

RINGKASAN

Beberapa Faktor yang berhubungan dengan Partisipasi Kader Posyandu di wilayah Puskesmas Kedung Solo Kab. Sidoarjo Jawa Timur

Santoso Budi Rohayu

Posyandu merupakan upaya kesehatan bersumber masyarakat (UKBM) yang paling memasyarakat. Kegiatannya meliputi 5 program prioritas, yakni KIA, KB, Perbaikan gizi, imunisasi dan penanggulangan diare.

Sejak tahun 1985 sampai tahun 1995 jumlah posyandu di Indonesia mengalami pasang surut disebabkan diantaranya dari kader posyandu sebagai penggerak utama posyandu karena *drop out*. Jumlah kader yang ada di Indonesia tidak dapat dihitung secara tepat, karena keberadaan kader posyandu sampai ke pelosok yang sulit dijangkau seperti diluar pulau Jawa dan laporan sering terhambat karena faktor geografi.

Kadaan kader posyandu di Kabupaten Sidoarjo pada tahun 2001 s/d tahun 2003 mengalami peningkatan. Pada tahun 2003 jumlah kader aktif mencapai 7.295 orang. Dibanding dengan jumlah posyandu yang ada sebanyak 1.578, maka rata-rata posyandu di kabupaten Sidoarjo dikerjakan lebih dari 4 orang kader.

Puskesmas Kedung Solo merupakan bagian dari Kabupaten Sidoarjo pada tahun 2003 memiliki 30. posyandu. Dibanding dengan jumlah kader aktif yang ada di wilayah Kedung Solo sebanyak 100 orang pada waktu itu, maka

rata-rata setiap posyandu hanya dikerjakan oleh 3 orang kader. Menurut Departemen Kesehatan Republik Indonesia jumlah ideal kader disetiap posyandu sebanyak 5 orang.

Keberadaan posyandu di Kedung Solo sudah cukup lama sejak tahun 1982, dengan sebutan “Kelompok Penimbangan. Dari tahun tersebut sampai saat ini jumlah dan strata posyandu tidak mengalami perubahan, yakni berjumlah 30 posyandu seluruhnya berstrata Pratama. Idealnya dalam jangka waktu tersebut posyandu sudah bisa berkembang mencapai strata yang lebih tinggi menjadi Madya, Purnama atau Mandiri.

Tidak berkembangnya posyandu di Kedung Solo tidak terlepas dari peran aktif dan partisipasi kader serta dukungan masyarakat dan aparat desa setempat. Beberapa faktor tersebut dapat dikatakan sebagai faktor intrinsik dan ekstrinsik. Faktor intrinsik dari kader diantaranya: pendidikan, pekerjaan, status ekonomi, pengetahuan dan sikap kader. Faktor ekstrinsik berupa pemberian insentif, dukungan aparat dan pembinaan. Selain itu ada hubungan dengan kekuasaan sosial berupa otoritas kader dalam posyandu, berupa kebebasan menjalankan tugas pokok kader.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis beberapa faktor yang berhubungan dengan partisipasi kader terhadap posyandu di wilayah kerja puskesmas Kedung Solo.

Pengambilan data dilakukan dengan membagikan kuesioner kepada seluruh kader posyandu (Total Populasi) yang ada di wilayah Kedung Solo dan dengan melakukan wawancara dengan kader posyandu. Selanjutnya hasil

penelitian dianalisis dengan menggunakan perangkat komputer, menggunakan Uji Statistik Regresi Linier *multiple*.

Beberapa faktor yang berhubungan dengan timbulnya partisipasi dapat terlihat, diantaranya faktor intrinsik berhubungan dengan faktor motivasi dan faktor kerelawanan. Selain itu faktor ekstrinsik berhubungan dengan motivasi dan kerelawanan. Hubungan antara motivasi dengan kerelawanan membentuk partisipasi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ada hubungan antara motivasi kader dengan dukungan dan pembinaan. Motivasi kader posyandu tidak ada hubungan dengan pendidikan kader, pekerjaan kader, pengetahuan, insentif yang diterima oleh kader, sikap, status ekonomi dan otoritas.

Otoritas kader untuk menjalankan posyandu tidak ada hubungan dengan sifat kerelawanan. Walaupun kader mempunyai otoritas tinggi belum tentu mempunyai kerelawanan yang tinggi. Sifat kerelawanan kader di wilayah puskesmas Kedung Solo tidak ada hubungan dengan tingkat pendidikan kader, pekerjaan kader, pemberian insentif dan dukungan kepala desa, status ekonomi, sikap kader dan pembinaan.

Faktor motivasi ada hubungan dengan sifat kerelawanan. Semakin kader mendapat motivasi, sifat kerelawannya akan meningkat.

Tidak ada hubungan antara faktor motivasi dengan faktor partisipasi. Hasil uji Regresi Linier didapatkan $P=0,122$

Faktor partisipasi berhubungan dengan faktor kerelawanan. Hasil uji Regresi Linier didapatkan $P=0,000$. Kader yang memiliki kerelawanan sedang sebanyak 20 orang, dari jumlah tersebut yang memiliki partisipasi baik 60%.

SUMMARY

Factors Related to Posyandu Cadre Participation in Kedung Solo Local Government Clinic Area, Sidoarjo Municipal, East Java

Santoso Budi Rohayu

Integrated Health Care for Children Under Five Years Old (Posyandu) is a popular Community-Based Health Effort (UKBM). Its activities include five priority programs: KIA, Family Planning (KB), Nutrition Improvement, Immunization, and Prevention of Diarrhea.

From 1985 to 1995, the number of posyandu in Indonesia has been fluctuating because posyandu cadres, who are the motor of posyandu, are dropping out of posyandu. The exact number of posyandu cadres is unpredictable because they are distributed all the way to the remotest places outside Java Island and report about them is often late due to geographical factor.

The number of posyandu cadres in Sidoarjo municipal in 2001-2003 has increased. In 2003, the total of active cadres is 7.295 people. Compared with the number of Posyandu that reaches 1.578, the average cadres in one posyandu in Sidoarjo are more than four cadres.

In 2003, Kedung Solo Local Government Clinic in Sidoarjo municipal has 30 posyandu. Compared with 100 active cadres in Kedung Solo area at that time, then each posyandu is generated by merely three cadres. According to Department of Health, Republic of Indonesia, the ideal number of cadre for one posyandu is 5 people.

Posyandu in Kedung Solo was established in 1982, it was called "Weighing Group". Since then, the number and strata of the posyandu has never

changed, 30 elementary-strata posyandu. Ideally, in that duration of time, posyandu has to be able to develop to higher strata becoming Middle, Advance, or Self-sufficiency.

The time-consuming development of posyandu in Kedung Solo is influenced by cadres' active role and participation and support from community and village apparatus. There are intrinsic and extrinsic factors. The intrinsic factors coming from cadres are education, occupation, economic status, knowledge, and attitude. Extrinsic factors are incentive, support from apparatus, and upgrading. Besides that, there is relationship with social power in the form of cadre's authority in posyandu in freedom to undergo cadre's main tasks.

The aim of the research is to analyze several factors related to cadre participation in posyandu at Kedung Solo Local Government Clinic work unit.

Data is taken by distributing questionnaires to all posyandu cadres (total population) in Kedung Solo area and by interviewing posyandu cadres. The next step is analyzing research result with a computer program using multiple Linear Regression Statistic test.

Several factors related to the emergence of participation can be seen from intrinsic factor that is related to motivation factor and volunteering factor. Also, extrinsic factor has relationship with motivation and volunteering. The relationship between motivation and volunteering constructs participation.

The research result shows relationship between cadre motivation and support and upgrading. Posyandu cadre motivation has no relationship with

cadre's education, occupation, knowledge, incentive, attitude, economic status, and authority.

Cadre's authority in running posyandu does not have relationship with voluntary attitude. Even though a cadre has high authority at Kedung Solo Local Government Clinic, it does not related to cadre's education, occupation, incentive and support from village chief, economic status, attitude, and upgrading.

Motivation factor has relationship with voluntary attitude. The higher the cadre's motivation, the higher his voluntary attitude.

There is no relationship between motivation factor and participation factor. From the Linear Regression test, $P=0,122$.

Participation factor has relationship with volunteering factor. The result of Linear Regression test shows $P=0,000$. Cadres with moderate willingness to volunteer are 20 cadres, 60% of them bestow good participation. Cadres with high willingness to volunteer are 94 cadres, 85,1% of them give good participation. The higher the cadre's willingness to volunteer, the higher the cadre's participation in posyandu.

ABSTRACT

Factors Related to Posyandu Cadre Participation in Kedung Solo Local Government Clinic Area, Sidoarjo Municipal, East Java

Santoso Budi Rohayu

Integrated Health Care for Children Under Five Years Old (Posyandu) in Kedung Solo Local Government Clinic work unit has existed since 1982 called "Weighing Group." Since the establishment of posyandu in Indonesia in 1984, the number of posyandu in Kedung Solo Local Government Clinic work unit is 30 elementary-strata posyandu. There is no significant progress in posyandu since its first establishment. There are several factors behind the insignificant progress; one of them is posyandu cadre.

Society participation in posyandu has been manifested through posyandu cadre participation in every program.

The research model is "Cross Sectional" by employing quantitative and qualitative approaches. The purpose of the research is to find out relationships among several factors: education, volunteering, motivation, occupation, incentive, knowledge, attitude, support, and upgrading. The number of respondents is 117 (total population).

The research result indicates that there is no relationship between cadre motivation and cadre's education, occupation, attitude, knowledge, incentive, economic status, and authority. However, motivation has strong connection with support and upgrading.

Cadre's volunteering has no relationship with cadre's level of education, occupation, incentive, and support from village chief. Cadre's volunteering is related to economic status, attitude, upgrading, and authority.

There is a relationship between motivation factor and volunteering factor. The more motivated the cadre is, the higher his willingness to volunteer.

There is no relationship between motivation factor and participation factor. The research result shows that $P=0,122 > 0,005$.

Participation factor is related to volunteering factor, $P=0,000 < 0,005$. Cadres with moderate willingness to volunteer are 20 cadres, 60% of them bestow good participation. Cadres with high willingness to volunteer are 94 cadres, 85,1% of them give good participation. The higher the cadre's willingness to volunteer, the higher the cadre's participation in posyandu.

Keywords: Posyandu cadre, Support, Upgrading, Motivation, Incentive, Participation