

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM THROUGH THE ERMA RW.05 POSYANDU IN LEDENG VILLAGE, CIDADAP DISTRICT, BANDUNG CITY

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Abstract

This study aims to examine the implementation of andragogical principles in the learning process of adult participants in the Dauroh Qolbiyah (DQ) program. Using a qualitative approach and case study method, the research explores how adult learning strategies are applied by ustadz (teachers) and musyrif/musyriefah (mentors) in delivering spiritual content through participatory, reflective, and contextually relevant methods. The findings reveal that experience-based learning, the habituation of worship practices, and spaces for discussion and self-reflection foster intrinsic motivation, spiritual awareness, and character transformation. The contextual application of andragogy makes this program effective as a model of non-formal education that integrates cognitive, affective, and spiritual dimensions holistically.

Keywords: Andragogy, Adult Learning, Spiritual Transformation

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji implementasi prinsip-prinsip andragogi dalam proses pembelajaran peserta dewasa di Program Dauroh Qolbiyah. Menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode studi kasus, penelitian ini mengeksplorasi bagaimana pendekatan pembelajaran orang dewasa diterapkan oleh para ustadz dan musyrif/ah dalam menyampaikan materi spiritual secara partisipatif, reflektif, dan relevan dengan kehidupan peserta. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa pembelajaran berbasis pengalaman, pembiasaan ibadah, serta ruang untuk diskusi dan refleksi diri mampu menumbuhkan motivasi intrinsik, kesadaran spiritual, dan transformasi karakter peserta. Penerapan andragogi secara kontekstual menjadikan program ini efektif sebagai model pendidikan nonformal yang menyentuh aspek kognitif, afektif, dan spiritual secara terpadu.

Kata kunci: Andragogi, Pembelajaran Orang Dewasa, Transformasi Spiritual

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INTRODUCTION

Community empowerment is a key pillar of sustainable development, especially in improving the quality of life and welfare of the community. One concrete form of this empowerment is through Integrated Service Posts (Posyandu), which serve as community institutions at the village or sub-district level. Posyandu provide basic services, particularly in the areas of maternal and child health and community nutrition.

In West Java Province, there are more than 53,000 active Posyandu, with around 83% of their cadres having received training. This shows the local government's commitment to

strengthening the Posyandu institution as the spearhead of public health services (DPMD West Java Province, 2023). Theoretically, community empowerment refers to the process of increasing the capacity of individuals and groups to make choices and turn those choices into desired actions (Raharjo, 2015). In the context of Posyandu, this empowerment is reflected through cadre training, the provision of facilities and infrastructure, and policy support from the government.

The West Java Provincial Government has implemented various programs to strengthen Posyandu, one of which is through West Java Governor Regulation No. 66 of 2020 concerning Posyandu Revitalization. This program aims to increase the institutional capacity of Posyandu, support community empowerment, and ensure the sustainability of basic public health services (DPMD West Java Province, 2021). However, in its implementation, there are still various challenges. Based on direct observations at the Erma RW 05 Posyandu, Ledeng Village, Cidadap District, Bandung City, it was found that several cadres had not received further training, and there were limitations in funding for operational activities. This shows the gap between the policies that have been designed and the real conditions in the field.

Previous studies also show that strengthening the Posyandu institution requires revitalization and cross-sectoral synergy in order to respond to the increasingly complex challenges of community service (Aryatri, 2025). Therefore, it is important to conduct a policy analysis of the Posyandu strengthening program in West Java Province, including a SWOT analysis, in order to evaluate its effectiveness, obstacles, and potential for future development.

METHODS

The research method used in this study is qualitative, utilizing interviews and observation as the main sources of data collection. Interviews were conducted to gain an in-depth understanding of the implementation of Posyandu activities from the perspective of actors directly involved, particularly Posyandu cadres and neighborhood association (RW) representatives. Through interviews, the researchers sought to explore the views, experiences, and various challenges faced in organizing Posyandu as part of community empowerment efforts at the local level. The type of interview used was semi-structured, with open-ended questions that allowed for adjustments according to the context and characteristics of each informant. This approach was chosen because it provided space for informants to convey information in a reflective and in-depth manner, including practical aspects that are often not documented in formal data, thereby enriching the researchers' understanding of the reality in the field (Raharjo, 2015).

In addition to interviews, observations were conducted directly by visiting the Posyandu activity location, namely Posyandu Erma RW 05, Ledeng Village, Cidadap District, Bandung City, during service hours. These observations focused on various aspects of the activity implementation, including program flow, availability and utilization of facilities, community participation levels, and patterns of interaction between cadres and service users. Through observation, researchers obtained an empirical picture of the social dynamics occurring in the field, including actual practices that were not always revealed through interviews. The data from the observation was then used to complement and compare the findings from the interviews, thereby strengthening the analysis and increasing the validity of the understanding of the effectiveness of the Posyandu program in the context of community empowerment.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

This study was conducted at the ERMA RW.05 Posyandu in Ledeng Village, Cidadap District, Bandung City. Data collection was carried out through interviews with the local RW secretary, Posyandu cadres, and one of the service users. The findings are presented based on the main themes of the interview questions.

This study was conducted at the ERMA RW 05 Posyandu, Ledeng Village, Cidadap District, Bandung City, with the aim of obtaining an empirical description of the implementation of the Posyandu strengthening program and the accompanying dynamics at the community level. Data collection was carried out through in-depth interviews with the RW 05 Secretary, the Head of the Posyandu Cadres, several active cadres, and one of the residents who uses the Posyandu services. The research results were then presented based on the main themes that emerged from the interview guide, so as to represent the perspectives of the program managers, implementers, and beneficiaries.

Based on the views of community leaders, the Posyandu is understood as a community-based health service institution that plays a strategic role in supporting the welfare of residents. The Secretary of RW 05 said that the existence of the ERMA Posyandu is very beneficial because it reaches various target groups, from toddlers and mothers to the elderly. Although the Posyandu activities for adolescents are not currently active, the routine activities for toddlers and the elderly are still carried out consistently and receive strong support from residents, especially mothers. This support is reflected in the level of community attendance and their involvement in every service activity.

In terms of program implementation, the Head of Posyandu explained that Posyandu ERMA has a management structure divided into two, namely ERMA A and ERMA B, each of which serves several neighborhoods out of a total of seven neighborhoods in RW 05. This division of management does not affect the substance of the program, because all activities and services provided are uniform. The programs implemented include Maternal and Child Health (KIA), toddler weighing, maternal and child health checks, immunizations, diarrhea management, family planning programs, and balanced nutrition. This demonstrates a systematic effort to maintain equal services for all residents in the area.

Regarding the capacity building of cadres, the interviews showed that most of the training was facilitated by the community health center (puskesmas), with materials covering balanced nutrition, stunting management, and the importance of immunization. This training was considered relevant and applicable, helping cadres to carry out their service duties more accurately and confidently. Support from the sub-district government is facilitative in nature, particularly in responding to technical needs submitted by cadres. Meanwhile, Posyandu operational funding comes from government funds and community contributions, which are used for activity needs, including the provision of PMT for toddlers.

Significant changes following the Posyandu strengthening program have been felt particularly in terms of facilities and infrastructure. The cadre leader said that the previously simple equipment has now been upgraded with digital scales and more accurate height measuring devices. These improvements in facilities have contributed to the effectiveness and efficiency of services, as well as improving the quality of child growth and development monitoring.

However, challenges remain, particularly regarding the low participation of some parents in immunization programs and stunting management. To overcome this, cadres take a persuasive approach by visiting residents' homes directly. This effort demonstrates the cadres' commitment to ensuring the continuity of services. From the perspective of service users, Posyandu is considered very helpful because it is easily accessible and close to where they live. Residents also feel that there has been an improvement in service and facility quality, and they appreciate the active role of cadres who proactively reach out to the community.

Discussion

This study aims to analyze the implementation of the Posyandu institutional strengthening policy in RW 05, Ledeng Village, Bandung City. The interview results obtained were then analyzed based on the theoretical framework that had been developed. This discussion covers the relationship between empirical results and theories on public policy, community empowerment, community-based services, the role of cadres, program evaluation, and institutional capacity.

Based on the research findings, this analysis examines the implementation of the ERMA RW 05 Posyandu strengthening policy by linking field findings to the theoretical framework and relevant previous research results. In general, the results show that the Posyandu strengthening program has been running and has had a positive impact on the community, although it still faces a number of limitations in terms of actor involvement and institutional capacity building.

From the perspective of public policy implementation, the research findings show that the policy to strengthen Posyandu has been implemented in practice through the provision of facilities, funding, and training for cadres. However, the benefits of the program have not been fully felt equally by all stakeholders. This condition is in line with Dunn's (2003) view, which emphasizes that the success of public policy implementation is largely determined by coordination between actors, clarity of roles, and active community participation. The limited involvement of RW and RT in program planning indicates that the implementation process still needs to be strengthened to be more inclusive and collaborative. In addition, funding support from the government and community contributions reflect the practice of decentralization as stipulated in Law Number 23 of 2014, in which local governments have the authority to formulate and implement policies that are adaptive to local needs. These findings indicate that decentralization has provided space for village governments and communities to play an active role, although institutional capacity at the local level still needs to be improved.

The ERMA Posyandu can also be understood as a tangible form of community-based basic service institutions. The services provided, such as maternal and child health, immunization, and nutrition education, are in line with the concept of community-based health care, which places the community as the main actor in the planning and implementation of services (Triyanto & Susanti, 2021). The division of management into two units, namely ERMA A and ERMA B, demonstrates a local initiative to expand the reach of services and ensure that all neighborhood units (RT) are served equally. This reinforces the argument that a community-based approach can increase program effectiveness because it is more responsive to local needs and fosters a sense of ownership among the community.

The aspect of community empowerment is also strongly evident in the implementation of the Posyandu program. Cadres not only play a technical role, but also act as motivators, educators, and liaisons between the community and formal health services. The involvement of cadres in

training, data collection, and community education reflects a process of continuous empowerment. This is in line with Raharjo's (2015) view, which emphasizes that empowerment is a social learning process that aims to increase the capacity of individuals and groups to make independent decisions. A similar view is also expressed by Hulme and Turner (1990), who emphasize that empowerment requires capacity building, access to resources, and community confidence. The high level of participation of mothers in Posyandu activities indicates meaningful participation, as emphasized by Amelia et al. (2020) that the success of community-based service programs is greatly influenced by the level of active involvement of the community as beneficiaries and supporters of the program.

In terms of institutional capacity, the results of the study show efforts to strengthen through cadre training, modernization of equipment, and guidance from community health centers. Improvements in facilities and infrastructure, such as the use of digital scales and more accurate measuring instruments, support the quality of service and accuracy of child growth and development monitoring. These findings are in line with the concept of capacity building proposed by Permatasari et al. (2022), which states that the success of Posyandu is greatly influenced by the quality of human resources, technological support, and a sustainable guidance system. However, challenges still arise in the socio-communicative aspect, especially in dealing with the rejection of immunization by some residents. This shows that increasing technical capacity needs to be balanced with strengthening communication skills, advocacy, and a more persuasive social approach.

In terms of program evaluation, the mechanisms implemented by cadres tend to be informal, such as routine reporting and direct monitoring through home visits. This practice demonstrates evaluative awareness at the field implementer level. When viewed from the CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product) evaluation model, these activities reflect evaluation in terms of process and product, particularly in ensuring that services continue to run and program targets are monitored (Stufflebeam, 2003). However, limitations in the documentation and reporting system mean that evaluation cannot yet be carried out systematically and in a standardized manner, potentially affecting the validity of data and evidence-based decision-making.

Based on SWOT analysis, ERMA Posyandu has key strengths in facility support, community participation, and regular activities. On the other hand, weaknesses lie in cadre administrative capacity, unequal community participation, and limited involvement of RW and RT structures. Opportunities for development are open through improved cadre training, cross-sector collaboration, and development of Posyandu as a family education center. Meanwhile, threats arise from dependence on government support, suboptimal cadre regeneration, and differences in community awareness levels between regions. By understanding these dynamics, policies to strengthen Posyandu need to be directed more strategically to strengthen institutional capacity, expand participation, and ensure the sustainability of community-based services.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the implementation of the Posyandu institutional strengthening program at Posyandu Erma RW 05, Ledeng Village, it can be concluded that this program has made a real contribution to supporting community-based primary health care. Posyandu plays an active role in providing services such as monitoring the growth and development of toddlers, immunizations, and nutrition education for mothers and children. Posyandu cadres show high dedication in carrying out their duties, including directly approaching the community to increase participation.

Although the Posyandu institutional strengthening program has had a positive impact, there are still challenges in the field, such as low participation by some residents, especially in immunization and stunting prevention programs. Other challenges include gaps in ongoing technical training and limitations in reporting and data collection. However, government support through training and the provision of facilities, as well as the active role of the community, have been important assets in maintaining the sustainability of this program.

Overall, the Posyandu institutional strengthening program implemented in this region has shown good effectiveness, with some aspects that need to be continuously improved. Collaboration between cadres, the community, and the local government is key to the program's future success.

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