

The Influence of Factors in Social Capital on the Behavior of Mothers to Visiting “Posyandu” Park

¹Agung Suharto, ²Oedojo Soedirham, & ³L. Dyson P.

¹Doctoral Student, at Faculty of Public Health, Airlangga University, Indonesia / Lecturer, at Health Polytechnic of Surabaya, Indonesia;

²Faculty Lecturer, at Faculty of Public Health, Airlangga University, Indonesia;

³Faculty Lecturer, at Faculty of Social and Political Science, Airlangga University, Indonesia; Kampus C UNAIR, Jalan Mulyorejo, Surabaya, Indonesia, Email: agungsuharto14@gmail.com

Abstract

“Posyandu park” (“Posyandu / pos pelayanan terpadu” in Indonesian = “integrated service post” in English) is the development of Posyandu with additional services, namely early childhood development (ECD). This study aimed to analyze the influence of factors in social capital on the behavior of mothers to visiting “Posyandu park”. The design of this study was cross sectional. Research conducted in the Posyandu park in Magetan District, from April to December 2015. The study subjects were 390 mothers of children aged 3-5 years in 5 public health centers in Magetan, Indonesia. Furthermore, performed linear regression to analyze on the effect of age, gender, education, participation, proactivity citizen power, values norms outlook in life, diversity, sense of belonging, bridging social network, feeling of trust and safety, and reciprocity; on the visits of the mother to the Posyandu park (Y). Variables that significantly affect the visits of mothers to Posyandu park is education ($p = 0.005$), participation ($p = 0.030$), proactivity ($p = 0.007$), partnerships ($p = 0.001$), and reciprocity ($p = 0.015$).

Key words: Posyandu, social capital, behavior

I. INTRODUCTION

“Posyandu park” (“Posyandu”, the abbreviation of “Pos Pelayanan Terpadu” in Indonesian = “Integrated Service Post” in English) is the development of Posyandu with additional services, namely early childhood development (ECD). Posyandu park is not a new organization, but an expansion of the functions and activities of Posyandu, so no need to form a new posyandu or replace existing ones (Health Department of East Java Province, 2014).

The number of Posyandu in Magetan District, East Java Province, Indonesia in 2014 was 920, consisting of: 1) posyandu pratama (the basic posyandu) = 32 (3.48%), posyandu madya (the intermediate posyandu) = 278 (30.22%), posyandu purnama (the full posyandu) = 577 (62.72%), and posyandu mandiri (the independent posyandu) = 33 (3.59%) Health Department of Magetan District (2013). Number of Posyandu park in Magetan District are 492 (53.48%) of all existing posyandu, or 80.65% of posyandu purnama and posyandu mandiri. Among the the above-mentioned Posyandu park, 375 (76.22%) of them are still active in providing services to the public (Health Department of Magetan District and Education Department of Magetan District, 2014).

Based on the explanation above, it is necessary to do research to analyze the influence of factors in social capital on the behavior of mothers to visiting “Posyandu park”. These factors consist of age, gender, education, participation, proactivity citizen power, values norms outlook in life, diversity, sense of belonging, bridging social network, feeling of trust and safety, and reciprocity.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

A summary of the methods used in this study are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of The Reseach Methods

Elements	Implementation
Type of research	Survey
Design	Cross sectional
Population	Mothers of children aged 3-5 years in 5 Public Health Centers in Magetan District, East Java Province, Indonesia (N=8669)
Sample size	n=390
Sampling technique	Simple random sampling
Independent variables	Age, gender, education, participation, proactivity citizen power, values norms outlook in life, diversity, sense of belonging, bridging social network, feeling of trust and safety, and reciprocity
Independent variables	The visits of the mother to the Posyandu park
Analysis	Linear regression test

III. RESULTS

A summary of the results of this study are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: The Results of Study (from linear regression test)

Hypothesis	p-value	Significance
The effect of age on the visits of mother to Posyandu park	0,172	Not significant
The effect of gender on the visits of mother to Posyandu park	0,157	Not significant
The effect of education on the visits of mother to Posyandu park	0,005	Significant
The effect of participation on the visits of mother to Posyandu park	0,030	Significant
The effect of proactivity citizen power on the visits of mother to Posyandu park	0,007	Significant
The effect of values norms outlook in life on the visits of mother to Posyandu park	0,875	Not significant
The effect of diversity on the visits of mother to Posyandu park	0,398	Not significant
The effect of sense of belonging on the visits of mother to Posyandu park	0,872	Not significant
The effect of bridging social network on the visits of mother to Posyandu park	0,001	Significant
The effect of feeling of trust and safety on the visits of mother to Posyandu park	0,986	Not significant
The effect of reciprocity on the visits of mother to Posyandu park	0,015	Significant

Table 2 shows that the determinant of the visits of mother to Posyandu park were the education level, participation, proactivity citizen power, bridging social network, and reciprocity.

IV. DISCUSSION

Based on results of study, it can be concluded that education, participation, proactivity, partnerships, and reciprocity; significantly influence the visits of mothers to Posyandu park. According Notoatmodjo (2010), a problem that has been happening is that people do not understand fully the benefits of Posyandu park. They usually reluctant to visit the Posyandu park held regularly every month. The behavior of individuals to participate actively in Posyandu park utilization, may be influenced by several factors, such as level of education, level of knowledge, work, and gender.

Notoatmodjo (2010), explains that behavior based on knowledge will be more lasting than the behavior that is not based on knowledge. Ignorance of the purpose and benefits of Posyandu park can cause misunderstandings, which ultimately lead to poor the visits of mother to the Posyandu park. When people have an adequate level of knowledge about posyandu, then there will be a positive attitude towards it, and eventually they will participate voluntarily in Posyandu activities. The level of knowledge also affect the behavior of a person. The higher the level of knowledge a person has, the higher their consciousness to participate in a project or activity (including the visit to Posyandu park activities).

Relating to the role of factors that are part of the social capital, Putnam (1995) explains that social capital is a binder for each individual, in the form of norms, trust and networks, resulting in mutually beneficial cooperation, in order to achieve shared goals. It also implies that the necessary existence of a social network (networks of civic engagement) and norms that encourage the productivity of the community. Even further, Putnam loosen the meaning of horizontal association, not only gives desirable outcomes, but also undesirable outcome.

V. CONCLUSION

The determinant of the visits of mother to “Posyandu park” in Magetan District, East Java Province, Indonesia were the education level, participation, proactivity citizen power, bridging social network, and reciprocity.

References

1. Health Department of Magetan District, 2013. Health Profile of Magetan District. Magetan: Health Department of Magetan District.
2. Health Department of Magetan District and Education Department of Magetan District, 2014. Annual Report of Posyandu Park in Magetan District. Magetan: Health Department of Magetan District and Education Department of Magetan District.
3. Health Department of East Java Province, 2014. Technical Guidelines for The Implementation of Posyandu in East Java. Surabaya: Health Department of East Java Province.
4. Notoatmodjo, S., 2010. Health Promotion, Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
5. Notoatmodjo, S., 2010. Methodology of Research in Health. Revised edition. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
6. Putnam, R.D. 1995. Turning In, Turning Out: The Strange Disappearance of Social Capital in America. *Political Science and Politics* 28.