

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Efikasi diri dapat memengaruhi kemampuan kader Posyandu dalam memberikan edukasi pencegahan *stunting*, sehingga dapat berdampak pada ibu penerima edukasi. Pada penelitian sebelumnya, masih ditemukan adanya kemampuan kader Posyandu dalam memberikan edukasi yang kurang. Maka dari itu, dibutuhkan penelitian yaitu mengetahui adanya hubungan efikasi diri dengan kemampuan kader Posyandu dalam memberikan edukasi pencegahan *stunting* pada ibu dengan anak usia 6-24 bulan.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui hubungan efikasi diri dengan kemampuan kader Posyandu dalam memberikan edukasi pencegahan *stunting* pada ibu dengan anak usia 6-24 bulan.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan *cross-sectional* dengan *proportional sampling*. Total responden adalah 42 kader Posyandu Kelurahan Candinbinangun. Analisis bivariat menggunakan *Spearman rank*. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah GSES yang telah dimodifikasi oleh peneliti sebelumnya dan instrumen kemampuan kader Posyandu dalam memberikan edukasi pencegahan *stunting* disusun oleh peneliti. Pengambilan data dilakukan pada Bulan Maret 2023.

Hasil: Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara efikasi diri dan kemampuan kader Posyandu dalam memberikan edukasi pencegahan *stunting* dengan nilai p 0,029 ($<0,05$). Setiap domain kemampuan, yaitu kemampuan afektif memiliki hubungan dengan efikasi diri kader Posyandu dengan nilai p 0,020 ($<0,05$). Sedangkan kemampuan kognitif dan kemampuan psikomotorik tidak memiliki hubungan dengan efikasi diri kader Posyandu dengan nilai $p > 0,05$.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara efikasi diri dan kemampuan kader Posyandu dalam memberikan edukasi pencegahan *stunting*. Kemampuan afektif berhubungan dengan efikasi diri kader Posyandu, sedangkan kemampuan kognitif dan kemampuan psikomotorik tidak memiliki hubungan dengan efikasi diri kader Posyandu.

Kata kunci: edukasi, efikasi diri, kader Posyandu, kemampuan, dan *stunting*

ABSTRACT

Background: Self-efficacy can affect the ability of Posyandu cadres to provide education on stunting prevention, which can impact mothers who receive the education. Previous research has identified deficiencies in the ability of Posyandu cadres to provide education. Therefore, research is needed to determine the relationship between self-efficacy and the ability of Posyandu cadres to provide education about stunting prevention for mothers with children aged 6-24 months.

Objective: Knowing the relationship between self-efficacy and the ability of Posyandu cadres in providing education about stunting prevention for mothers with children aged 6-24 months.

Method: This study used a cross-sectional design with proportional sampling. The total respondents were 42 Posyandu cadres from Candibinangun Sub-District. Bivariate analysis used Spearman rank. The instruments used were the modified GSES by previous researchers, and an instrument on the ability of Posyandu cadres to provide stunting prevention education developed by the researchers. Data collection was conducted in March 2023.

Result: There is a significant relationship between self-efficacy and the ability of Posyandu cadres to provide stunting prevention education with a p-value of 0,029 ($<0,05$). Each domain of ability, namely affective ability, shows a significant relationship with the self-efficacy of Posyandu cadres with p-value of 0,020 ($<0,05$). However, there is no significant relationship between cognitive abilities and psychomotor abilities with the self-efficacy of Posyandu cadres, as the p-values are above 0,05.

Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between self-efficacy and the ability of Posyandu cadres in providing stunting prevention education. Affective abilities are related to the self-efficacy of Posyandu cadres, while cognitive abilities and psychomotor abilities have no relationship with the self-efficacy of Posyandu cadres.

Keywords: ability, education, Posyandu cadres, self-efficacy, and stunting