

Posyandu : upaya peningkatan kesehatan ibu dan anak di Jawa Barat (1984-1998) = Posyandu : efforts to improve maternal and child health in West Java (1984-1998)

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Abstrak

Skripsi ini membahas tentang peran Posyandu dalam upaya meningkatkan kesehatan ibu dan anak, khususnya di Jawa Barat. Masih tingginya angka kematian bayi dan balita serta angka kelahiran yang belum didukung dengan sistem pelayanan kesehatan yang efektif, mendorong Pemerintah Orde Baru mencanangkan program Posyandu. Di sisi lain, digalakkannya program ini juga menjadi wujud kebijakan pemerintah untuk mengikutsertakan partisipasi masyarakat dalam pembangunan kesehatan.

Pembahasan dalam skripsi ini terdiri dari tiga bagian. Bagian pertama menjelaskan beberapa upaya program kesehatan yang dilakukan di bawah kepemimpinan Soeharto. Bagian kedua menjelaskan kondisi masyarakat dan perkembangan Posyandu di Jawa Barat, serta dibahas pula masalah kesehatan ibu dan anak di daerah tersebut. Bagian ketiga menjelaskan pelaksanaan Posyandu dan kendala yang dihadapi, serta pencapaiannya.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa keberadaan Posyandu nyatanya telah berhasil menurunkan angka kematian bayi dan meningkatkan angka harapan hidup, serta memperoleh tanggapan positif dari berbagai pihak. Skripsi ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dengan menggunakan metode penelitian sejarah dan berbagai sumber primer, sumber sekunder, serta sumber lisan.

*This undergraduate thesis discusses about the role of Posyandu which sought to improve Maternal and Child Health (MCH), especially ones located in West Java. Caused by increasing growth of mortality rate of infants and children under five, as well as birth rate that had not been supported by an effective health care system, New Order government had encouraged to proclaim Posyandu program. On the other hand, this program also promoted to be a manifestation of government's policy to encourage people's participation in health development.*

This research contains of three sections. The first one explains several efforts of health programs implemented under Soeharto's regime. The second one explains the condition of society and development of Posyandu in West Java, thus discuss MCH issue on the region. The last section explains implementation of Posyandu and obstacles encountered, as well as the achievement.

The result of this research indicate that the existence of Posyandu certainly had gained successful decreasing infant mortality rate and increasing life expectation. Not to mention Posyandu had gained positive responses from various parties as well. This research defined as qualitative studies using historical research method with some primary sources, secondary sources, and verbal sources.