

State Ibuism dan Care Work dalam Program Pos Pembinaan Terpadu Penyakit Tidak Menular (Posbindu PTM) Srengseng Sawah, Jagakarsa, Jakarta Selatan = State Ibuism and Care Work in the Integrated Development Post Program for Non-Communicable Diseases (Posbindu PTM) Srengseng Sawah, Jagakarsa, South Jakarta

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan state ibuism pada program kesehatan Pos Pelayanan Terpadu Penyakit Tidak Menular (Posbindu PTM). Program tersebut merupakan program Kementerian Kesehatan guna mengendalikan penyakit tidak menular dengan melakukan deteksi dini PTM, melakukan penyuluhan dan rujukan jika diperlukan. Penelitian terdahulu menunjukkan bahwa perempuan memiliki peran penting dalam perawatan kesehatan masyarakat lewat program pemerintah. Namun, penelitian sebelumnya masih belum membahas latar belakang keikutsertaan perempuan dalam upaya menyukseskan program pemerintah, khususnya Posbindu PTM. Peneliti berargumen bahwa state ibuism dapat mendasari pemaknaan serta motivasi kader Posbindu PTM untuk melakukan care work dalam lingkup komunitas. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa peran perempuan dalam program Posbindu PTM didasari atas konstruksi gender tradisional di masyarakat yang juga dilegitimasi oleh pemerintah dan dalam temuan ini juga didasari atas nilai agama. Hal ini juga mendasari pemaknaan kader atas keterlibatan mereka dalam program Posbindu PTM. Namun demikian, telah ada kesadaran atas pentingnya penghargaan terhadap kader karena telah menjalani program Posbindu PTM karena care work yang dilakukan perempuan kurang dihargai. Selain itu, dukungan pemerintah atas program Posbindu PTM juga dinilai masih belum maksimal. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dan pengumpulan data dengan beberapa metode pengambilan data seperti wawancara mendalam kepada stakeholder terkait, ketua Posbindu PTM, tokoh setempat, dan peserta Posbindu PTM. Selain itu, data juga dikumpulkan melalui observasi, focus group discussion, dan photo-elicitation interviews kepada kader Posbindu PTM.

.....This study aims to explain the population in the Integrated Non-Communicable Disease Service Post (Posbindu PTM) health program. The program is a Ministry of Health program to control non-communicable diseases by conducting early detection of PTM and providing counseling and referrals if necessary. Previous studies have shown that women are important in public health care through government programs. However, previous studies have not discussed the background of women's participation in efforts to make government programs successful, especially Posbindu PTM. Researchers argue that state leadership can underlie the development and motivation of Posbindu PTM cadres to carry out community service in the community. This study found that the role of women in the Posbindu PTM program is based on traditional gender construction in society which is also legitimized by the government and in this finding is also based on religious values. This is also the basis for the development of cadres for their involvement in the Posbindu PTM program. However, there has been an awareness of the importance of appreciation for cadres for undergoing the Posbindu PTM program because the care work carried out by women is less appreciated. In addition, government support for the Posbindu PTM program is also considered less than optimal. This study uses a qualitative approach and data collection with several data collection methods such as in-depth

interviews with relevant stakeholders, the head of Posbindu PTM, local figures, and Posbindu PTM participants. In addition, data was also collected through observation, focus group discussions, and photo-elicitation interviews with Posbindu PTM cadres.