

Implementasi kebijakan desentralisasi urusan kesehatan (kasus Kabupaten Cianjur dan Kota Sukabumi) = The implementation of health policy decentralization (case study of Kabupaten Cianjur and Kota Sukabumi)

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Abstrak

Indeks Pembangunan Kesehatan Masyarakat tahun 2013 menempatkan Kabupaten Cianjur terendah di Jawa Barat, dan Kota Sukabumi terjadi penurunan paling signifikan di Provinsi Jawa Barat. Tujuan studi ini untuk menjelaskan implementasi kebijakan urusan kesehatan di Kabupaten Cianjur dan Kota Sukabumi serta mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya. Penelitian dengan pendekatan postpositivisme menggunakan metode kualitatif. Hasil penelitian implementasi kebijakan urusan kesehatan di Kabupaten Cianjur menunjukkan belum validnya data masyarakat miskin untuk program pembiayaan kesehatan, adanya hutang Pemerintah Daerah ke fasilitas kesehatan, anggaran kesehatan belum 10%, akses masyarakat ke fasilitas kesehatan masih sulit, rujukan puskesmas ke rumah sakit masih tinggi, kurangnya jumlah sumber daya manusia kesehatan dan kualitas kompetensinya yang rendah, serta belum ada perencanaan dan program pengembangan sumber daya manusia kesehatan. Sementara Kota Sukabumi implementasi kebijakan urusan kesehatan yang meliputi pembiayaan kesehatan, fasilitas kesehatan, dan sumber daya manusia kesehatan sudah berjalan dengan baik, namun yang masih harus diperhatikan adalah program pengembangan sumber daya manusia kesehatan yang belum berjalan. Faktor kepemimpinan, komunikasi, dan sosio cultural menjadi faktor dominan yang mempengaruhi implementasi kebijakan desentralisasi urusan kesehatan berdasarkan konsep factors affecting implementation of decentralization policies yang dikemukakan oleh Cheema dan Rondinelli. Kata Kunci : Kesehatan, Desentralisasi, Implementasi Kebijakan, Pembiayaan Kesehatan, Fasilitas Kesehatan, Sumber Daya Manusia Kesehatan, Kabupaten Cianjur, Kota Sukabumi

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West Java is one of the provincial area in Indonesia which consist of 25 districts and cities. Based on 2013 Indonesian Public Health Development Index IPHDI, there were two areas in West Java with major public health development concerns. District of Cianjur has the lowest IPHDI rank in 2013, while City of Sukabumi experienced a significant decrease in IPDHI rank from 2007 to 2013. This study aimed to analyze implementation of health affair policy and to identify factors that affecting it in Cianjur and Sukabumi by using post positivism approach and qualitative method. The results of the implementation of health affairs policy in Cianjur showed that the accurate data on poor society for health financing program was not established, the presence of local government debt to health facilities, health budget has not covered 10% of the total budget, difficulties in accessing health facilities, the number of referral from Puskesmas to hospital was high, the number and quality of competence in health human resources was low, and human health resources development plan and program were not available. On the other hand, even though Sukabumi had significant decrease in IPDHI rank, this research found out that Sukabumi has established a well performed implementation of health affairs policy which consist of health financing programs, health facilities and health human resources. However, Sukabumi had to consider to implement the human health resource programs which were not yet started. Overall, the findings from Cianjur and Sukabumi showed that

leadership, communication and sociocultural are the dominant factors which influence the implementation of health affairs policy decentralization based on factors affecting implementation of decentralization policies concept by Cheema dan Rondinelli. Key words Healthy, Desentralization, Policy Implementation, Health Financing, Health Facility, Human Health Resources, Cianjur, Sukabumi