

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Pemerintah membentuk perawat desa untuk meningkatkan kesehatan masyarakat. Perawat desa dalam menjalankan peran dan tugasnya memerlukan kemampuan dalam memberdayakan masyarakat. Persepsi dapat memengaruhi keefektifitasan peran perawat desa. Ketidakmampuan perawat dalam memberdayakan masyarakat dapat mengakibatkan pengambilan keputusan yang kurang tepat dan meningkatkan komplikasi penyakit di masyarakat. Hingga saat ini, belum ada penelitian terkait persepsi perawat desa terhadap kemampuan dalam memberdayakan masyarakat.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui gambaran persepsi perawat desa terhadap kemampuan dalam memberdayakan masyarakat secara umum serta melihat gambaran berdasarkan domain dan karakteristik demografi.

Metode: Merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan jenis *descriptive survey* menggunakan desain *cross-sectional*. Responden dipilih secara *consecutive sampling* ($n=110$) dari Program *One Village One Nurse* (OVON), Ketuk Pintu Layani Dengan Hati (KPLDH), dan Pondok Kesehatan Desa (Ponkesdes). Data persepsi perawat desa terhadap kemampuan dalam memberdayakan masyarakat dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner *Individual Community-Related Empowerment (ICRE) Indonesian Version*.

Hasil: Perawat desa memiliki persepsi tinggi terhadap kemampuannya dalam memberdayakan masyarakat sebesar 66,4%. Perawat KPLDH (69,8%) dan Ponkesdes (80%) menunjukkan persepsi tinggi, perawat OVON memiliki persepsi rendah (55,6%). Persepsi tinggi terlihat pada semua domain *self-efficacy* (64,5%), *intention* (79,1%), *participation* (76,4%), *motivation* (86,4%), dan *critical awareness* (81,8%), meskipun *self-efficacy* memiliki persentase terendah.

Kesimpulan: Kemampuan perawat desa dalam memberdayakan masyarakat tergolong tinggi, meskipun domain *self-efficacy* memiliki persentase terendah. Perlu upaya peningkatan kemampuan perawat desa dalam memberdayakan masyarakat khususnya pada aspek *self-efficacy*.

Kata kunci: ICRE, kemampuan dalam memberdayakan masyarakat, perawat desa

ABSTRACT

Background: The government established village nurses to improve community health. Village nurses, in carrying out their roles and duties, require the ability to empower the community. Perceptions can influence the effectiveness of village nurse's roles. Inability to empower the community can result in poor decision-making and increased disease complications in society. To date, there has been no research on village nurse's perceptions of their ability to empower the community.

Objective: To describe the perceptions of village nurses regarding their ability to empower the community in general and to analyze these perceptions based on domains and demographic characteristics.

Methods: This study is a quantitative descriptive survey using a cross-sectional design. Respondents were selected through consecutive sampling (n=110) from the One Village One Nurse (OVON) Program, Ketuk Pintu Layani Dengan Hati (KPLDH), and Village Health Posts (Ponkesdes). Data on village nurse's perceptions of their ability to empower the community were collected using the Individual Community-Related Empowerment (ICRE) Indonesian Version questionnaire.

Results: Village nurses had a high perception of their ability to empower the community, with 66.4% reporting positive perceptions. Nurses from KPLDH (69.8%) and Ponkesdes (80%) demonstrated high perceptions, while OVON nurses reported lower perceptions (55.6%). High perceptions were observed across all domains: self-efficacy (64.5%), intention (79.1%), participation (76.4%), motivation (86.4%), and critical awareness (81.8%), although self-efficacy had the lowest percentage.

Conclusion: The ability of village nurses to empower the community is generally high, although the self-efficacy domain had the lowest percentage. Efforts are needed to enhance the capacity of village nurses, particularly in terms of self-efficacy.

Keywords: ability to empower the community, ICRE, village nurse