villages, are legal community units that have territorial boundaries that have the authority to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of local communities based on community initiatives, rights. Origins, and/or traditional rights recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

The increasing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has prompted the government to use village funds to control the spread of COVID-19. Therefore, village governments must adjust the use of village funds in 2020 by prioritizing users dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic. Village Minister Regulation Number 13 of 2020 Villages are an integrated effort to create villages without poverty and hunger, villages with an even economic growth, villages that care about health, villages that care about the environment, villages that care about education, women-friendly villages, networked villages, and culturally responsive villages to accelerate the achievement of sustainable development goals.

Permendesa PDTT 13 of 2020 concerning priorities for the use of village funds in 2021 still prioritizes the health of village communities and improving village economic conditions and in this Permendesa it is underlined that the COVID-19 pandemic is a disaster caused by non-natural factors, namely COVID-19 which threatens and disrupts life and livelihoods of village communities, resulting in loss of human lives as well as social, economic, health, and mental or psychological impacts on humans.

The COVID-19 pandemic became a very critical issue in 2020, making economic problems in society need to be addressed in more depth. Village Funds as a tool to create a prosperous and prosperous society, when the COVID-19 pandemic hit and demand continued to increase and no one knew when this pandemic would end, the government took strategic policies to overcome the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and efforts to restore the village economy. The Indonesian government itself responded to the warning of the COVID-19 outbreak with various steps, including handling positive COVID-19 patients, appealing to the entire community to implement social distancing and always maintain cleanliness. Another step taken by the government is by issuing Circular Letter Number 8 of 2020 concerning COVID-19 Response Villages and Affirmation of Village Cash Work Intensives by the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration. This circular letter was issued on March 24 2020, as a reference for village communities in terms of implementing the COVID19 Response Village and the use of village funds as an effort to strengthen the community's economy due to the impact of COVID-19.

The standards for handling COVID-19 are based on Circular Letter Number 8 of 2020 concerning COVID-19 Response Villages and the confirmation of village cash- intensive work by the Minister of Villages:

1. Doing education.
2. Registering people who are vulnerable to illness.
3. Identify village facilities.
4. Spraying disinfectant.
5. Collaborate with referral hospitals or community health centers.



6. Follow up on isolated residents.
7. Coordinating.

3. METHODOLOGY

This research uses a form of descriptive research with a qualitative approach. The descriptive approach with a qualitative approach according to Bungin (2007:68) aims to describe and summarize various conditions, situations or social reality phenomena that occur in society. Researchers attempt to draw a picture of society's reality to the surface as a characteristic, character, trait, model, sign, or description of certain conditions, situations, or phenomena. Thus, this research will explain the reality of the problem which will be elaborated by researchers using existing data. According to Bogdan and Taylor in Moeleong (2006:3), qualitative research is a particular tradition in the social sciences which fundamentally relies on observing people in their own area and relating to these people in their language and terminology.

Martha and Kresno (2016) are research subjects who can provide information about the phenomena and problems raised in the research. So, to obtain information that has clarity and accurate data, the author used a purposive sampling technique in determining research informants. The criteria for research informants are stakeholders and village non-governmental organizations that are implementers of COVID-19 response village policies in handling COVID-19 in Kelambir Lima Kebun Village, Hamparan Perak District, namely village heads, village officials, village health officers, community leaders, parties sub-district officers who are a team of COVID-19 volunteers and village communities. Data collection techniques are the most important thing to do in research, because this aims to obtain research data. This research requires data or information and information. Sugiyono (2017) qualitative research uses the following data collection techniques:

1. Primary Data Collection Techniques

The primary data collection technique is data collection carried out directly at the research location. Primary data collection was carried out using in-depth interviews, namely a data collection technique by asking direct questions to related parties with the aim of obtaining the required information. This interview method is intended for research informants who have been previously determined by the author.

2. Secondary Data Collection Techniques

Secondary data collection techniques are data collection techniques carried out through collecting literature that can support primary data. Secondary data collection techniques can be carried out using the following:

1. Documentation study is a data collection technique using notes or documents available at the research location or other sources related to the research object.
2. Literature study is the collection of data obtained from books, scientific works, and opinions from competent experts, and has relevance to the problem being studied.



Data analysis techniques for condensing data, presenting data, and drawing conclusions. Condensing data refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming data that approaches the entirety of written field notes, interview transcripts, documents and empirical materials. The conclusion is that this data condensation process was obtained after the researcher conducted interviews and obtained written data in the field, which later the interview transcripts were sorted to obtain the research focus required by the researcher. Presenting data is an organization, unification and conclusion of information. Presenting data here also helps in understanding the research context because it carries out a more in-depth analysis. Drawing conclusions here is carried out by the researcher from the beginning of the researcher collecting data, such as looking for understanding that does not have a pattern, noting the regularity of explanations, and the flow of cause and effect, the final stage of which is to conclude all the data obtained by the researcher (Noor, 2011). From the explanation above, it can be concluded that qualitative research is a new finding, in other words the finding is still vague or unclear. Here the researcher tries to clarify by using theories that have been proven successful, then the researcher analyzes the new findings so that they become clear using components from data analysis.

In qualitative research, data validity techniques are a very important component in obtaining validation or trust in the results of the research that has been conducted. Data validity requires triangulation techniques in data collection and data consistency is needed so that it becomes valid and accountable data. Qualitative research is needed to test the validity of data to determine whether the findings or data reported by researchers match real-world events. The method of verifying the reliability of data or research results expands observations, increases the sustainability of research, triangulation, discussions with colleagues, and cultural case analysis and is carried out with membership tests. The data validity technique that researchers used in this research was the triangulation method. Method triangulation is carried out by comparing information or data with different means or methods. Researchers compared the results of interviews with observations made by researchers.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

General Description

Hamparan Perak District is one of the sub-districts in Deli Serdang Regency with an area according to the measurements of the District Head's Office of 230.15 km² or 23,015 has and has 20 villages and 218 hamlets. In 2015, the population of Hamparan District was 170,065 people. Hamparan Perak District is located between Medan City, Binjai City, Langkat Regency, and the Strait of Malacca. The territorial boundaries are as follows:

1. North: Borders Labuhan Deli District and the Sumatra Strait
2. South: Borders Sunggal District and Medan City
3. East: Borders Medan City and Labuhan Deli District
4. West: Borders Binjai City and Langkat Regency

Kelambir Lima Kebun Village is one of the villages in Hamparan Perak District with an area of 22.38 km² and a population of 14,355 people and 5,061 heads of families whose livelihoods are 150 farmers, 750 state-owned company employees, 77 civil servants, and

others.

Judging from the expanse of Kelambir Lima Kebun Village area, it is bordered by:

1. North: Borders Klumpang Kebun Village
2. South: Borders with Tanjung Gusta
3. East: Borders with Helvetia
4. West: Borders with Kelambir Lima Kebun village

The Research Location Map for Kelambir Lima Kebun Village can be Described as Follows:

Figure 1. Map of the Kelambir Lima Kebun Village Research Location



Education is the most important thing in a person's life. Through education, a person can be seen as respectable, have a good career, and can act in accordance with applicable norms. Education is a conscious and ethically threatened, systematic, intentional, and creative endeavor in which students develop their personal potential, intelligence, self-control, and skills to make themselves useful in society.

Education has an important role in a nation and is a means of improving human intelligence and skills. The quality of human resources really depends on the quality of education. In order to improve the quality of education, the provision of teachers are needed. The aim of education is to create a person of quality and character who has a broad view of the future to achieve the desired goals and is able to adapt quickly and precisely in various environments. Because education itself motivates us to be better in all aspects of life.

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From the construction of houses of worship, it can be seen that the people in Kelambir Lima Kebun Village embrace Islam with the largest number of houses of worship being Islam, numbering 5 mosques and 18 surau or prayer rooms. Health is a state of



physical, mental and social well-being that enables every person to live a socially and economically productive life. Health maintenance is an effort to overcome and prevent health problems that require examination, treatment or care, including pregnancy and childbirth. Health efforts are every activity to maintain and improve health carried out by the government and society.

Basically, health includes physical health which is realized if a person does not feel and complain of pain or has no complaints and is objectively capable of being sick. All body organs function normally or do not experience problems. Facilities in the health sector aim to ensure that all levels of society obtain health services easily, cheaply and evenly. By improving this service, it is hoped that it will improve the level of public health. There are many efforts made by the government to improve the level of society, including various facilities such as hospitals, health centers, medical staff, doctors, nurses, midwives, and others.

Judging from the construction of health facilities in Kelambir Lima Kebun Village, there are quite a lot so that people's health can be maintained with the health facilities built so that they do not affect social welfare.

Evaluation of the Implementation of the Covid-19 Response Village in Kelambir Lima Kebun Village, Hamparan Perak District

The implementation of the COVID-19 response village in Kelambir Lima Kebun Village, Hamparan Perak District, Deli Serdang Regency is in accordance with the standards for handling COVID-19 based on Circular Letter Number 8, 2020 concerning COVID-19 response villages and the confirmation that cash-intensive work is already running but not yet unning optimally. This is based on an analysis of seven indicators, namely:

1. Indicator of Education

It is one of the village's tasks in dealing with COVID-19 by forming a Team of Village Volunteers based on the Circular Letter of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 8 of 2020 concerning COVID-19 response villages and affirmation of village cash intensive Work. In this case, the Village Volunteer Team Against carries out education through outreach and provides information related to COVID-19, including symptoms, transmission methods, and preventive measures in Kelambir Lima Kebun Village, Hamparan Perak District. So Asia form of preventive and handling action carried out by the Village Volunteer Team in handling COVID-19 to minimize the spread of COVID-19 in Kelambir Lima Kebun Village, Hamparan Perak District.

2. Indicator for Identifying Village Facilities

Indicators for identifying village facilities are one of the tasks of the COVID-19 Response Village Volunteer Team which is based on the Circular Letter of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 8 of 2020 concerning responsive villages and affirmation of village cash intensive work. In this case, the COVID-19 Response Village Volunteer Team identified village facilities to be used as village isolation rooms or to create sterilization rooms as a form of COVID-19 countermeasures in



Kelambir Lima Kebun Village. There are two sub indicators carried out in this research, the first sub indicator is creating a village isolation room and the second sub indicator is creating a village sterilization room.

3. Indicator for Spraying Disinfectant

This indicator is part of the duties of COVID-19 Response Village Volunteers which are based on the Circular Letter of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 8 of 2020 concerning COVID-19 response villages and affirmation of village cash intensive work. In this case, the COVID-19 Response Village Volunteer Team has disinfected rooms and surfaces and has provided hand sanitizer in public places to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

4. Indicator Collaborating with Referral Hospitals or Community Health Centers

The indicator for collaborating with referral hospitals or community health centers is one of the tasks of the COVID-19 Response Village Volunteer Team which is based on the Circular Letter of the Minister of Villages, Development and Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 8 of 2020 concerning COVID-19 response villages and affirmation of labor intensive care village cash. In this case, the COVID-19 Response Village Volunteer Team carries out health checks of residents and informs them of the telephone number of the referral hospital or ambulance telephone number. For more details, the author explains as follows: Related to the sub-indicator: Collaborating with Referral Hospitals or Community Health Centers, namely by carrying out checks on residents' health carried out by the COVID-19 Response Village Volunteer Team as a form of prevention and handling of COVID-19 in Kelambir Lima Kebun Village.

5. Follow-up Indicator for Residents Entering Isolation Rooms

Based on the Circular of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 8 of 2020 concerning COVID-19 response villages and affirmation of village cash-intensive work. For indicators of follow-up to residents who enter the isolation room, the author uses two sub-indicators, the first sub-indicator is making a visit and the second is contacting medical staff. The indicators with the two sub-indicators above are the tasks of the COVID-19 Response Village Volunteer Team.

6. Indicator of Coordination

This indicator is one of the tasks of the Village which is compiling the COVID-19 Response Village Volunteer Team which is based on the Circular Letter of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 8 of 2020 concerning COVID-19 response villages and the affirmation of village cash intensive work. In connection with this indicator, the author raised two sub-indicators in carrying out coordination, the first sub-indicator is planning and the second sub-indicator is carrying out communication related to COVID-19 to the Head of the District and Health UPTD of Kelambir Lima Kebun Village Health Center as a form of action for preventing and handling COVID-19. There are several obstacles in the implementation of the COVID-19 response



village in Kelambir Lima Kebun Village, Hamparan Perak District, Deli Serdang Regency, namely:

7. Minimal Budget for Implementing the COVID-19 Response Village

To see the factors inhibiting the lack of budget in implementing the COVID-19 response village carried out by the COVID-19 Response Village Volunteer Team in Klambir Lima Kebun Village, Hamparan Perak District, Deli Serdang Regency. Village funds are funds sourced from the state revenue and expenditure budget which are intended to create village independence by carrying out development, development and empowerment of the community. The aim of providing village funds is to create an independent village by implementing community development and empowerment by utilizing the potential that exists in the village concerned. The priorities of these village funds are the development of superior products in rural areas, the development of village-owned enterprises, the construction of village reservoirs, and the construction of village sports facilities.

8. The Difficulty of Changing Society's Culture and Thinking Regarding COVID-19

To see the factors inhibiting the difficulty of changing people's culture and thinking regarding COVID-19, because at the beginning of the spread of COVID-19, people initially believed in it, but after a while people got fed up with the addition of policies that were illogical to them and based on the reality of what was happening amidst society. The public perceives information about the dangers of the COVID-19 pandemic as conveyed by the government and then relates it to the social realities that are occurring, forcing them to not fully believe in COVID-19. Such as crowd problems that must be avoided, policies not to carry out congregational prayers in mosques, prohibiting going home during eid, giving school children a day off and implementing online or online learning, apart from that the government opens access for foreign workers who are free to enter and leave Indonesia. Another thing is that there are many stories about the experiences of patients and families of patients who went to the hospital for treatment and were said to have been exposed to COVID 19. Stories like this are widespread in society and in the end, people seem to believe that COVID 19 does not exist.

9. Lack of Coordination

To see the factors inhibiting the lack of coordination in the implementation of the COVID-19 response village, the Village carried out by forming a COVID-19 response village Volunteer Team in Klambir Lima Kebun Village, Hamparan Perak District, Deli Serdang Regency. For example, imposing large-scale social restrictions is given the authority of the provincial government, but there must be approval from the central government, which then attracts criticism. Then it seems that officials do not show empathy for the people, people are told not to leave the house, the policies they make actually attract crowds, such as the distribution of social assistance and queues for vaccines.

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The research results show that the implementation of the COVID-19 response village in



Kelambir Lima Kebun Village, Hamparan Perak District, Deli Serdang Regency is in accordance with the standards for handling COVID-19 based on Circular Letter Number 8, 2020 concerning COVID-19 response villages and the confirmation that cash-intensive work is already running but not yet running optimally. There are several obstacles in the implementation of the COVID-19 response village in Kelambir Lima Kebun Village, Hamparan Perak District, Deli Serdang Regency, namely minimal budget for implementing the COVID-19 response village, the difficulty of changing society's culture and thinking regarding COVID-19, and lack of coordination.

From the Results of the Research above, the Suggestions in this Research are:

- a. The COVID-19 response village in Kelambir Lima Kebun Village, Hamparan Perak District, Deli Serdang Regency to be more routine in providing information related to COVID-19, including symptoms, methods of transmission and preventive measures through available village media, such as proclaimed around the village, make billboards about COVID-19, and invite elite groups and the community in the village to work together to handle COVID-19.
- b. The COVID-19 response village in Kelambir Lima Kebun Village, Hamparan Perak District, Deli Serdang Regency are tightening health protocols and reducing entertainment and parties' that have the potential to cause crowds and need to provide critical awareness to the community through outreach so that they realize the importance of preventing the spread of COVID -19.

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