

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh permasalahan partisipasi masyarakat yang belum optimal dan adanya keluhan terhadap kualitas layanan di Posyandu Anggrek, Desa Rayeuk Jawa. Kondisi ini menimbulkan pertanyaan mengenai efektivitas program dalam menjalankan amanat Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 19 Tahun 2011 sebagai pusat pengintegrasian layanan sosial dasar, bukan sekadar pos kesehatan. Untuk menganalisis efektivitas tersebut, penelitian ini mengadopsi kerangka teori efektivitas organisasi dari Duncan yang berfokus pada tiga dimensi: pencapaian tujuan, integrasi, dan adaptasi. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode studi kasus, di mana data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara mendalam dengan informan kunci (kader, bidan desa, tenaga gizi, kepala desa, dan ibu balita) serta analisis dokumen. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemahaman dan implementasi Posyandu Anggrek masih sangat terfokus pada layanan kesehatan dasar (KIA, Gizi, Imunisasi) dan belum mewujudkan integrasi layanan sosial yang lebih luas. Efektivitas program didukung oleh dedikasi kader dan adanya dukungan dana desa, namun secara signifikan dihambat oleh keterbatasan sumber daya (sarana, alat), rendahnya kesadaran sebagian masyarakat, kesulitan koordinasi praktis antar pelaksana, serta kapasitas adaptasi yang terbatas dalam merespons kebutuhan. Disimpulkan bahwa efektivitas pelayanan Posyandu masih terkendala oleh implementasi integrasi yang belum berjalan dan hambatan operasional yang nyata. Oleh karena itu, disarankan adanya peningkatan kapasitas kader, penguatan koordinasi lintas sektor, optimalisasi sosialisasi, perbaikan sarana, serta penajakan kemitraan secara bertahap.

Kata Kunci: *Efektivitas Posyandu, Balita, Partisipasi Masyarakat.*

ABSTRACT

This research is prompted by the suboptimal community participation and complaints regarding service quality at Posyandu Anggrek, Rayeuk Jawa Village. This situation raises questions about the program's effectiveness in fulfilling the mandate of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 19 of 2011 as a center for integrated basic social services, not merely a health post. To analyze this effectiveness, the study adopts Duncan's organizational effectiveness framework, focusing on three dimensions: goal achievement, integration, and adaptation. The research employs a qualitative approach with a case study method, where data were collected through in-depth interviews with key informants (cadres, village midwife, nutritionist, village head, and mothers of toddlers) and document analysis. The findings indicate that the understanding and implementation of Posyandu Anggrek remain heavily focused on basic health services (MCH, Nutrition, Immunization) and have not yet realized the broader integration of social services. Program effectiveness is supported by cadre dedication and the availability of village funds, but is significantly hindered by resource limitations (facilities, equipment), low awareness among parts of the community, practical coordination difficulties among implementers, and a limited adaptive capacity to respond to needs. It is concluded that the effectiveness of Posyandu services is still constrained by the unrealized implementation of integration and tangible operational barriers. Therefore, recommendations include enhancing cadre capacity, strengthening cross-sectoral coordination, optimizing socialization, improving facilities, and gradually exploring partnerships.

Keywords: *Posyandu Effectiveness, Toddler, Community Participation.*