

ABSTRAK

HAIKAL IMTIAZ RABBANI. 2026. Efektivitas Program Desa Siaga Di Desa Cipaku Kecamatan Cipaku Kabupaten Ciamis. Program Studi Administrasi Publik. Fakultas Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik (FISIP). Universitas Galuh.

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh belum efektifnya pelaksanaan Program Desa Siaga di Desa Cipaku Kecamatan Cipaku Kabupaten Ciamis. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengamati dan memahami efektivitas Program Desa Siaga dalam meningkatkan kesehatan masyarakat desa. Penelitian menggunakan metode deskriptif dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Data yang digunakan terdiri atas data primer dan data sekunder yang diperoleh dari delapan informan, yaitu Kaur Kesejahteraan, Bidan Desa Cipaku, Kader Kesehatan Desa Cipaku, dua orang tokoh masyarakat, dan tiga orang masyarakat. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui studi kepustakaan dan studi lapangan berupa observasi serta wawancara. Analisis data dilakukan melalui tahapan reduksi data, penyajian data, dan verifikasi data.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Program Desa Siaga di Desa Cipaku belum berjalan secara efektif. Ketidakefektifan program terlihat pada dimensi perspektif sistem dan dimensi tekanan pada perilaku manusia dalam susunan organisasi yang masih belum optimal. Sementara itu, dimensi optimalisasi tujuan telah berjalan dengan baik. Hambatan yang ditemukan meliputi kesulitan memperoleh sumber daya manusia yang memenuhi kualifikasi sebagai kader kesehatan, kurang lengkapnya fasilitas kesehatan pada beberapa posyandu, rendahnya pemahaman masyarakat mengenai pentingnya upaya peningkatan kesehatan, rendahnya kesadaran masyarakat untuk mengikuti sosialisasi Program Desa Siaga, kurangnya keterlibatan masyarakat dalam menentukan waktu dan tempat pelaksanaan sosialisasi, serta metode penyampaian materi yang cenderung monoton. Upaya yang dapat dilakukan meliputi peningkatan kapasitas kader kesehatan melalui pelatihan berkelanjutan, penyediaan fasilitas kesehatan melalui anggaran pemerintah desa, optimalisasi pemanfaatan fasilitas yang tersedia, peningkatan partisipasi masyarakat dalam kegiatan sosialisasi, serta penggunaan metode penyampaian materi yang lebih menarik dan mudah dipahami. Dengan demikian, diperlukan sinergi antara pemerintah desa, tenaga kesehatan, dan masyarakat untuk meningkatkan efektivitas Program Desa Siaga.

Kata kunci: Efektivitas Program, Desa Siaga, Kesehatan Masyarakat.

ABSTRACT

HAIKAL IMTIAZ RABBANI. 2026. *The Effectiveness of the Desa Siaga Program in Cipaku Village, Cipaku District, Ciamis Regency*. Public Administration Study Program. Faculty of Social and Political Sciences (FISIP). Galuh University.

This research is motivated by the ineffective implementation of the Desa Siaga Program in Cipaku Village, Cipaku District, Ciamis Regency. The purpose of this study is to observe and understand the effectiveness of the Desa Siaga Program in improving rural community health. The study uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The data used consist of primary and secondary data obtained from eight informants, namely the Head of Welfare Affairs, the midwife of Cipaku Village, health cadres of Cipaku Village, two community leaders, and three community members. Data collection techniques were carried out through literature study and field study in the form of observation and interviews. Data analysis was conducted through stages of data reduction, data presentation, and data verification.

The results of the study indicate that the Desa Siaga Program in Cipaku Village has not been implemented effectively. The ineffectiveness of the program is evident in the system perspective dimension and the dimension of pressure on human behavior within the organizational structure, which are still not optimal. Meanwhile, the goal optimization dimension has been implemented well. The obstacles found include difficulties in obtaining human resources who meet the qualifications as health cadres, incomplete health facilities in several posyandu, low public understanding of the importance of health improvement efforts, low public awareness to participate in Desa Siaga Program socialization, lack of community involvement in determining the time and place of socialization activities, and the delivery methods of materials that tend to be monotonous. Efforts that can be undertaken include improving the capacity of health cadres through continuous training, providing health facilities through village government budgets, optimizing the use of available facilities, increasing community participation in socialization activities, and using more engaging and easily understood methods of material delivery. Therefore, synergy between the village government, health workers, and the community is needed to improve the effectiveness of the Desa Siaga Program.

Keywords: Program Effectiveness, Desa Siaga, Public Health.