

## RINGKASAN

**Dinda Ayu Vernanda Sukarni Putri.** 21105520030. *Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Program Posyandu sebagai Upaya Mengoptimalkan Pelayanan Kesehatan Desa (Studi pada Desa Jeblog Kecamatan Talun).* Di bawah bimbingan: 1. Dr. Wydha Mustika Maharani, S.AP., M.AP., 2. Jalu Sora Wicitra, S.AP., M.AP.

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Program Posyandu di Desa Jeblog, Kecamatan Talun, telah dilaksanakan sebagai salah satu upaya pemerintah desa dalam meningkatkan pelayanan kesehatan dasar masyarakat, terutama bagi kelompok rentan seperti ibu hamil, balita, dan lansia. Namun, dalam praktiknya, efektivitas pelaksanaan program ini masih belum optimal. Hal ini disebabkan oleh rendahnya tingkat partisipasi masyarakat dalam berbagai tahapan kegiatan Posyandu. Berbagai kendala yang muncul antara lain minimnya keterlibatan warga dalam kegiatan, rendahnya kesadaran terhadap pentingnya pemeriksaan kesehatan rutin, serta hambatan sosial budaya dan ekonomi. Kondisi ini terutama dirasakan oleh ibu-ibu yang memiliki balita, yang seringkali mengalami kesulitan dalam meluangkan waktu karena tuntutan pekerjaan atau beban domestik. Selain itu, ketidaksesuaian jadwal Posyandu dengan waktu luang warga, serta kurangnya koordinasi antara kader, tenaga kesehatan, dan pihak desa juga menjadi faktor penghambat tersendiri. Berdasarkan realitas tersebut, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan dan menganalisis bentuk serta tingkat partisipasi masyarakat dalam program Posyandu di Desa Jeblog, serta mengidentifikasi berbagai faktor yang menghambat partisipasi tersebut. Dengan demikian, hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan gambaran menyeluruh mengenai keterlibatan masyarakat dalam program pelayanan kesehatan berbasis komunitas, sekaligus menjadi dasar bagi penguatan strategi pelayanan di masa mendatang. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dengan metode studi kasus. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara mendalam kepada informan yang terdiri dari pamong desa, ketua Posyandu, kader Posyandu, dan ibu-ibu pengguna layanan. Selain itu, dilakukan observasi langsung terhadap pelaksanaan kegiatan Posyandu dan dokumentasi pelengkap yang berkaitan dengan pelibatan masyarakat dalam program. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa masyarakat Desa Jeblog telah menunjukkan partisipasi aktif dalam empat tahapan program Posyandu, yaitu tahap pengambilan keputusan, pelaksanaan kegiatan, pemanfaatan hasil, dan evaluasi. Masyarakat tidak hanya hadir sebagai penerima layanan, tetapi juga turut mendukung kegiatan secara sukarela, baik dalam bentuk tenaga, pemikiran, maupun fasilitas. Meskipun demikian, masih ditemukan sejumlah kendala yang menghambat optimalisasi partisipasi tersebut. Faktor-faktor penghambat tersebut meliputi norma sosial dan persepsi masyarakat yang masih pasif, keterbatasan waktu karena pekerjaan, rendahnya tingkat pendidikan yang memengaruhi pemahaman akan pentingnya Posyandu, ketidaksesuaian jadwal kegiatan dengan waktu luang masyarakat, serta lemahnya koordinasi antar pihak terkait, terutama antara kader, bidan, dan pemerintah desa.

Sebagai solusi terhadap berbagai hambatan tersebut, penelitian ini merekomendasikan pentingnya penguatan partisipasi masyarakat melalui pendekatan kolaboratif yang melibatkan berbagai unsur, baik masyarakat itu sendiri, pemerintah desa, maupun tenaga kesehatan. Strategi ini diperlukan untuk menciptakan pelayanan Posyandu yang lebih inklusif, responsif, dan berkelanjutan, sehingga efektivitas serta manfaat program dapat dirasakan secara lebih merata oleh seluruh lapisan masyarakat desa.

*Kata Kunci: Partisipasi Masyarakat; Program Posyandu.*

## SUMMARY

**Dinda Ayu Vernanda Sukarni Putri.** 21105520030. *Community Participation in the Posyandu Program as an Effort to Optimize Village Health Services (Study in Jeblog Village, Talun District)*. The advisers: 1. Dr. Wydha Mustika Maharani, S.AP., M.AP., 2. Jalu Sora Wicitra, S.AP., M.AP.

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The Posyandu program in Jeblog Village, Talun District, has been implemented as one of the village government's efforts to improve basic health services for the community, especially for vulnerable groups such as pregnant women, toddlers, and the elderly. However, in practice, the effectiveness of the implementation of this program is still not optimal. This is due to the low level of community participation in various stages of Posyandu activities. Various obstacles that arise include minimal community involvement in activities, low awareness of the importance of routine health checks, and socio-cultural and economic obstacles. This condition is especially felt by mothers with toddlers, who often have difficulty in making time due to work demands or domestic burdens. In addition, the incompatibility of the Posyandu schedule with the free time of residents, as well as the lack of coordination between cadres, health workers, and the village are also inhibiting factors. Based on this reality, this study aims to describe and analyze the form and level of community participation in the Posyandu program in Jeblog Village, as well as to identify various factors that inhibit this participation. Thus, the results of this study are expected to provide a comprehensive picture of community involvement in community-based health service programs, as well as become a basis for strengthening service strategies in the future. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach with a case study method. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with informants consisting of village officials, Posyandu heads, Posyandu cadres, and mothers who use the services. In addition, direct observation was conducted on the implementation of Posyandu activities and supplementary documentation related to community involvement in the program. The results of the study indicate that the Jeblog Village community has shown active participation in the four stages of the Posyandu program, namely the decision-making stage, activity implementation, utilization of results, and evaluation. The community is not only present as a recipient of services, but also supports activities voluntarily, both in the form of energy, ideas, and facilities. However, a number of obstacles were still found that hindered the optimization of this participation. These inhibiting factors include social norms and community perceptions that are still passive, limited time due to work, low levels of education that affect understanding of the importance of Posyandu, incompatibility of activity schedules with community free time, and weak coordination between related parties, especially between cadres, midwives, and the village government. As a

solution to these various obstacles, this study recommends the importance of strengthening community participation through a collaborative approach involving various elements, both the community itself, the village government, and health workers. This strategy is needed to create a more inclusive, responsive, and sustainable Posyandu service, so that the effectiveness and benefits of the program can be felt more evenly by all levels of village society.

*Keywords: Community Participation; Posyandu Program.*