

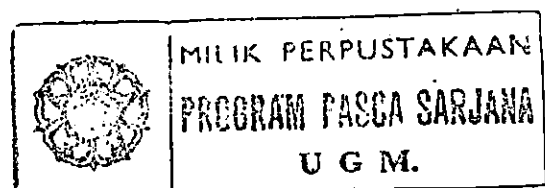
## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang.** Kebijakan penempatan bidan di desa baik yang berstatus PNS maupun PTT oleh pemerintah dimaksudkan untuk mempercepat penurunan akan kesakitan, angka kematian ibu dan anak. Di lapangan sering dijumpai permasalahan-permasalahan yang berhubungan dengan pelayanan bidan di desa terutama bidan di desa PTT. Ada bidan di desa PTT yang selama bertugas belum pernah melayani pertolongan persalinan, dan sering meninggalkan tugas selama sehari-hari bahkan berbulan-bulan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan kinerja bidan di desa PNS dan PTT dalam melaksanakan kegiatan antenatal, dan hubungan antara faktor-faktor keterampilan, pengetahuan, motivasi, supervisi dan kompensasi dengan kinerja bidan.

**Metode Penelitian.** Jenis penelitian adalah observasional dengan rancangan *cross sectional*, tentang kinerja bidan di desa dalam melaksanakan kegiatan antenatal di wilayah Lembah Palu Kabupaten Donggala. Subjek penelitian adalah bidan di desa PNS dan PTT dengan masa kerja minimal 2 tahun. populasi bidan desa di wilayah Lembah Palu Kabupaten Donggala sebanyak 269 orang yang terdiri dari bidan di desa PNS 79 orang dan bidan di desa PTT 190 orang. Dari jumlah tersebut didapatkan sampel 77 orang bidan di desa PNS dan 77 orang bidan di desa PTT. Analisis data dilakukan secara deskriptif dengan uji statistik. Uji statistik yang digunakan adalah korelasi *product moment*, analisis *multiple regression* dan uji t.

**Hasil Penelitian.** Berdasarkan hasil korelasi *pearson's product moment* untuk keterampilan, pengetahuan, motivasi, supervisi dan kompensasi mempunyai hubungan kinerja dengan bidan di desa PNS. Sedangkan untuk bidan di desa PTT pengetahuan dan motivasi tidak mempunyai hubungan dengan kinerja bidan di desa. Berdasarkan hasil uji t ternyata motivasi dan kompensasi yang mempunyai perbedaan antara bidan di desa PNS dan PTT, sedangkan variabel yang lainnya tidak ada perbedaan. Penatalaksanaan kegiatan antenatal, kepatuhan terhadap standar pelayanan dan cakupan program kesehatan ibu dan anak. Berdasarkan hasil uji t tidak ada perbedaan antara bidan di desa PNS dengan bidan di desa PTT. Untuk standar kepatuhan pada pelayanan antenatal baik bidan di desa PNS maupun PTT dikategorikan baik atau patuh menurut kriteria Balitbangkes Depkes RI.

**Kesimpulan.** Ada hubungan bermakna antara keterampilan, pengetahuan, motivasi dan kompensasi untuk bidan di desa PNS sedangkan bidan di desa PTT keterampilan, supervisi dan kompensasi yang mempunyai hubungan bermakna. Penatalaksanaan kegiatan antenatal, kepatuhan terhadap standar pelayanan dan cakupan program kesehatan ibu dan anak tidak ada perbedaan antara bidan di desa PNS dan PTT.



## ABSTRACT

**Background:** The government's policy of distributing rural midwives, who are either state-employee or part-time, is aimed at speeding up the decrease of the number of patients, mother's and child mortality. There are many problems related to rural midwives especially part-time rural midwives. There is part-time rural midwife during undertaking have never served help of delivery and often leave duty during several days even several months. This study was aimed at finding out the performance of state-employee and part-time rural midwives in doing the antenatal activities, and relation between skills, knowledge, motivation, supervision and compensation factors with miwives performance.

**Methods:** This was an observational study with a cross-sectional approach, with performance of state-employee and part-time rural midwives in doing the antenatal activities in Lembah Palu, Donggala Regency. The subjects were state-employee and part-time rural midwives with 2 years work experience. The population of rural midwife in Lembah Palu, Donggal Regency were 269 consisted 79 state-employee rural midwives and 190 part-time rural midwives. The samples were 77 state-employee rural midwives and 77 part-time rural midwives. The data were analyzed descriptively using a statistical test. It used product-moment correlation test, multiple regression analysis and t-test.

**Results:** Based on the Pearson's product moment, skills, knowledge, motivation, supervision and compensation show significant relationship with performance of state-employee rural midwives. Meanwhile knowledge and motivation of part-time rural midwives showed insignificant relation with rural midwives. Based on the t-test showed that there are differences between motivation and compansation of state-employee and part-time rural midwives, while other variables there are no difference. The management of antenatal activities, the compliance of standard services and coverage of mother and child health service, based on the result of t-test, there are significant difference between state-employee rural midwives and part-time rural midwives. The standard of compliance for antenatal services among state-employee and part-time rural midwives was categorized moderately compliant and compliant according to the criteria of Balitbangkes Department of Health, Republic of Indonesia.

**Conclusion:** There are significant relationship of skills, knowledge, motivation, supervision and compensation for state-employee rural midwives, while part-time rural midwives show significant relation of skills, supervision and compensation. The management of antenatal activities, the compliance of standard services and coverage of mother and child health service show undifference between state-employee midwives and part-time midwives.

