



Journal of Human And Education

Volume 4, No. 3, Tahun 2024, pp 198-204

E- ISSN 2807- 4238, P-ISSN 2807-4246

Website: <https://jahe.or.id/index.php/jahe/index>

The Urgency of Providing Health Infrastructure in Improving the Quality of Life and Creating a Golden Generation in 2045 in Villages

**Rieneke Ryke Kalalo^{1✉}, Septian Simatupang², Mumu Muzayyin Maq³, Muktar⁴,
Muhammad Arif⁵**

Universitas Kristen Indonesia Tomohon, Indonesia¹ Politeknik Wilmar Bisnis Indonesia, Indonesia² Universitas Nadlatul Ulama Cirebon, Indonesia³ Universitas Nadlatul Ulama Cirebon, Indonesia⁴ IAIN Sultan Amai Gorontalo, Indonesia⁵

Corresponding Author: rinrykekalalo2@gmail.com

Abstract

One of the most important components in realizing health development in realizing the 2045 golden generation in Indonesia is the availability of health infrastructure. Therefore, the Ministry of Health is disbursing a health welfare budget of 5% of the APBN and APBD to cities and districts, which is expected to play a role in helping improve health infrastructure and superstructure for the community, especially communities in villages where the development and provision of health facilities is not evenly distributed. As for appropriate and targeted health infrastructure, village communities can influence the implementation of health programs in the village. Uneven implementation of health infrastructure can cause difficulties for individuals to reach the necessary health facilities. Therefore, the aim of this community service is to determine the urgency of the influence of providing health infrastructure in improving the quality of life and health of people in villages so that they can create the 2045 Golden Generation in Indonesian. In obtaining the data used were observation and literature review. This service activity is an educational and outreach effort to the people of Garung Village, Sambeng District, Lamongan Regency, East Java. This effort was motivated by the lack of knowledge about the provision of health infrastructure in villages which is very useful for improving the quality of life and health of the community. As a form of the author's thinking, several efforts and breakthroughs are offered, namely; 1.) Accessibility of Health Service Infrastructure, availability of medical personnel, supporting facilities, quality of service, and regional disparities are factors that influence the provision of health infrastructure in villages. 2.) Knowledge, community views, education and health infrastructure are factors that can influence village communities in obtaining information to improve the quality of life and health of the community so that they can create the 2045 golden generation Indonesian generation. **Keyword** : *Infrastructure, Health, The 2045 Golden Indonesia*

INTRODUCTION

Providing infrastructure is an important step in achieving this goal. Infrastructure such as roads, clean water, sanitation, electricity and telecommunications are the main foundations for creating a healthy environment. With adequate infrastructure, village residents' access to basic services such as education, health and the economy will be better. Apart from that, good infrastructure can also help encourage economic growth in the area (Bhuana Jaya, 2024). According to Pohan, *et. al.* (2016) Health development is one of the national development efforts carried out in all areas of life. Health development aims to increase awareness, willingness and

ability to live healthily for everyone in order to achieve optimal levels of public health. Thus, health development is one of the main efforts to improve the quality of human resources which in turn supports the acceleration of achieving national development targets.

Healthy Indonesia is one of the social transformation targets for Golden Indonesia 2045, through building a strong and responsive health system and ensuring the population lives a long and healthy life with a target of stunting below 5% and ending TB and Leprosy. Transformative efforts for health for all are in line with the health transformation program currently being pursued by the Ministry of Health. Through strengthening the management of medical personnel and health workers, developing primary health services up to village and sub-district level, ensuring nutrition in the first 1000 days of life to reduce stunting, hospital-based specialist doctor education and accelerating the production period of doctors, controlling consumption and distribution of products that have a negative impact on public health (Tarmizi, 2023).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the definition of health is a condition where it is not only free from disease or weakness, but also there is a balance between physical, mental and social functions. So measuring the quality of life related to health includes three areas of function, namely: physical, psychological (cognitive and emotional), and social. Until now, the factors causing the decline in the quality of life in humans, both individually and collectively, are not known with certainty. The problem includes the difficulty of conducting research on humans to look for cause-and-effect relationships. It is acknowledged that the problem is very complex and there are many factors (multifactorial) that influence the quality of human life. Several authors state that the quality of life in humans is influenced by several factors, namely: global conditions, external conditions, interpersonal conditions, and personal conditions (Jacob, *et. al.*, 2018).

Health is a very important factor in life. Paying attention to health is very important for everyone (Rifki, 2018) and health facilities also have a very important role in improving people's welfare (Zheng *et. al.*, 2021). Health facilities include various types, ranging from health centers, hospitals, clinics, to pharmacies. The government has an important role in ensuring that people can access quality and affordable health facilities. Therefore, it is very important to pay attention to public policies related to health facilities (Thambaip *et. al.*, 2023).

Health infrastructure is one of the key factors in achieving health development in Indonesia. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines health as a condition of physical, mental and social well-being, and not just the absence of disease and physical weakness. In practice, life expectancy is used to measure health level. This measure is one of three components in calculating the Human Development Index (Soleha, 2020).

The required health infrastructure is divided into physical health infrastructure and non-physical health infrastructure. Physical health infrastructure includes hospital buildings, health centers, clinics, drug pharmacies, roads, railways, airports and so on. Meanwhile, non-physical health infrastructure is the availability of medical personnel in hospitals, health centers, clinics, accessibility and so on (Husna, 2020). Infrastructure is clearly very important. However, apart from infrastructure, there is a factor that influences health development, namely accessibility, namely whether or not the health infrastructure is affordable for the community. As is known, not all residents live in urban areas, most still live in rural areas where the majority of infrastructure is in urban areas. And of course also regarding the availability of health service personnel is something that must be fulfilled in realizing development in the health sector (Pohan, *et. al.*, 2016).

According to Adolph, *et. al.* (2022) health facilities should be easily accessible to the public. Especially for those who live in hard-to-reach areas. This can be achieved through building health facilities in these areas, or by ensuring that public transportation is available and easily accessible. Quality health facilities must provide quality services to the community (Mandal, *et. al.*, 2019). This includes health facilities of various types, ranging from health centers, hospitals, clinics, to pharmacies. And the government also has an important role in ensuring that people can access quality and affordable health facilities (Blumenthal *et. al.*, 2020).

Public policies relating to health facilities are very important to pay attention to. Health facilities must be easily accessible to the community (Adolph *et. al.*, 2022), especially by those who live in remote areas or areas that are difficult to reach. This can be achieved through building health facilities in these areas, or by ensuring that public transportation is available and easily accessible. The quality of health facilities must provide quality services to the community. This includes adequate facilities, trained doctors and medical personnel, as well as the use of modern medical technology (Mandal, *et. al.*, 2019). According to Judd, *et. al.* (2020) Health facilities must be affordable for the community, especially for those with low incomes. Therefore, the government needs to ensure that the fees charged are not too high and that there are health programs that can help people in need. Health facilities can also play a role in improving community welfare through health promotion programs.

When the author carried out community service in Garung Village, Sambeng District, Lamongan Regency, East Java, the author encountered problems experienced by residents in Garung Village, namely the lack of information and socialization that the provision of Health Infrastructure could improve Health and Quality of Life in the village in realizing the Golden Generation 2045 in Garung Village, District. Sambeng, Lamongan Regency, East Java.

Therefore, the author believes that holding outreach about the Urgency of Providing Health Infrastructure can help educate people in improving village health and quality of life in realizing the 2045 Golden Generation in Garung Lamongan Village.

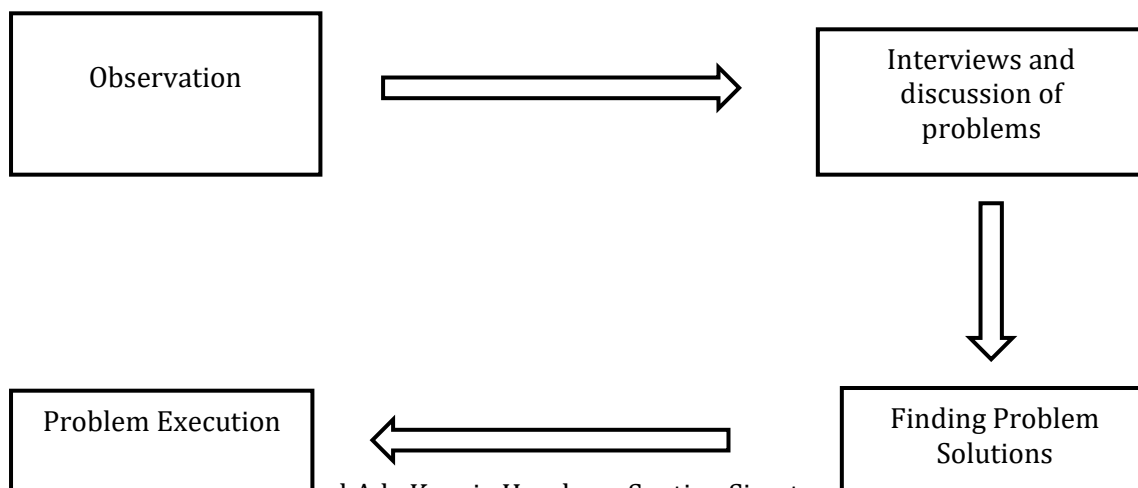
METHODS

During discussions with Garung Village Officials, Sambeng District, Lamongan Regency, East Java, the method of activity carried out was theory and direction to village officials and village communities and introducing and giving direction to village communities regarding the provision of health infrastructure and the benefits of providing health infrastructure in the village. which can improve the quality of life and improve health for the people of Garung Village, Sambeng District, Lamongan Regency, East Java. From the observations made, it can be concluded that the village apparatus and community do not fully understand that health facilities and infrastructure are very beneficial for the quality of life and health of the people of Garung village. The problems presented in this method are such as:

1. The impact of providing health infrastructure in Garung Village, Sambeng District, Lamongan Regency, East Java.
2. Solutions on how to utilize the provision of health infrastructure in villages to achieve a healthy quality of life.

The importance of health facilities and infrastructure for the community in achieving a good quality of life and improving health so that they can create a golden Indonesian generation in 2045.

Table 1
Problem discovery and problem solutions



DISCUSSION

Infrastructure is part of a country's capital stock, namely social fixed costs that directly support production (Sagita, 2013). According to Awaludin, *et. al.* (2023) Infrastructure is the physical facilities developed or required by public agencies for government functions in the provision of water, electric power, waste disposal, transportation and other services to facilitate economic and social goals. Infrastructure in a system supports the social system and economic system as well as being a link with the environmental system. The availability of infrastructure has an impact on the social system and economic system in society. Therefore, infrastructure needs to be understood as a basis for making policies (Pane, *et. al.*, 2020).

Infrastructure development in a system supports activities in a space. Infrastructure is a forum for development. The availability of infrastructure increases people's access to resources so that they can increase resources so that they can increase efficiency and productivity which leads to the economic development of an area or region (Bappeda, 2022). Engineering systems and infrastructure management influence the land use system which ultimately builds an activity (Alkhindi, 2019). The relationship between infrastructure development and land use systems was emphasized by Grigg *et. al.* (2000) that Infrastructure engineering and Management in utilizing resources in the context of utilization for transportation, water infrastructure, waste, energy, as well as buildings and structures form and influence economic, socio-cultural, health and welfare systems. Infrastructure can be categorized into three types, namely:

1) Economic Infrastructure,

Economic Infrastructure is the physical assets needed to support economic activities both in production and final consumption, including public utilities (power, telecommunications, drinking water, sanitation and gas), public works (roads, dams, canals, irrigation and drainage channels) and sectors transportation (roads, railways, port transportation, airports and so on).

2) Social Infrastructure,

Social Infrastructure is assets that support community health and skills, including education (schools and libraries), health (hospitals and health centers), housing and recreation (parks, museums, etc.).

3) Administrative or Institutional Infrastructure,

Administrative Infrastructure is Infrastructure that includes law enforcement, administrative control and coordination as well as culture. Infrastructure facilities not only function to serve various public interests but also play an important role in private activities in the economic sector. Infrastructure needs are a choice (preference), where there is no general standard for determining the appropriate size of facilities in an area or population.

According to Ritonga (2017) Public infrastructure consists of categories in service facilities and production facilities. Service facilities include the following categories:

1.) Education,

in the form of elementary schools, middle schools, high schools and public libraries.

2.) Health,

in the form of hospitals, care homes, examination facilities by mobile doctors, dental care facilities with mobile cars, mental health facilities with mobile cars, orphanages, care for people with emotional disorders, care for alcoholics and drug addicts, care for people with physical and mental disabilities, home for the blind and deaf, as well as an ambulance.

3.) Transportation,

in the form of a network of railways, airports and related facilities, roads and bridges within cities and between cities as well as passenger terminals.

4.) Justice,

in the form of law enforcement facilities and prisons.

5.) Recreation,

in the form of community recreation and sports facilities.

Of the types of infrastructure above, one of them includes health infrastructure. The development of health infrastructure is an effort to achieve awareness, will and ability to live healthily for every resident in order to achieve optimal health (Laing, 2019). Through health development, it is hoped that every resident will have the ability to live a healthy life so that in

the future, quality future generations will be created as important capital in national development (PPSDM Health, 2020).

Health development is an integral part of national development because the health sector touches almost all aspects of human life on an ongoing basis, which is a series of comprehensive, integrated and directed development. This development is an effort to achieve awareness, will and ability to live healthily for every resident in order to achieve optimal health (Pohan, *et. al.*, 2016). Through health development, it is hoped that every resident will have the ability to live a healthy life so that in the future, quality future generations will be created as important capital in national development. The goal of health development stated in the Health Development Strategy Plan is the implementation of health development programs or activities that guarantee the achievement of the highest level of public health (Pane, *et. al.*, 2020). According to the Ministry of Health (2004), the direction of health development policy according to the Ministry of Health is::

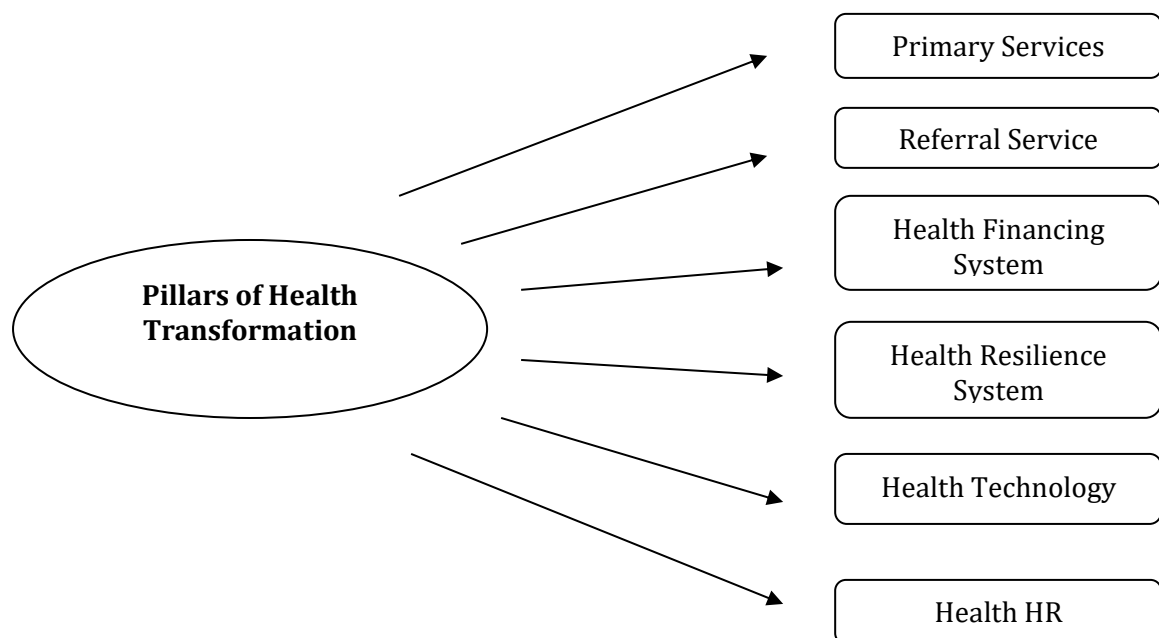
- 1) Improving the quality of human resources and a mutually supportive environment, with a healthy paradigm approach that prioritizes efforts to improve health, prevention, healing, recovery and rehabilitation from conception in the womb until old age.
- 2) Improving and maintaining the quality of health institutions and services through sustainable empowerment of human resources and infrastructure in the medical sector, including the availability of medicines that are accessible to the community.

Health services through hospitals and community health centers as well as other health services are expected to improve the quality of health that reaches the entire community to realize equitable health development. The development of health infrastructure, both in quantity and quality, will encourage an increase in the quality of human resources so that the human development index (HDI) will also increase because health is one of the indicators.

According to Fitriyani (2024), the health sector has an important role in realizing Golden Indonesia 2045. In its implementation, health actors, especially health workers, must make a paradigm shift in serving health. By involving 514 districts and cities in 38 provinces in carrying out health transformation so that the Golden Indonesia 2045 can be realized. Sumastro (2023) stated that in realizing the vision and mission of Golden Indonesia 2045 in the field of providing health infrastructure, there are 6 pillars of health transformation, namely:

Table 2.

6 Pillars of Health Transformation which are expected to realize the realization of the 2045 Golden in Indonesia



When the author carried out his service in Garung Village, Sambeng District,

Lamongan Regency, East Java. The author found the problems experienced by the community in this village, namely the lack of knowledge and information regarding the benefits of providing inadequate health facilities and infrastructure at the Community Health Center for the village community and the existing health facilities in the village are not utilized properly and properly. To increase the maximum use of community health facilities in villages, urgent efforts to provide public health facilities in Garung Village, Sambeng District, Lamongan Regency, East Java are one of the breakthroughs that can create a good quality of life and good health so that we can realize the 2045 Golden in Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that this Community Service Activity has broadened the knowledge of village officials and the community in realizing that the role of providing health infrastructure can create a good quality of life and improved health for village communities. Socializing the urgency of providing health facilities for rural communities currently still has many obstacles such as :

1. Lack of knowledge of village officials and community members, especially village residents, that health infrastructure facilities are very useful for the health of village communities.
2. Lack of number of health workers, health facilities that are really needed by residents of Garung Village, Sambeng District, Lamongan Regency, East Java.
3. The role of the Government is very important in realizing the provision of health facilities that are evenly distributed to remote villages so that we can realize the 2045 Golden in Indonesia.

EXPRESSING OF THANKING

The author would like to express his deepest gratitude to all parties involved in this service, including the residents and officials of Garung Village, the Head of Sambeng District, and government officials of Lamongan Regency, East Java who accepted the proposal given and are expected to be able to make this happen.

REFERENCES

- Adolph, Christopher, Amano, K., Jensen, B.B., Fullman, N., Magistro, B., Reinke, G., Castellano, R., Erickson, M., Wilkerson, J., 2022. The Pandemic Policy U-Turn: Partisanship, Public Health, and Race in Decisions to Ease COVID-19 Social Distancing Policies in the United States. *Perspectives on Politics*, 20(2),595–617.
- Alkhindi, M., 2019. Prioritas Pengembangan Infrastruktur di Kecamatan Siak Kabupaten Siak. Skripsi.
- Awaludin, C., Mintawati, H.,Kumanireng, R. S., Agustin S. F., Ningtias, S. A., 2023. Dampak Perbaikan Jalan Terhadap UMKM Pedagang Kaki Lima : Studi Kasus Pedagang Kaki Lima Desa Cikembar Kabupaten Sukabumi. *MANAGEMENT : Journal of Global Business, Management And Economics*, 1(1),13-18.
- Bappeda, 2022. Analisis Survei Indeks Kepuasan Layanan Infrastruktur Kabupaten Situbondo Tahun 2022. Laporan Akhir IKLI
- Bhuana Jaya, 2024. "Menciptakan Lingkungan Hidup yang Sehat: Peran Status Desa Mandiri dalam Penyediaan Infrastruktur Dasar". BhuanaJaya.desa.id : <https://www.bhuanaJaya.desa.id/menciptakan-lingkungan-hidup-yang-sehat-peran-status-desa-mandiri-dalam-penyediaan-infrastruktur-dasar/>.
- Blumenthal, David, Elizabeth J. Fowler, Abrams, M., Collins, S.R., 2020. Covid19—Implications for the Health Care System. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 383(15),1483–88.
- Depkes RI, 2004. Keputusan Menteri Kesehatan RI Nomor 128/MENKES/SK/II/2004 tentang Kebijakan Dasar Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat, Jakarta.
- Fitriyani, N., 2024. "Transformasi Kesehatan : Melesat Menuju Indonesia Emas". Badankebijakan.kemkes.go.id : <https://www.badankebijakan.kemkes.go.id/transformasi-kesehatan-melesat-menuju-indonesia-emas/>.

- Grigg, N., Darel, F.G., 2000. Infrastructure System Management & Optimization. International Seminar "Paradigm & Strategy Of Infrastructure Management, *Civil Engineering Department Diponegoro University*.
- Husna, A., 2020. Pengaruh Pembangunan Infrastruktur Terhadap Investasi di Kabupaten Soppeng. Skripsi.
- Jacob, D. E., Sandjaya, 2018. Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Kualitas Hidup Masyarakat Karubaga District Tolikara Propinsi Papua. *Jurnal Nasional Ilmu Kesehatan*, 1(Ed.Jun 2018),1-11.
- Judd, J., Smith, James A., 2020. COVID- 19: Vulnerability and the Power of Privilege in a Pandemic. *Health Promotion Journal of Australia*, 31(2),158.
- Laing, E., 2019. Pelaksanaan Pembangunan Bidang Kesehatan di Kecamatan Kayan Selatan Kabupaten Malinau, *Jurnal Administrative Reform*, 7(2), 86-96.
- Mandal, S., Ghosh, Tathagata, 2019. Medical Tourism Experience: Conceptualization, Scale Development, and Validation. *Journal of Travel Research*, 58(8),1288–1301.
- Pane, N., Sembiring, S. D. B., Unsa, I., 2020. Pengaruh Pembangunan Infrastruktur Kesehatan, Pendidikan, dan Jumlah Penduduk Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi di Sumatera Utara, *Jurnal Sekolah PGSD Unimed*, 4(2), 172-182.
- Pohan, M., Halim, R., 2016. Analisis Ketersediaan Infrastruktur Kesehatan dan Aksebilitas Terhadap Pembangunan Kesehatan Penduduk di Provinsi Sumatera Utara. *Jurnal Media Neliti*, 77-91.
- PPSDM Kesehatan, 2020. "Rencana Aksi Program (RAP) tahun 2020-2024". <file:///C:/Users/USER/Downloads/RAP%202020%20-%202024.pdf>
- Ritonga, M. K., 2017., Pengaruh Pembangunan Infrastruktur Pendidikan Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi di Provinsi Sumatera Utara. *Jurnal Education and development STKIP Tapanuli Selatan*, 7(1), 79-82.
- Rifki, M. A., 2018. "Pentingnya Menjaga Kesehatan". Kumparan.com : <https://kumparan.com/muhamad-rifki-a/pentingnya-menjaga-kesehatan>.
- Sagita, R., 2013. Analisis Kausalitas Infrastruktur Dengan Investasi Asing Untuk Meningkatkan Produk Domestik Bruto (PDB) Indonesia. *Economics Development Analysis Journal Unnes*, 2(4), 297-305.
- Soleha, 2020. Dampak Pembangunan Infrastruktur Terhadap Kehidupan Sosial Keagamaan Masyarakat Desa. Skripsi.
- Sumastro, 2023. "Enam Pilar transformasi Kesehatan Untuk Indonesia Maju". [Mediacenter.singkawangkota.go.id](https://mediacenter.singkawangkota.go.id) : <https://mediacenter.singkawangkota.go.id/berita/enam-pilar-transformasi-kesehatan-untuk-indonesia-maju/>.
- Tarmizi, S. N., 2023. "Kesehatan Jadi Upaya Transformatif Menuju Indonesia Emas 2045". [Sehatnegeriku.kemkes.go.id](https://sehatnegeriku.kemkes.go.id) : <https://sehatnegeriku.kemkes.go.id/baca/rilis-media/20230616/2243273/kesehatan-jadi-upaya-transformatif-menuju-indonesia-emas-2045/>.
- Thambaip, B., Tjilen, A. P., Ohoiwutun, Y., 2023. Peran Fasilitas Kesehatan Untuk Kesejahteraan Masyarakat. *Jurnal Kebijakan Publik Unri*, 14(2),189-196.
- Zheng, S.Q., Yang, L., Zhou, P.X., Li, H., Liu, F., Zhao, R., 2021. Recommendations and Guidance for Providing Pharmaceutical Care Services during COVID-19 Pandemic: A China Perspective. *Research in Social and Administrative Pharmacy*, 17(1),1819–24.