

ABSTRAK

Sekolah, sebagai suatu institusi pendidikan, mempunyai peran dan kedudukan strategis dalam upaya meningkatkan kesehatan. Upaya promosi kesehatan di sekolah dalam bentuk *health promoting school* (HPS) diidentifikasi efektif dalam meningkatkan status kesehatan siswa di sekolah. Dari sisi metodologi sangat strategis sebab sudah tersedia kelembagaan untuk melaksanakan, yaitu program Usaha Kesehatan Sekolah (UKS). Program UKS sebagai pelayanan publik apabila dilakukan dengan paradigma Pelayanan Publik Baru (*New Public Services=NPS*) akan memberikan dampak positif bagi pemerintah dalam pencapaian derajat kesehatan masyarakat, warga sekolah dan anak sekolah. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi potensi dan kendala dalam pencapaian sekolah berwawasan kesehatan di Kota Surabaya berdasarkan karakteristik *NPS*, serta merekomendasikan model sekolah berwawasan kesehatan yang berperspektif *NPS*.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian kualitatif deskriptif dengan melibatkan 42 informan yang berasal dari tiga sekolah dasar negeri yang berada di wilayah kecamatan Kenjeran Kota Surabaya. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara mendalam dan diskusi kelompok terfokus, serta terdapat studi dokumen. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa semua unit analisis memiliki potensi untuk dapat mengimplementasikan enam elemen SBK, meskipun terdapat sedikit perbedaan antara sekolah yang telah mendapat pendampingan dengan yang tidak. Model Sekolah Berwawasan Kesehatan dapat diimplementasikan dengan beberapa persyaratan.

Temuan baru penelitian ini adalah Model Sekolah Berwawasan Kesehatan (SBK) dengan memperhatikan kontribusi shareholder sekolah di Indonesia, kota Surabaya khususnya, dengan pendekatan pelayanan publik di era kepentingan bersama.

Kata kunci: Sekolah berwawasan kesehatan, *New Public Services*, kualitatif deskriptif

ABSTRACT

Schools as an educational institution, have a role and strategic position in efforts to improve health. Efforts to promote health in schools in the form of health promoting school (HPS) have been identified as effective in improving the health status of students in schools. From the methodology side it is very strategic because there is already a program available to implement it, namely the School Health Efforts (UKS) program. The UKS program as a public service if carried out with the New Public Services (NPS) paradigm will have a positive impact on the government in achieving the health status of its citizens, school residents and school children.

This study aims to identify the potential and constraints in achieving Sekolah berwawasan kesehatan in Surabaya based on the characteristics of NPS, and recommending a Model Sekolah berwawasan kesehatan with an NPS perspective. The research method used was descriptive qualitative research involving 42 informants from three public elementary schools in the sub-district of Kenjeran, Surabaya. Data was collected through in-depth interviews and focus group discussions, and there are document studies. The results showed that all units of analysis had the potential to be able to implement the six elements of SBK, although there were slight differences between schools that had received assistance and those who had not. Sekolah berwawasan kesehatan Model can be implemented with several requirements.

The new finding of this research is the Model of Sekolah Berwawasan Kesehatan (SBK) by taking into account the contribution of school shareholders in Indonesia, Surabaya in particular, with an approach to public service in the era of mutual interest.

Keywords: health promoting school, new public services, qualitative-descriptive