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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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## Community Empowerment Model Based on Independence in Administration Alert Village Health Sector

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Suparji<sup>1(CA)</sup>, Heru Santoso Wahito Nugroho<sup>2</sup>, Sunarto<sup>3</sup><sup>1(CA)</sup>Health Polytechnic of Ministry of Health at Surabaya, Indonesia; suparjibrisa@yahoo.co.id (Corresponding Author)<sup>2</sup>Health Polytechnic of Ministry of Health at Surabaya, Indonesia<sup>3</sup>Health Polytechnic of Ministry of Health at Surabaya, Indonesia; sunartoyahyamuqaffi@gmail.com

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** The success of “Alert villages” (“alert village”) can be explained using an independence-based “community empowerment model”, involving factors of physical capital, human capital, social capital and community empoweredness. **Method:** This model was developed with a cross sectional design involving physical capital, human capital, social capital, community empoweredness, and “alert village” success. The research subjects were 216 implementers of “alert village” in Panekan Sub-district, Magetan District, selected by cluster sampling technique. Data were collected through questionnaires, then analyzed using structural equation modeling based on partial least square. **Result:** The success of “alert village” was influenced by: 1) physical capital with total effect of 0.105360; 2) social capital with total effect 0.774022, 3) community empoweredness with total effect 0.952891. **Analysis:** The success of “alert village” was determined by a direct determinant of community empoweredness and two indirect determinants of physical capital and social capital. **Discussion:** In the model of community empowerment in the implementation of “alert village” in Panekan Sub-district, the success of “alert village” was determined by 2 main factors in sequence, namely: 1) community empoweredness that included the ability to identify and develop potential, identify and prioritize problems, solve the problem; 2) social capital that included social network, level of trust between people, obedience to norm, caring for others, and involvement in implementation.

**Keywords:** Physical capital, Social capital, Community empoweredness, Alert village

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### INTRODUCTION

Community empowerment is an effort or process to foster awareness, willingness and ability of the community in recognizing, coping with, nurturing, protecting and improving their own welfare. Community empowerment in the health sector is an effort or process to raise awareness of willingness and ability to maintain and improve health<sup>(1)</sup> In 2006 the Ministry of Health has made a breakthrough effort to increase the health status of the Indonesian population and to accelerate the achievement of the MDGs, namely the issuance of a policy on community empowerment programs. The empowerment of village communities is a condition of the village community that has the readiness of resources and the ability and willingness to prevent and solve their health problems independently<sup>(2)</sup>.

Various research results have shown that social capital (social capital) is an important facilitator in economic development. The social capital formed based on past economic and social activities is seen as a factor that can promote economic development, if this capital is used appropriately it will be able to strengthen the effectiveness of development<sup>(3)</sup>. Social capital can be said as a norm or value that has been understood by the community that can strengthen the social network / work positive, the establishment of mutually beneficial cooperation, cultivate a high awareness and solidarity and can encourage the level of trust between people in order to achieve common goals<sup>(4)</sup>.

Based on the background of this research problem is "How is the model of community health empowerment in the implementation of Alert villages based on physical capital, human capital, social capital, and community empowerment?"

The purpose of this research is to develop community empowerment model of health in the implementation of Alert villages based on physical capital, human capital, social capital, and community empowerment.

**METHODS**

Table 1. The summary of research methods

Type of research	Analytic, observational
Research design	Cross sectional
Population	Community actors in alert villages in the area of Public Health Center, Panekan Subdistrict, Magetan District, East Java Indonesia in April 2017, which is considered to participate actively in the process of empowerment in the field of health Population size = 546
Sample	Sample size = 216 Sampling technic = <i>cluster random sampling</i>
Variables	Independent variable = Physical Capital, Social Capital, Human Capital Dependent variable = Community Community Empowerment, Success in alert villages
Data collection	Filling out the questionnaire
Data analysis	Descriptive statistics: frequency and percentage <i>Structural Equation Modeling (SEM)</i>

**RESULTS**

**Modeling of The First Stage**

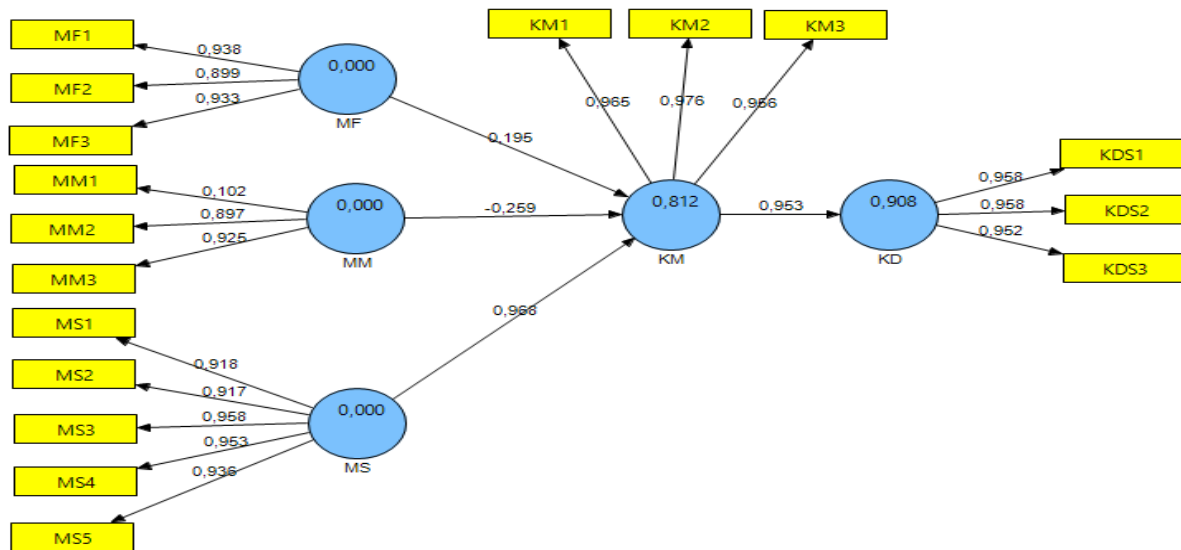
Based on the result of research, all indicators have factor loading value > 0,7000 so that become valid indicator for each construct; except MM1 (education level and training experience). Thus, it can be interpreted that MM1 should be excluded from other models and indicators that could be included in the second stage analysis process. If results separated into some sub sections, please follow this examples. If you choose the table as the tool of data presentation, please choose the open table (only use the horizontal lines), table position: center, sentences position: center, title position: top. If results separated into some sub sections, please follow this examples. If you choose the table as the tool of data presentation, please choose the open table (only use the horizontal lines), table position: center, sentences position: center, title position: top.

**Modeling of The Second Phase**

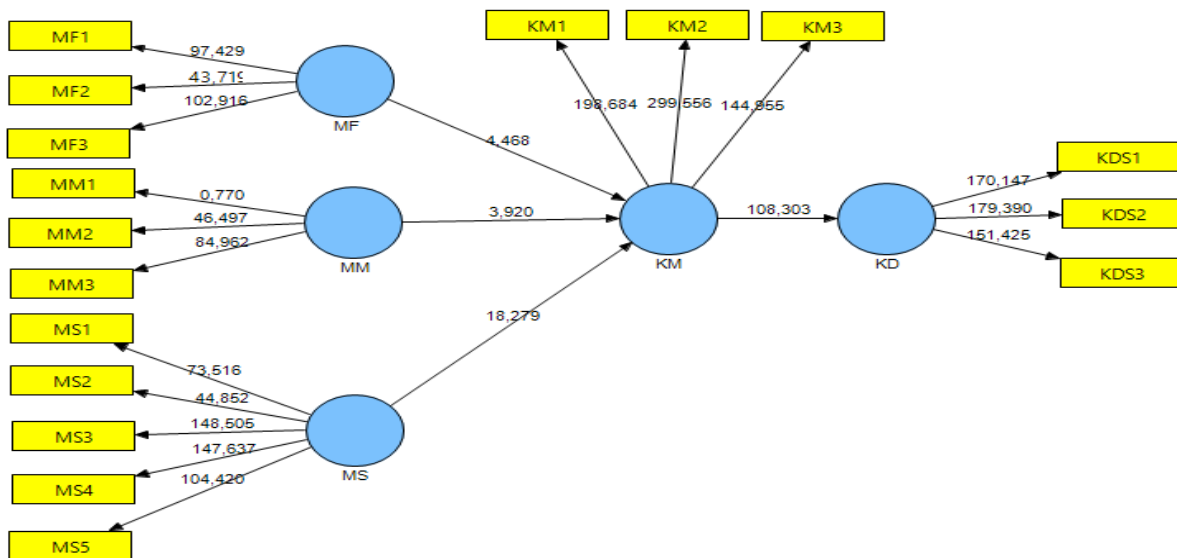
Based on the results of the second stage modeling study, after the indicator of educational level and training experience (MM1) is excluded from the measurement model, all remaining indicators have factor loading values > 0.7000; so it can be interpreted that all of these indicators can be a valid size for each construct measured. Thus, further analysis of the interpretation of the reliability test results from each indicator set for each construct is measured, based on the value of cross loading as shown in, and the average variance extracted (AVE), composite reliability, and Cronbachs Alpha.

The whole "correlation coefficient between the indicator and the measured construct" is greater than "the correlation coefficient between the indicator and the other construct". Thus it can be interpreted that based on the value of cross loading in the second phase analysis, all reliable indicators to measure their respective constructs.

Each construct has an Average Variance Extracted (AVE) value > 0.5; has a value of composite reliability > 0.7000; and Cronbach Alpha value > 0.7000. Thus it can be interpreted that based on the values of these three constraints, all reliable indicators for measuring their respective constructs. There is one path of influence that has a negative direction is the path of influence of human capital (MM) on community empowerment (KM) with the value of the value of path coefficient = -272991. The coefficient value with the negative direction shows that the higher the human capital the lower the level of community empowerment. This is contrary to established theories, so this path of influence can be removed from the developed model. Thus, a third stage analysis is needed by removing the human capital constructs from within the developed structural model.



(a) Factor Loading dan Path Coefficient



(a) T-Statistics

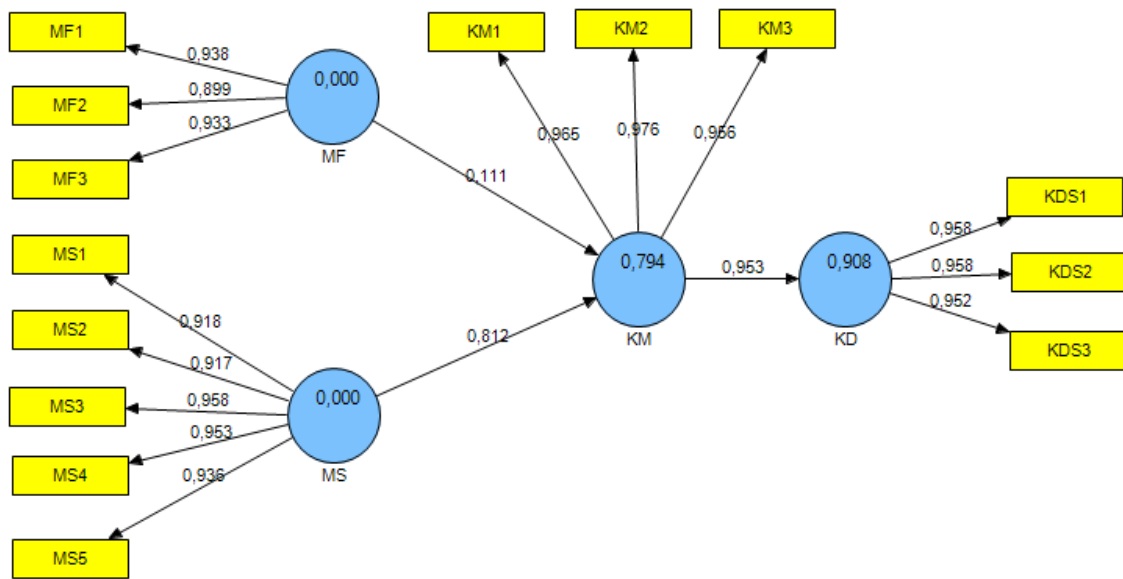
Figure 1. Results of SEM First Stage Analysis

### Third Stage Modelling

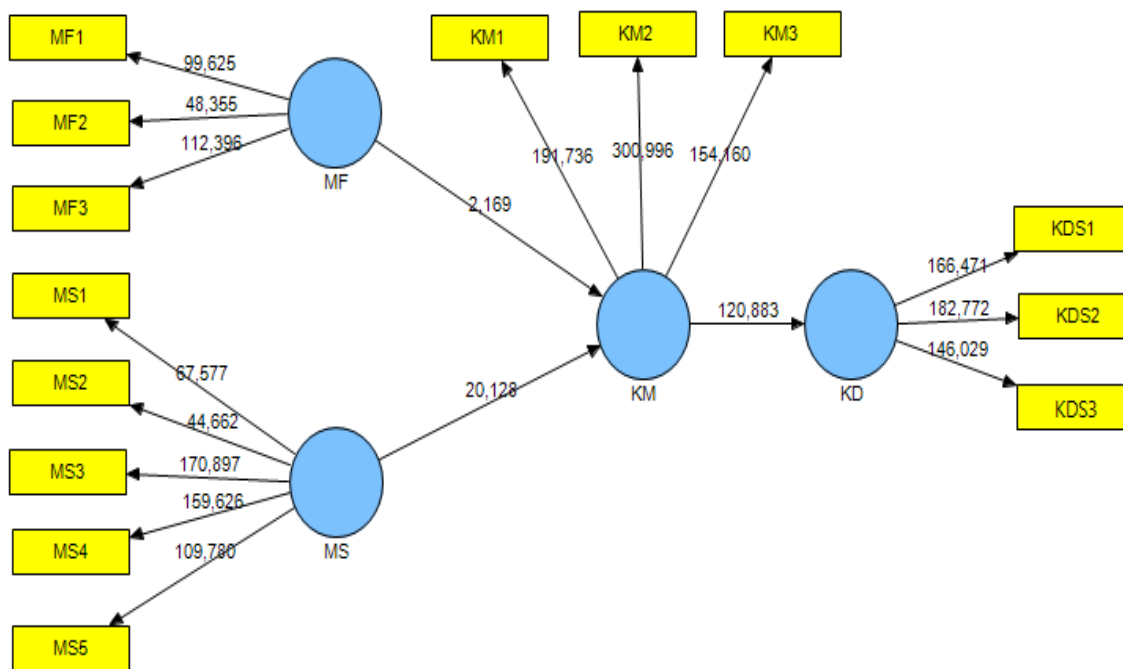
In this third stage modeling is presented about the results of structural model analysis (inner model) after the construction of human capital (MM) is removed from the model to be developed . The entire value of the path coefficient has a positive direction and this corresponds to the theoretical basis used as the basis for model development. All path coefficient values > 0.05; so it can be concluded that the whole path has fulfilled the terms meaningfulness (meaningfulness). In other words, the whole path of influence between constructs is meaningful. All T-statistics > 1.96; so it can be concluded that the whole path has met the significance of the significance. In other words, the whole path of influence between constructs is significant.

Hereinafter presented about direct effect, indirect effect and total effect for each inter-construct influence lane in modeling of third stage as model . ased on the result of research that the most important factor in the success of standby village is community empowerment, followed by the second rank that is social capital. While the physical capital only very small effect.

Based on the overall results of the above analysis, then described the results of the development of community empowerment model in the implementation of alert villages.



(a) Factor Loading dan Path Coefficient



(b) T-Statistics

Figure 2. Results of Third Stage SEM Analysis

### DISCUSSION

Constructed Description in Community Empowerment Model in Administering alert villages This indicates that the physical facilities required for alert villages are still inadequate. This condition is unfortunate, because in the management of standby village, physical facility is one of the input components that become the requirement for the implementation of the alert villages program<sup>(5)</sup>. From the research results it is known that all indicators of human capital are still perceived less by the implementers of alert villages, both in terms of education level and training experience, health level, as well as ability to build interaction. This shows that the quality of human resources as perpetrators of the village alert program is still inadequate. This condition needs to get attention because in the management of alert villages, the special human resources of the standby community in

the community is one of the input components that become the requirement for the implementation of the standby village program. These human resources will in turn play a role in the process of organizing the siaga village so that it will be crucial for the success of the standby village<sup>(6)</sup>. The results showed that all indicators of social capital ie social / work network, level of trust among peers, obedience to norms, caring for others, and involvement in the implementation of activities are still felt low by the implementers of alert villages. This condition is unfortunate because in the management of the standby village, the social capital of the standby villagers is softskills that must be mastered and run by them. Softskill plays an important role for success in the implementation of activities, especially involving work performance in the team, including in the implementation of alert villages. To ensure the successful implementation of alert villages the standby villagers can not rely solely on hardskills such as knowledge or skills, but must also be balanced with a strong softskill as the five components of social capital as mentioned above<sup>(7)</sup>. The result of the research shows that all indicators of the success of the village are the level of immediacy, the level of order, and the level of sustainability in the implementation of village activities is still felt by the implementers of the alert village. This is in accordance with the results of discussions with the leaders of the alert villages in Panekan Sub-district Magetan District that in general the implementation of alert villages in Panekan Sub-district is still not optimal, although the village alert institution still exist. This is marked by the development of community based health efforts(CBHE) that is still static, and there has been no increase in alert village level, in this case all alert villages in Panekan Sub-district are still at the level of alert villages first stage. This condition needs to get attention from all sides, because this lack of success can be a threat to the continuity of the implementation of Alert villages program in panekan district in particular and Magetan District in general<sup>(8)</sup>.

Community Empowerment Model in Administering alert villages. The results showed that there are four variables involved in the community empowerment model in the implementation of alert villages in Panekan Subdistrict of Magetan District, ie physical capital, human capital, community empowerment, and standby village success. In this case, physical capital and social capital act as a direct determinant for community empowerment, then community empowerment acts as a direct determinant for the success of alert villages. In other words, physical capital and social capital are indirect determinants for the success of alert villages through community empowerment.

Based on the above description, it can be said that the empowerment of society is influenced by two determinants simultaneously namely physical capital and social capital. In this case, social capital has a very strong influence, while on the other hand, physical capital has a very weak effect. Thus, it can be said that social capital as an input component that is intangible proved to have a more dominant role for community empowerment in the implementation of alert villages. This is very reasonable, because in the science of human resource management has been known component of softskills very large role in realizing the performance of human resources in the organization. If carefully examined, it appears that the indicators of social capital in this study ie social / work network, level of trust among peers, obedience to norms, caring for others, and involvement in the implementation of activities are part of the softskills that must be mastered by the village managers standby. Although physical capital also significantly and meaningfully affects people's empowerment, but this influence is very weak. This shows that physical capital as one of the tangible input components in management has a weaker role than the intangible components. One of the leading reference in the field of quality management states that from the five main dimensions of service quality there is only one that is tangible, while the rest is intangible that is the dimension of reliability, assurance, responsiveness, and empathy<sup>(9)</sup>. Related to this statement, social capital needs to get priority to be developed further by not ignoring the physical capital factor. Community empowerment is a direct determinant for the success of alert village in Panekan Sub-district, Magetan District, with very strong influence. In this case, the higher the community's empowerment, the greater the chance to achieve the success of the standby village. Thus, the strategic step to realize the achievement of the standby village objectives is through the efforts of community empowerment, especially the implementers of the local siaga village<sup>(10)</sup>. This community empowerment is a reflection of the quality at the stage of the process in the management of standby village. The relation of causality is relevant to the management principles that without a good process it is impossible to obtain good output. In other words, without the empowerment of the village leaders, there will be no success in the standby village program<sup>(11)</sup>.

Based on the value of the total effect of physical capital, social capital and community empowerment on the success of Alert villages, directly or indirectly, it is seen that community empowerment is the most influential factor to the success of alert village, which is characterized by a very strong total effect<sup>(12)</sup>. Thus, it can be said that the empowerment of the community is a key factor or the main determinant for the success of alert village in Panekan Sub-district, Magetan District. In this case all indicators of community empowerment that is the ability of identification and development of potential, the ability to identify and prioritize problems, and the ability to plan and solve problems have the same average score, so that more specifically can be said that the success of siaga village in Panekan Sub-district Magetan District is determined by the capacity of village leaders to identify and develop potential, identify and prioritize problems, and plan and solve problems. Write discussion here. This section can be separated into some sub sections<sup>(13)</sup>.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the modeling process until the final stage it can be concluded that in the model of community empowerment in the implementation of siaga village in Panekan Sub-district, Magetan District, the success of standby village is determined by 2 main factors in sequence, namely: Community empowerment that includes the ability of identification and potential development, , as well as the ability to plan and solve problems; Social capital covering social / work network, level of trust among peers, obedience to norm, caring for others, and involvement in implementation.

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