

FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI KINERJA BIDAN DI DESA DALAM UPAYA
PEMBERDAYAAN MASYARAKAT TERKAIT PELAKSANAAN PROGRAM
Making Pregnancy Safer DI KABUPATEN MALANG

NAIMAH

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PREGNANCY

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ABSTRACT

**FACTORS AFFECTING MIDWIVES PERFORMANCE FOR COMMUNITY
EMPOWERMENT RELATED TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MAKING
PREGNANCY SAFER (MPS) PROGRAM IN KABUPATEN MALANG**

In Indonesian high maternal mortality rate, which is according to SDKI (2007) 228/100,000 live births, indicates low health status, resulting from lower access and health care quality, as well as lower level of knowledge of the mothers and her families in recognizing hazards during pregnancy. This is indicated by three delays. This can be prevented by the presence of birth planning and prevention of complication program as one of the implementation of Making Pregnancy Safer programs.

The objective of this study was to analyze the effect of characteristics and environmental factors on the performance of midwives in villages in order to empower the community in relations with the implementation of Making Pregnancy Safer programs in Kabupaten Malang. This was a method observational study using cross-sectional approach. Samples comprised 46 midwives in the area of *desa Siaga tahap bina* from 12 community health centers in Kabupaten Malang. Sampling was multistage random sampling technique. Data collection was performed between June 1 to 30, 2010, using interview and questionnaire for characteristics and environment variables, and observation sheet for the performance of midwives in villages. Data were analyzed using multiple logistic regression test with $\alpha = 0.05\%$. The result showed that attitude had effect on midwives' performance with $p = 0.012$ ($p < 0.05$), while the factors of age, education, income, residence, knowledge, motivation, working load, length of work, socioeconomics, geography and working partner had no effect on midwife's performance in villages.

Conclusion the performance of village midwives in the community empowerment efforts of P4K in sufficient category, these results are not satisfactory because the midwife did not reflect the output performance of community empowerment process and not in line with expectations. Suggestion continuous monitoring and evaluation should be performed to assess the progress and success of P4K.

Keywords: performance of midwives in villages, characteristics, environment

SUMMARY

FACTORS AFFECTING MIDWIVES' PERFORMANCE FOR COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT RELATED TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MAKING PREGNANCY SAFER (MPS) PROGRAM IN KABUPATEN MALANG

The objective of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is to reduce maternal mortality rate to 102/100,000 live births in 2015. High maternal mortality rate indicates low health status, resulting from lower access and health care quality, as well as lower level of knowledge of the mothers and her families in recognizing hazards during pregnancy. The cause of pregnancy and delivery-related maternal deaths in Indonesia, according to Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (*Survei Demografi dan Kesehatan Indonesia SDKI*) in 2007, were bleeding, eclampsia, infection, lengthy parturition, abortus, postpartum complications and three delays, i.e., delay to recognize mothers' problems and to decide to seek appropriate medical help for an obstetric emergency, delay to reach an appropriate referred health facility; and delay to receive adequate care when a facility is reached. This can be prevented by the presence of birth planning and prevention of complication program (*program perencanaan persalinan dan pencegahan komplikasi*, P4K) as one of the implementation of Making Pregnancy Safer (MPS) programs.

The objective of this study was to analyze the effect of characteristics and environmental factors on the performance of midwives in villages in order to empower the community in relations with the implementation of Making Pregnancy Safer (MPS) programs in Kabupaten Malang.

A midwife is a woman graduated from accredited midwifery education, meeting the qualifications to be registered, certified, or legally obtained license to practice as midwife. Performance refers to the outcome of work qualitatively and quantitatively, reached by an employee in her capability to undergo her tasks according to her responsibilities endowed by her superior. In an organization or company, the performance of each worker or employee should be evaluated to find her contribution to reach the established goals, either the operational or ideal strategic goals. Evaluation of the performance of midwives in villages is focused on the community empowerment process on birth planning and prevention of complication program (*program perencanaan persalinan dan pencegahan komplikasi*, P4K) including the formation of *Siaga* working group (core cadres) for mother and child health, P4K socialization, health education for the community and cadres, putting on pregnant mother sign stickers and its management with the following indicators: pregnancy registration, village ambulance, blood donor, *Tabulin* and *Dasolin*, and the use of MCH book.

According to Timple (19920, as cited by Mangkunegara (2007), an individual's performance comprised two factors: 1) internal factors that are related to individuals' characteristics, and 2) external factors, which come from the environment. Mejia in Satyawati (2003) stated that 1) internal factors are divided into two, factors (a) individual characteristics, such as age, income, marriage status, working experience, and working period, (b) attitude on his duty (perception, knowledge, motivation and responsibility, and need for reward. 2) external factors, presenting as socioeconomic factors, demographic, geographic (working environment), acceptability, accessibility, working load, and organization (improvement, surveillance, coordination, and facilities).

This was a method observational study with cross-sectional approach, observing the factors of characteristics and environment, affecting village midwives' performance in the effort to empower the community on P4K related to the implementation of making pregnancy safer (MPS) program in Kabupaten Malang. This study used cross-sectional approach, a study to find the influence of the factors of characteristics and environment on the performance of midwives in village in the effort to empower the community on P4K related to the implementation of making pregnancy safer (MPS), in which the measurement of independent and dependent variables were performed simultaneously. This study was performed at Kabupaten Malang with estimated targets the *desa Siaga* in improvement stage (*tahap bina*) with 46 midwife's working area villages. The location was selected because Kabupaten Malang is one of several districts (*Kabupaten*) serving as pilot project for Health Service Program (HSP) MCH, while the villages from those 12 health centers were selected because they were not guided by HSP.

Data collection started from June 1 and ended on June 30, 2010. Samples comprised 46 midwives in the area of *desa Siaga tahap bina*, consisting of 23 midwives in the area high P4K performance area, 23 in low P4K performance area from 12 community health centers in Kabupaten Malang. Samples were collected using multistage random sampling. Data were collected using interview and questionnaire for characteristics and environment variables, and observation sheet for the performance of midwives in villages. Data were analyzed using multiple logistic regression test with $\alpha = 0.05\%$.

The result showed that attitude had effect on midwives' performance with $p = 0.012$ ($p < 0.05$), while the factors of age, education, income, residence, knowledge, motivation, working load, length of work, socioeconomics, geography and working partner had no effect on midwife's performance in villages.

Efforts for P4K empowerment had been implemented, but had not been fully in line with the demands of the program. For example, sticker should have been put by the cadres and midwives on the front door as the sign of the presence of pregnant mother. Not all community members agreed, and even some put the sticker on bedroom's door and even within the MCH book. Village ambulance has been available, but no schedule and driver's list. Socialization had been performed, but there was no presentation list during the performance. Another obstacle for the midwives is in the process of *Tabulin* acquisition. Hard socioeconomic condition of the families did not allow them to save since all their money had been spent for daily needs.

Conclusion most midwives aged between 31-40 years, DIII midwifery education, monthly income between Rp.2.000.000, - Rp.4.000.000, - a residence in the working area or a village midwife, enough knowledge, attitude support, motivation is high, above 10 years of service and heavy workload, environmental factors, including social economic, geographic and business partners to support midwives . The performance of village midwives in the community empowerment efforts of P4K in sufficient category. From the characteristics and environmental factors proven to influence the performance of village midwives in an effort to empower the community about P4K is the attitude of midwives in villages.

Suggestion continuous monitoring and evaluation should be performed to assess the progress and success of P4K. As a consequence of Making Pregnancy Safer development, resources that support the implementation of the program should also be prepared, such as continuous improvement of education and training, knowledge, attitude, capability and motivation of the midwives in villages in order to empower the community.