



THE INFLUENCE OF EGALITARIAN PRINCIPLES IN EMPOWERMENT OF ACTIVE HEALTH CADRES TO PREVENT THE RISK OF MATERNAL DEATH IN GOWA DISTRICT

Yuni Romalita, Serawati, Yusriani and Muhammad Khidri Alwi

Department of Public Health Universitas Muslim Indonesia,
Makassar Sulawesi Selatan Indonesia- 425607

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ABSTRACT

The role of health cadres in the implementation of posyandu is very important, especially in preventing the risk of maternal death. That is because cadres can be the right motivators to help realize maternal and child health. One of the principles that must be applied by cadres is egalitarian, with the hope that in carrying out the duties and responsibilities there is no difference in the position of each other between cadres and the community. The research objective is to determine the effect of egalitarian principles in empowerment on the activeness of health cadres in preventing the risk of maternal death in Gowa Regency. This type of research is Cross Sectiona Study with a total sample of 120 people, sample selection by accidental sampling. Data collection was done by interview using a questionnaire, data analysis using the chi square test. The results showed that 68.3% of cadres met the egalitarian principle in empowerment and 31.7% did not meet the egalitarian principle. There is an influence of egalitarian principles in empowering the activeness of health cadres in preventing the risk of maternal death in Gowa Regency. It is expected that all relevant parties can work together to increase the activity of health cadres in preventing the risk of maternal death, especially in applying egalitarian principles in empowerment.

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INTRODUCTION

Improving maternal health has become a top priority of the Government, various efforts have been made by the government in improving maternal health. The progress of a country, in essence can not be separated from the quality of maternal and child health, because of the health of a good mother, the next generation of responsible nation will be born. However, until now it is still colored by the prone level of maternal and child health, especially in the most vulnerable groups namely pregnant, childbirth and childbirth, and newborn babies, which causes the still high maternal mortality rate, stillbirth rate, and newborn mortality rates.

The efforts made by the Indonesian government in reducing maternal mortality have also been quite optimal in developing various health programs, including the development of community empowerment in the health sector, Desa Standby in 2004, the National Community Empowerment Program (PNPM) generation in the health sector in 2007, and various health insurance programs, one of which is Childbirth Assurance (Jampersal) in 2011. Of the programs pioneered by the Indonesian government, the goal is only one, namely to reduce maternal mortality rates in Indonesia. But in reality, the maternal mortality rate does not match the expected target.

**Corresponding author: Yusriani*

Department of Public Health Universitas Muslim Indonesia,
Makassar Sulawesi Selatan Indonesia- 425607

Cadres have a big role to play in the smooth process of health services, one of which is posyandu activities. However, several things can cause the presence of cadres to be unstable. The instability of this cadre is caused by voluntary participation of cadres so it does not guarantee that the cadres will continue to function properly. Unstable economic conditions also cause many active cadres to become inactive and even drop out. The decline in the performance of posyandu cadres is partly due to economic disruption, cadre saturation due to routine activities and the lack of local government attention in supporting the implementation of posyandu activities (Susanto, 2017), (Pranata, 2011).

Based on this description, this study was conducted to find out the influence of egalitarian principles in empowerment to the activeness of health cadres in preventing the risk of maternal death in Gowa Regency. Implementation of egalitarian principles is very important to provide opportunities for cadres to improve performance, because by applying the principle of equality, cadres can make partnerships with fellow cadres, health workers, and the community to support the implementation of tasks.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This type of research is an observational study using a cross sectional design which is a research design by measuring or observing at the same time (once in a while) between risk/exposure factors with illness or health problems (Burns & Grove, 2016). This study will look at the effect of egalitarian principle variables in the empowerment of health cadres as an

independent variable with the activeness variable of health cadres in preventing the risk of maternal death as a dependent variable. This research will be carried out in Gowa Regency, South Sulawesi Province.

Population is a generalization area consisting of objects/subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by researchers to be studied and then drawn conclusions (Notoatmodjo, 2010). The population in this study were all cadres in the working area of the Gowa Regency Health Center. Secondary data from the Puskesmas states that there are 170 cadres.

The sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. For samples taken from the population must be truly representative (represent). The sample in this study were 120 cadres in the working area of the Gowa Health Center. The data collected were categorical data so that it is presented in the form of frequencies and percentages (Nugroho, 2014).

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Data analysis is carried out using manual methods or with the help of a computer. Data analysis conducted in this research is univariate analysis and bivariate analysis using Chi Square test. Presentation of data is expressed in tabular and narrative form as follows:

Table 1 Distribution of health cadres based on the egalitarian empowerment principle in suppressing the maternal mortality rate in Gowa Regency

Indicators	Code	Aspects	Yes		No	
			n	%	n	%
Cadre Egalitarian Principle in Empowerment	P1	Do not feel humiliated in the implementation of posyandu activities to prevent the risk of maternal death	111	92.5	9	7.5
	P2	Do not feel elevated in the implementation of posyandu activities to prevent the risk of maternal death	88	73.3	32	26.7
	P3	There is no difference in stratum or position among other cadres in implementing posyandu activities to prevent the risk of maternal death	86	71.7	34	28.3
	P4	Share experiences, knowledge and expertise about maternal and child health with other cadres	83	69.2	37	30.87
	P5	Mutual recognition of strengths and weaknesses among health cadres	97	80.8	23	19.2

Table 1 shows that the majority of health cadres have implemented egalitarian principles in empowerment as an effort to reduce the high risk of maternal death in Gowa Regency. Of the 5 items of egalitarian principles, the majority of cadres did not feel downgraded in carrying out activities to reduce maternal mortality in posyandu (92.5%), and cadres did not share their experiences, knowledge and expertise about maternal health with other cadres (30.9%).

Table 2 Effects of Egalitarian Principles on Empowerment with Active Health Cadres In Reducing the Risk of Maternal Death in Gowa Regency

Egalitarian Principles	Active Health Cadres				Total		P value ($\alpha < 0,05$)
	Active		Not Active		n	%	
Meet the principle	71	86,6	11	13,4	82	100,0	0,007
Does not meet principle	24	63,2	14	36,8	38	100,0	
Amount	95	79,2	25	20,8	120	100,0	

Based on table 2 it is known that if the egalitarian principle in empowerment is applied, the cadres who are active in preventing the risk of maternal death are higher (86.6%) compared to cadres who do not apply the egalitarian principle (63.2%). Chi-square statistical test results obtained the value of $p = 0.007$ ($p < \alpha 0.05$) so that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted.

Thus there is the influence of the application of egalitarian principles in empowerment to the activeness of cadres in preventing the risk of maternal death.

The main principle that must be upheld in the process of empowering cadres in the health sector is the equality or equality of position between the community and the institutions that carry out community empowerment programs, both men and women. Equality that is owned by cadres can give effect to the activities of health cadres.

Based on the results of research conducted at the Bontomarannu Health Center, Gowa Regency, showed that of 82 respondents (100.0%) who met the egalitarian principle, there were 71 respondents (86.6%) who were active and 11 respondents (13.4%) who were not active. This shows that despite fulfilling the egalitarian principle, there are still 11 respondents (13.4%) who are not active, because the incentives given are felt to be insufficient by cadres with the tasks they do. While from 38 respondents (100%) who did not meet the egalitarian principle, there were 24 respondents (63.2%) who were active and 14 respondents (36.8%) who were not active.

Based on the results of data analysis using the chi-square statistical test, the value of $p = 0.007$ ($p < 0.05$) is obtained, this means that H_a is accepted and H_0 is rejected. Thus it can be said that there is an influence of egalitarian principles with the activity of health cadres.

Research conducted by Nicolas Tirayoh, Grace D. Kandou, Tubagus DE Abeng (2013) with the title "Relationship between Cadre Knowledge and Active Cadre Integrated Service Post (Posyandu) in the Work Area of Kema Health Center, Kema District, North Minahasa Regency", the type of research used namely analytic survey with cross-sectional study design. Respondents from this study were 120 people. Data collection through interviews using a questionnaire. Statistical tests are used to analyze the relationship between variables using fisher exact. The results showed that there was a significant relationship between cadre knowledge and the activeness of posyandu cadres in the work area of Kema Health Center, Kema District, North Minahasa Regency with a value of $p = 0,000$ ($\alpha = 0.05$).

Posyandu activities that are based on cadre knowledge will get maximum performance results (Romalita, 2019). Cadres who already know posyandu management will be more active and master their duties in running posyandu. Cadre knowledge about posyandu will influence the willingness and behavior of cadres to activate posyandu activities, so that it will affect the implementation of Posyandu work programs. Behavior that is based on knowledge will be more lasting than behavior that is not based on knowledge (Notoatmodjo, 2003). In this case the cadres must share their knowledge with other cadres, so that it

can help improve the health status of the local community especially in preventing the risk of maternal death (Yusriani, 2018).

A person's behavior towards a particular object was influenced by his knowledge of the object. the behavior itself can be passive (knowledge, motivation, perception, and attitude) or active (in the form of real action or practice) (Notoatmodjo, 2010). Then Lawrence Green 12 analyzes human behavior departs from the level of health. That the health of a person or society was influenced by two main factors, namely behavioral factors and factors beyond behavior (Notoatmodjo, 2010).

CONCLUSIONS

The conclusion of the study showed that 68.3% of cadres met the egalitarian principle in empowerment and 31.7% did not meet the egalitarian principle. There is an influence of the application of egalitarian principles in empowerment to the activeness of health cadres in preventing the risk of maternal death in Gowa Regency. It is expected that all relevant parties can work together to increase the activity of health cadres in preventing the risk of maternal death, especially in applying the principle of egalitarian in empowerment.

Suggestions from research for cadres were advised to be more active in finding all information that can increase their knowledge. Information can be obtained in the mass media, both print and electronic media the ability to solve health problems will be better if based on sufficient knowledge and generally, health care institutions to provide counseling about the importance of knowledge of maternal health.

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