

Empowerment of Posyandu Cadres by The Village Government in Improving The Health of The People Of Sindangsari Village Ciranjang District

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ABSTRACT

Posyandu Cadre is a Public Health Cadre whose job is under the auspices of the Village government, where the task is to assist Village Midwives in serving people in rural areas. Because Posyandu Cadres have a mission to improve the quality of public health, reduce maternal and child mortality during childbirth and improve maternal health during pregnancy. The author of this scientific paper aims to find out how the efforts of the Village Government in improving the health of its community through the empowerment of Posyandu cadres, while this research uses qualitative methods, with data collection through interviews, observations and documentation studies conducted in Sindangsari Village, Ciranjang District, Cianjur Regency. The results showed that so far, the performance of Posyandu cadres is at a moderate level, although in terms of human resources and the responsiveness of Posyandu cadres when handling mothers who give birth still have to be addressed by Village Midwives, the empowerment of Posyandu cadres by the Village Government is carried out by dividing Working Groups where in each Keerwean (Rw) there is one Posyandu. The conclusion of this study is that the Village Government's efforts in improving public health through the empowerment of Posyandu cadres are quite good and the Village Government must be more active in socializing the importance of maintaining health to the community.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Posyandu cadres or often referred to as health cadres are institutions that act in the implementation of posyandu, they are volunteer personnel recruited from, by and for the people tasked with helping the smooth running of health services. In accordance with the Constitution Article 28 H paragraph 1 Everyone has the right to live a prosperous life physically and mentally, to reside, and to get a good and healthy living environment and the right to health services.

At present posyandu cadres have great services among the community, especially in the success of health in rural areas, although basically they have to work sincerely with modest benefits. Where their target is to minimize infant and maternal mortality rates while in the process of giving birth also provide paksin for toddlers and control toddler health in eradicating malnutrition. They carry out their duties with modest equipment and the abilities they have from the training results of the Village Midwives.

Basically, Posyandu cadres are organizations under the Village Government institution, where they work under the responsibility of the Village Head. So that policies, motivation and encouragement from the Village Head also influence the performance of Posyandu Cadres. Therefore, I will find out how much influence Village policies have in empowering Posyandu Cadres in improving health in Sindangsari Village, Ciranjang District.

The formulation of the problem is How to empower Posyandu Cadres by the Village Government in improving public health in Sindangsari Village, Ciranjang District. And The purpose of this study is to determine the efforts of the village government in empowering posyandu cadres to improve health in the community, and find

out the constraints in the performance of posyandu cadres as a reference for improving performance quality.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Posyandu Cadre

According to the General Guidebook for Posyandu Management page 11 [1], "Posyandu is one form of Community Resource Health Effort (UKBM) managed and organized from, by, for, and with the community in the implementation of health development, in order to empower the community and provide convenience to the community in obtaining basic health services to accelerate the reduction in maternal and infant mortality rates".

Meanwhile, according to the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation no. 19 of 2011 [2] that "Integrated Service Post is an effort to improve the quality of human resources from an early age through basic community social services to support development".

1. Duties and Roles of Posyandu cadres

The duties of Posyandu cadres during the preparation of the opening day, include:

- a) Prepare tools and materials, namely baby weighing equipment, KMS, teaching aids, LILA, measuring devices, drugs needed (pills, Vitamin A, ORS), materials or counseling materials.
- b) Inviting and mobilizing the community, namely telling mothers to come to Posyandu.
- c) Contact the Posyandu Working Group, i.e., submit the activity plan to the Village office and ask them to ascertain whether sector officers can be present on the opening day of the Posyandu.

- d) Carry out the distribution of tasks, namely determining the distribution of tasks among posyandu cadres both for preparation and implementation of activities.

2. Duties of Cadres in Posyandu Monthly Activities

The duties of cadres on the opening day of the Posyandu are divided into 5 tables:

- a) Table 1 is in charge of registering infants, or toddlers.
- b) Table 2 is in charge of weighing babies or toddlers and recording them.
- c) Table 3 is in charge of filling in the KMS weighing results.
- d) Table 4 explains KMS data or child states based on
- e) weight gain data in KMS.
- f) Table 5 is Immunization service activities, family planning services.

3. Scope of Posyandu

In Permendagri No.19/2011 [3] concerning guidelines for integrating social services basic in posyandu, the scope of Posyandu includes:

- a. Nutrition and health development of mothers and children.
- b. Disease control and environmental health.
- c. Clean and healthy living behavior.
- d. Elderly health.
- e. Build a toddler family (BKB).
- f. Early Childhood Education Post (PAUD).
- g. Acceleration of food consumption enforcement.
- h. Empowerment of poor people, remote indigenous communities

and people with social welfare problems.

2.2 Village Government

According to Law No. 32 of 2004 [4] concerning Regional Government, what is meant is "Village is a legal community that has territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and take care of the interests of local communities based on local origins and customs that are recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia".

1. Types of Village Government Affairs

In the Village Government System Book IPEM 4208 [2] "when viewed from the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 30 of 2006 it is affirmed that the types of government affairs and details of district/city government affairs that can be submitted to the village include the following:

- a. Agriculture and Food Security.
- b. Mining and Energy and Mineral Resources.
- c. Forestry and Plantation Sector.
- d. Industry and Trade.
- e. Small and Medium Enterprises cooperative field.
- f. Manpower and Transmigration.
- g. Health Sector.
- h. Field of Education and Culture.
- i. Social Field.
- j. Field of Spatial Planning.
- k. Domestic Politics and Public Administration etc".

2. Village Government Duties

- a) Improving the welfare of the people.
- b) Maintaining public peace and order.
- c) Enforce all laws and regulations.

- d) Developing the income of the village community etc.

3. METHODS

3.1 Definition of Research Methods

Research Method is a way or way to find out something by following a scientific logical structure, which starts from the formulation of the problem, followed by the collection of relevant data, continued with data analysis and interpretation of findings, and ends with drawing conclusions of findings. according to the opinion of the Research Methods Book [5].

The research model used is the Qualitative method according to the Research Method Book [5], "The qualitative research method is research in data collection relying on researchers as research instruments. This research is about research that is descriptive and tends to use analysis".

3.2 Definition of Terms

1. Posyandu

According to the General Guidebook for Posyandu Management page 11 (2006) [6], "Posyandu is a form of Community Resource Health Effort (UKBM) managed and organized from, by, for, and with the community in the implementation of health development, in order to empower the community and provide convenience to the community in obtaining basic health services to accelerate the reduction of maternal and infant mortality rates".

2. Posyandu Cadre

Posyandu cadres are people who work during the posyandu schedule working under the auspices of Village Midwives and Village Government.

3. Village

According to the Village Government System Book [7], "Village is a legal community

that has territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and take care of the interests of local communities based on local origins and customs that are recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia".

4. Research

According to the 2011 Social Research Methods Book [5], research is the investigation of a problem systematically, critically and scientifically to increase knowledge, understanding and facts.

5. LILA

Lila is a measurement on the arm of the hand for pregnant women, where if the circumference of the arm of a pregnant woman is less than 23 cm then the pregnant woman must get more vitamin intake because a mother whose hand circumference is less than 23 cm will experience excessive weakness or fatigue during childbirth.

3.3 Research Instruments

The research instruments used to collect are:

1. Interview Method

According to Abdul hakim in the book Engineering and Economic Analysis [1], personal interviews are generally the best method to get a high response rate from the source being questioned.

2. Documentation Study Method

According to Abdul hakim in the book Economic Engineering and Analysis [1], namely collecting data through data sources that have published his research.

3. Observation Method

According to Abdul Hakim in the book Engineering and Economic Analysis [1], "that is, the collection of data needed to make

decisions is not available, either in the internal records of an organization or from outside the organization that are published. If the data needed is internal data", then maybe the data can be produced by observation or direct observation.

3.4 Data Analysis

1. Data Collection

Data generated from data collection, which are as follows:

a. Interview

This interview was conducted by the author to Mrs. Yoyoh as the Head of the posyandu cadre and to Mr. Sujana as the Head of Sindangsari Village.

b. Documentation Studies

This documentation study was carried out by the author by coming to the village library and seeing the documentation there, as well as reading books about kaderposyandu from the kaderposyandu.

c. Observation Results

The results of the observation were made by the author by looking directly into the field by looking at the activities of the Posyandu Cadres and to Sindangsari Village.

2. Data classification according to research indicators

- a. The duties and functions of Posyandu cadres are to minimize infant and maternal mortality rates while in childbirth as well as provide paksin for toddlers and control toddler health in eradicating malnutrition.
- b. Work constraints at posyandu are incomplete work support equipment, minimal knowledge of posyandu cadres, and minimal

attention from villages in counseling and empowerment.

- d. Solving obstacles that have been carried out by Posyandu related to work problems
- e. Village responses related to the performance of posyandu cadres

3. Place and time of Research

a. Research Place

The place of research was carried out by the author in Sindangsari Village, Ciranjang District, and Yandu Post.

b. Research Time

The author's research time took place on:

No	Activities	Time																			
		September					October					November									
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5					
1	Preparation	√	√														√				
2	Preparation								√	√	√									√	
3	Conduct of research									√											
4	Report preparation										√										√

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Profile of Posyandun Cadre of Sindangsari Village, Ciranjang District

1. Organizational Structure

The posyandu cadre structure in Sindangsari Village is divided into six Working Groups (Working Groups) which are all spread in the Sindangsari Village area, where each Working Group occupies one Keerwean (Rw / Rukun warga) and in each Working Group consists of three members each consisting of the chairman, secretary and treasurer. So, if multiplied by each working group there are three people while in Sindangsari Village there are six keerwean so the number of all Posyandu cadres in Sindangsari Village is eighteen posyandu cadres, plus one head of village-level Posyandu cadres chaired by Mrs. Yoyoh so

the total number of posyandu cadres in Sindangsari Village is nineteen people.

2. Vision and Mission

a. Vision

Making the people of Sindangsari Village a healthy, prosperous and independent community, as well as participating in minimizing maternal and child mortality rates during childbirth.

b. Mission

1. Closer, facilitate public health services for the residents of Sindangsari Village.
2. Further increase the awareness of the people of Sindangsari Village on the importance of health and health checks at posyandu.
3. Increase maternal awareness of the importance of maintaining health during pregnancy and when caring for toddlers properly and paying attention to the health of toddlers or fetuses in the womb.

4.2 Implementation of the Posyandu Cadre Program Delegated by Sindangsari Village

1. Program

- a. Improve the health of toddlers and eradicate malnutrition;
- b. Improve the health of pregnant women;
- c. Minimize maternal and infant mortality during childbirth.

4.3 Work Constraints of Posyandu Cadres in Sindangsari Village, where this data was obtained by researchers from interviews with Posyandu Cadres and Sindangsari Village Heads

1. Public participation and awareness of health is still lacking

as there are still many pregnant women who are reluctant to check pregnancy health at the posyandu, and there are still many residents who are reluctant to check the health of toddlers at the posyandu.

2. There is still a lack of supply of Vitamin drugs for pregnant women.
3. There is still a lack of proficiency level of Posyandu cadres in handling pregnant women, where they still hand over mothers who give birth only to village midwives.
4. There is still a lack of honor for posyandu cadres where if in each posyandu there are five posyandu cadres, but the honor is only given enough for three posyandu cadres.

4.4 D. Efforts Made by Posyandu and Village Cadres to Overcome Work Constraints

1. To increase public awareness, Sindangsari Village Government conducts socialization on the importance of health checks for pregnant women, and for parents who have toddlers from zero to five years old;
2. To increase the supply of Vitamins, Village Midwives make a proposal to the district government so that the supply of Vitamins for pregnant women is increased, although this has not yet been realized;
3. To improve the skills of posyandu cadres in handling mothers who give birth, village midwives conduct training for each posyandu cadre;

4. To deal with insufficient salaries, posyandu cadres can only distribute the honor money equally to all cadres because there is no more budget that can be used.

2. The level of attention of the village government to posyandu cadres is arguably quite supportive even though they have to often socialize to the community.

5. CONCLUSION

From the results of research and discussion, it can be concluded that the Empowerment of Posyandu Cadres by the Village Government in Improving the Health of the People of Sindangsari Village, Ciranjang District as follows:

1. The level of performance of Posyandu cadres in Sindang Village in carrying out their functions is at a moderate level of performance, the level of quality of human resources owned by Posyandu cadres is said to be sufficient even though it has not met the maximum level. Meanwhile, the obstacles that exist so far in terms of infrastructure are the number of medicines that are still lacking, the amount of honor money for cadres is still minimal, and community participation has not reached the maximum number.

ADVICE

1. Suggestions for Village Government are: To be more active in empowering Posyandu cadres, there is also more frequent field control so that the Village Government knows better what obstacles are faced by a posyandu cadre. Thus, harmonious organizational relationships will be established and the effectiveness of the performance of posyandu cadres can be achieved.
2. Advice for posyandu cadres is: for posyandu cadres to further improve their skills in handling mothers who are about to give birth, so that when the village midwife is not available, they can handle it properly.

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BIOGRAPHIES OF AUTHORS



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