

Wali Resti: Policy Innovation Based Social Capital and Gender Perspective to Reduce Maternal Mortality Rate (Case Study In Brebes Regency)

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Abstract

Brebes is the district with the highest maternal mortality rate in the province of Central Java. This study analyzes the " Wali Resti " an policy innovation to reduce maternal mortality. By using the gender analysis framework and elaborate social capital into the frame work, it is hoped this paper can describe the whole innovation and policies generated by community governance. This study uses qualitative research methods to the type of ethnography. Data collection techniques using participant observation, interviews and refer to the document. Informants a total of 11 people consisting of Wali Resti , pregnant women , heads of health centers, community leaders and family of pregnant women with the validity of the data using triangulation data. This study analyzed using gender analysis and analysis of interactive models in a span of 7 months. The results showed that the Wali Resti is an policy innovation based on social capital and gender perspective aimed at reducing maternal mortality. Wali resti describe typology Bridging Social capital is owned by residents of districts Sirampog . Wali Resti able to synergize participation , reciprocity , Trust, Social Norms and values in terms of women empowerment and reproductive health education in order to produce a healthy generation .

Keywords: *gender; maternal; policy innovation; social capital*

1. Introduction

The phenomenon of Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) gave birth in Indonesia showed a rising trend, and its development has reached an alarming stage. Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is one indicator of the success of national health development and global agreements (a sustainable Development Goals / SDGs). According to data from Indonesia Demographic Health Survey (IDHS), maternal mortality rate in Indonesia is still high when compared to other ASEAN countries, which amounted to 228 per 100,000 births hidup. Women in Indonesia still experienced many reproductive health problems derived from gender inequality conditions due to domination nlai-patriarchal. This condition has raised concerns that the SDGs targets to reduce Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in 2030 is difficult to be achieved .

Efforts to reduce the high maternal mortality rates, in fact is not enough just to do with medical technical approach. That is not enough just to provide health facilities and infrastructure were adequate in towns and villages. More than that reproductive health problems closely related to non-medical aspects of other communities concerned. On the one hand, the presence of midwives in urban and rural, paramedics, doctors clinic and other new innovations in the health sector has not been fully accepted by the public, so that the implementation is still facing many obstacles. Plus generally midwives, paramedics and doctors were deployed in the midst of society are less able to adapt to the population. This is due to the educational background and area of origin. On the other hand seems to be the poor are still likely to retain its traditional attitudes and behavior in dealing with health issues, especially those related to pregnancy and childbirth. In general, they prefer to go to the TBAs during delivery rather than go to a midwife or hospital. Such behavior rooted in the socio-cultural conditions of the society, which is economically and culturally limited capacity still maintain the traditional values of the heritage of his ancestors. It can be said that the direct cause of the high mortality rate of maternal is not only the lack of health infrastructure, but also due to the public perception itself on reproductive health which is based on traditional values in prenatal care and childbirth assistance. The problem is the latter that is interesting to observe in order to further our understanding of reproductive health in the community a fuller and deeper. Failed Programs government without involving the public requires innovation policy. One innovation that appears one of them is Wali Resti. Wali Resti innovation is accelerating decline in the maternal mortality rate in Brebes. This is a strategic program that can improve the health of mothers, infants and toddlers and their families in creating quality family. This article will describe what Wali Reti, Wali Resti Is an innovation policy? How is the process of formation Wali Resti as an innovation policy? And How Wali Resti using the Community as social capital. By using the gender analysis framework and elaborate social capital into the frame work, it is hoped

this paper can describe the whole innovation and policies generated by community governance. This study uses qualitative research methods to the type of ethnography. Data collection techniques using participant observation, interviews and refer to the document. Informants a total of 11 people consisting of Wali Resti, pregnant women, heads of health centers, community leaders and family of pregnant women with the validity of the data is using triangulation data. This study Analyzed using gender analysis and analysis of interactive models in a span of 7 months.

2. Discussion

2.1. Wali Resti : Policy Innovation

Innovation is an idea, practice, or object that is new to the people of the other adoption unit. It is very little meaning, as far as human behavior is concerned, whether a new idea is "objectively" measured by the time interval since first use or invention. Perceived newness of the idea for the individual determines the reaction to him. If the idea seems to be new to the individual, it is an innovation (Rogers 1983). As noted by The Australian National Audit Office (2009), Innovation in the context of the public sector has been defined as the creation and implementation of new processes, products, services, and delivery methods which resulted in a significant increase in efficiency, effectiveness or quality of the results. In short, innovation is the application of new ideas to produce better results. O'Sullivan & Dooley (2008), defines that Innovation is the process of making changes to something established by introducing something new that adds value to the customer. Innovation in the public sector is one street or even a "breakthrough" to tackle congestion and deadlock organizations in the public sector. Characteristics of systems in the public sector are static and rigid to be able to be disbursed through the transmission of a culture of innovation.

Innovation should reflect the results of constructive new thinking, so that will motivate individuals to build character and a new mindset as the apparatus of government administration, which is manifested in the form of public service professionalism that is different than before, not just run or abort routine tasks. Innovations are created for public services should be the responsibility of the organizers of the public service in any institution, even all personnel at every level of the organization are required to be able to understand the essence and benefits of these innovations, as well as be able to carry it out properly. Innovation is born will bring change to the organization. It can be concluded that the essence of which is contained in the term innovation is change. Wali Resti is an innovation in the field of health policy in order to reduce maternal mortality. Wali Resti stands for High-Risk guardian. That is an innovation policy which requires that a person with high-risk pregnant women should be accompanied by the minimum by one guardian or chaperone. Wali families here can be pregnant women, be it husband, sister, mother, sister, grandmother or relative. And others such as neighbors,

community leaders or someone outside the kinship of the expectant mother. They accompanied the start trimester of the first to the last. They will be responsible for all matters relating to the fulfillment of the nutrition and health of pregnant women to give birth later.

Wali Resti arises because it turns out the results showed that the maternal mortality determinan factor not only in the health sector, but it is larger (60%) in the non-health sector, One of them is the mother of knowledge. about the danger signs that may occur during pregnancy and childbirth. Still the behaviors that are not beneficial for the health of pregnant women and mothers helplessness in taking decisions related to pregnancy she lived.

The main purpose of the activity Wali Resti is to reduce maternal mortality by steps as follows: (1) Conduct a screening to pregnant women who have an increased risk associated with pregnancy, detection of the risk of pregnant women using a scorecard, (2) the recruitment guardian resti who comes from a family nearby, (3) mensosialisasi about resti guardian program for pregnant women at increased risk of health worker cadres and candidates companion, (4) Conducting assistance to pregnant women. Wali Resti in performing the tasks mentoring outline has the task, motivate pregnant women and families that pregnant women do regular inspections and timely, bringing pregnant women to check with the concierge (if necessary), early detection and monitoring the progress of pregnancy risk, motivating mother to be willing to be referred, if necessary, conduct outreach and counseling to pregnant women and families related to her pregnancy, monitor compliance of pregnant women drinking iron tablet and provide an explanation of the book KIA in pregnant women. While the task of assisting pregnant women Wali Resti time in preparing for childbirth is; momitavasi and ensure pregnant women only maternity health care workers, helped coordinate a village ambulance to refer the mother hmail referral if necessary, to help pregnant women and families in preparing for childbirth funds either maternity or other savings. Wali Resti can also do counseling of pregnant women in the place of delivery (if necessary) and provide a report on developments related to labor officers pregnant women.

As an innovation, the Wali Resti produce some effect significant changes. Sedukitnya four impacts resulting from implementation of the Guardians Resti as an innovation policy, namely: (1) The results (outcomes): a better performance than the results of the individual and society such as improved health, learning, safety, environmental sustainability; (2) Services (service): results of a service more meaningful, interesting and useful as experienced by the end user ie pregnant women (3) Productivity (productivity): improving the efficiency of internal how then Puskesmas and Dina related health helped by this innovation which manageable; And (4) democracy (democracy): Strengthening the

democratic citizen involvement and participation; ensure accountability, transparency and equality in society.

2.2. Wali Resti Describe Typology Bridging Social Capital

In the world of public health has developed a new understanding that the determinants of public health are complex. Besides influenced by economic factors, the role of environmental and social dynamics is seen as a factor capable of providing a major contribution to public health (Baum, 1999, Berntsson et al. 2006). Social capital according to Putnam (1993) in Setyawati & Alam (2010) is a sociological foundation of society capable of facilitating the community to work together and interact in an effort to gain the benefits of joint (mutual benefit). Social capital describes the locality which is indicated by how the public responds to the externalities from outside their communities. Wali Resti the realm of social capital is a type of social capital Bridging social capital, or if translated freely is the social capital that is bridging. Bridging social capital see the connection member of a group with other groups and not relationships with other members of the same group. Relationships in bridging social capital is more lax than in the relationship bonding social capital. Bridging social capital is very helpful in alleviating the issue of maternal mortality because it involves members of various groups.

According Hasbullah (2006), the organizing principles adopted are based on the universal principles of: (a) equality, (b) freedom, and (c) the values of pluralism and humanitarian (humanity, open and independent). The principle of equality, that every member of a community group has rights and obligations. Any decision by consensus, egalitarian groups of each group member. Leaders of community groups only carry out the agreements that have been determined by the group members. The principle of freedom, that every member of the group to speak freely, express opinions and ideas to develop the group. Created a climate of freedom which allows creative ideas emerge from the (group), namely members of diverse minds who would enrich the collective ideas that grow within the group. The principles of diversity and humanitarian, that the values of humanity, respect for the rights of individual members and others is a basic principle in the development of the association, group, group, or a society. A strong will to help others, feel the pain of others, berimpati of the situation of others, is the basics of humanitarian ideas. As a consequence, people who rely on bridging social capital is usually heterogeneous elements from a wide variety of cultural and ethnic backgrounds. Each member of the group have the same access to network connections or exit the group with the principle of equality, humanity, and freedom did. Bridging social capital will pave the way to more quickly develop the ability to create strong networking, mobilizing broader identity and reciprocity are more varied, and the accumulation of ideas that are more likely to develop in accordance with the principles of development more universally accepted. Following Coleman (1999), the typology of bridging social capital of society in its

movement more emphasis on Dimension fight for (fighting for). Namely that leads to the search for answers together to resolve the problems faced by the group (in certain circumstances, including problems in groups or problem that occurs outside the group). This means that people in the District Sirampog strive together to overcome the problem of high maternal mortality are high. They would escort the pregnant women from the first trimester to the last start. Remind each other, keeping each other. In certain circumstances soul more movement characterized by the spirit of the fight againts the nature confer resistance to the threat of the possibility of the collapse of the symbols and traditional beliefs embraced by community groups. In such communities have a sense of solidarity (solidarity making) is very high.

Wali Resti contructions typology bridging social capital (bridging social capital) that is capable of contributing to the development and advancement of people's power. In this context Wali Resti solidarity and succeeded in creating awareness among one group against the other to prevent maternal mortality. This is similar to the results of studies in many countries shows that with the growing forms of social capital that is bridging allows development in many dimensions of life, including health aspects. Wali Resti Able to synergize participation, reciprocity, trust, social norms and values in terms of women empowerment and reproductive health education in order to produce a healthy generation. Belief able to facilitate the community to work together and helping. Network of individuals in the community who have the trust has been conceived as an essential element of social cohesion. People who have high social capital tend to have many local friends who can be trusted to help them as needed, either by request or spontaneous action. Trust also can provide a response to the processes from the outside who will give to a community intervention. The potential risks are included in the community will be communicated by this belief as a form of prevention against adverse effects. This belief is able to facilitate the public to make the process of prevention, prevention, and an analysis of the entry of the new system (contingency action) (Giddens, 2001). Another aspect which is also a supporter typologies of social capital are the local wisdom of local communities. Local wisdom is that then presents the concept of independence in the community to resolve the issue of maternal mortality. Amien (2005) explains that the independence demonstrated the ability of any entity within a group to maintain and improve quality in order to maintain the continuity of its existence and also to always be able to participate in the process of renewal. This was also the local wisdom that ultimately became a bodyguard for a sustainable development of health in the environment. The independence of the bond into an entity that guarantees that there should be continuity of quality to future generations. Beginning with the health of pregnant women who awake from his knowledge, nutrition, finances and even the environment in which they live. The presence of red rice donations, MOU Automobile Usage Citizens for a replacement ambulance when pregnant women should immediately subsequent impact of maternity is made up of consciousness

Wali Resti. Society has a set of cultural values as a reference act and interact with fellow human beings, the natural environment and the owner of spiritual strength. Birth for people in rural and urban areas are part of the life cycle which has always been a very important event.

2.3 Wali Resti Public Policy Innovation With Deliberatif For Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability to meet the needs of future generations that includes economic, social, environmental and even cultural. Sustainable development implies already achieving social justice from generation to generation. Viewed from the other sense, sustainable development as a national development that preserve ecosystem functions and capabilities. In the social aspect of sustainable development implies the development dimension in humans in terms of interaction, interrelation and interdependesi. Are closely related. Sustainable development is intended to sustain the culture of a society so that society can still exist for menjalani life and have until the future.

Health and sustainable development are the two things are interrelated. The creation of a healthy society is one of the indicators in the successful application of the concept of sustainable development. Sustainable development emphasizes on solving the problem in an integrated and comprehensive. In relation to health, lowering maternal mortality can be done one of them with the support of the community. And Wali Resti is evidence

Maternal mortality rate issue not only in terms of vectors, but also need to integrate with a variety of aspects, such as socio-cultural community, government programs and policies are pro-people, as well as the environment. Finally, the most important thing in the efforts to solve increasingly complex health problems are with attention to the linkages of various dimensions of social, economic, and environmental and interdisciplinary approaches. Resti Wali is an innovation policy that is built on the framework of deliberative. The concept of deliberative public policy is in line with the policy of decentralization and communal nature masyarakat Indonesia. In the science of public administration, the emergence of deliberative conception of public policy can not be separated from the shift in orientation from government to governance on the one hand, and the manifestation of deliberative democracy in the process of public policy on the other.

In the perspective of governance, the locus of public administration is no longer limited to government agencies, but includes all institutions whose primary mission embodies publicness. This kind of organization is none other concerned organizations on shared problems and operate to achieve public purposes. That is, the concept of the public in public administration no longer be interpreted as an institution but rather on the orientation and values of publicness (Pesch, 2008). This implies that the public policy process requires the involvement of actors outside the state. The demand for quality policy that the higher

the more reminds us that the public policy process should involve actors wider outside actors in the executive and legislative branches as they may have information, experience, and tacit knowledge better than actors during this time has legitimate authority. Simon (1947) in Mardiyanta (2011) suggests that human rationality is very limited and the human ability to produce information in decision-making is also limited by itself anyway. Simon's opinion could certainly be one justification that the public policy process becomes more open and involving multi-stakeholders wider. The more competent stakeholders are represented in the public policy process will certainly make the rationality of the policy to be better. The latter is in line with thinking Surowiecki (2004) in his book "The Wisdom of Crowds: Why the Many are Smarter than the Few".

Wali Resti as innovation policy deliberative be a joint decision to address the issue of maternal mortality postscript become one of the goals of sustainable development. Due to being a decision that publicness then Mayor Resti become an innovation policy that will save at least one generation in the present for the future.

3. Conclusion

The Wali Resti is an policy innovation based on social capital and gender perspective aimed at reducing maternal mortality. Wali resti describe typology Bridging Social capital is owned by residents of districts Sirampog . Wali Resti able to synergize participation , reciprocity , Trust, Social Norms and values in terms of women empowerment and reproductive health education in order to produce a healthy generation . The Wali Resti adalah Inovasi Kebijakan berbasis derliberatif untuk pembangunan yang berkelanjutan.

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