The Effect of 'Papa Sehat' Public Service Innovation on Improving Student Health

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed to analyze the effect of the 'PAPA SEHAT' (Papan Kontrol Kesehatan) public service innovation on improving student health quality at SDN No. 190 Inpres Bura'ne, Galesong District, Takalar Regency. This study used quantitative with an instrument in the form of a questionnaire. The population in this study were the teachers and students of SDN No. 190 Inpres Bura'ne, Galesong District, Takalar Regency, and the number of samples was 50 respondents. The data collection techniques used were observation and questionnaires. The data analysis technique used *regression* analysis. The validity of the data was obtained through validity and reliability testing. The results of the regression coefficient on the variable t_{hitung} was 19.538 ≥ 2.010 so that H_o is rejected (accepted by H_a). It can be concluded that the PAPA SEHAT public service innovation variable (X) has a positive effect on the variable of improving student health quality (Y). Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that the PAPA SEHAT public service innovation has an important role to improve the student health quality at SDN No. 190 Inpres Bura'ne, Galesong District, Takalar Regency. The contribution of the influence of PAPA SEHAT public service innovation (X) to the improvement of the student health quality (Y) was seen from the R *square* of 0.888 which implies that the effect of the independent variable (improving student health quality) on the dependent variable (PAPA SEHAT public service innovation) was equal to 88.8%.

Keywords: Innovation, Public Service, PAPA SEHAT.

INTRODUCTION

Public service policy is one of the main dimensions in the science and practice of public service (Mustari, 2013). Public policy is analogous to the function of the brain in the human body because through this instrument all activities of the state, government, and community life are carried out by the bureaucracy in its service as a public service (Hill & Hupe, 2002; Rusdiana, 2014).

People always demand quality public services from bureaucrats, even though these demands are often not in line with expectations because empirically the public services that have occurred so far are characterized by: slow, expensive, and tiring. Such a tendency occurs because the community is still positioned as the party who serves, not the one who is served (Rengifurwarin, 2019). Public service reform by returning and supporting "servants" and "served" to their true meaning. The service that should be shown to the people who founded it, bureaucrats actually must provide the best service to the community (Anders, 2009; Kurniawan, 2016).

Law No. 25 of 2009 concerning public services is a law that regulates the principles of good governance which are the effectiveness of the functions of the government itself. Public services carried out by governments or effective corporations can strengthen democracy and human rights, promote economic prosperity, social cohesion, reduce poverty, increase environmental protection, be wise in the use of natural resources, deepen trust in government and public administration. Public service is an activity or series of activities in the context of fulfilling service needs by the laws and regulations for every citizen and resident of goods and services or administrative services provided by public service providers based on Ministerial Regulation No. 31 of 2014 (Rukayat, 2018).

Public service involves a very broad aspect of life. In the life of the state, the government has the function of providing various public services needed by the community, ranging from services in the form of regulation or other services to meet the needs of the community in the fields of education, health, utilities, and others (Mahsyar, 2011; Pestoff, 2018).

As a forum for education, school-age children at the pre-school, elementary, junior high, and high school levels are very different ages for children from adults. During this period, many health problems would determine the quality of children in the future. These health problems include general health, developmental disorders, behavioral disorders, and learning disorders. These health problems will generally hinder the achievement of student achievement in school.

In elementary school students (SD), the health problems faced are related to clean and healthy living behavior (PHBS) that have not been implemented properly, causing health problems, such as intestinal worms, diarrhea, and acute respiratory infections (ARI). According to data from the Ministry of Health, among 1000 residents 300 people contract diarrheal disease throughout the year, and based on the World Health Organization (WHO) every year 100,000 children in Indonesia die from diarrhea (Khairussari, 2018).

Health education in schools is very effective because most of the time children are in school (Bundy & Guyatt, 1996; Mulyadi et al., 2018). In addition to functioning as a place

of learning, schools must be a place that can improve the health status of students by improving clean and healthy living behavior (PHBS) and creating a healthy environment. School children are a very sensitive group to accept change or renewal because the group of school children is in a stage of growth and development. At this stage, the child is in a sensitive condition to the stimulus so that it is easy to be guided, directed, and instilled good habits, including the habit of clean and healthy living behavior (Notoatmodjo, 2005). The emergence of various diseases that often attack school-age children (aged 6-10 years), apparently generally related to PHBS. Therefore, instilling PHBS values in schools is an absolute necessity and can be done through an approach to teachers and parents.

In general, PAPA SEHAT's innovation has had a positive impact in improving the health level of the community, school members, especially students as the object as well as the object of the class healthy control board (Kartini et al., 2020). Because of their activities, they are aware of the importance of thinking about living clean and healthy in any environment. Learning gained from this innovation, students build self-confidence, responsibility, honesty, and foster active participation. This attitude becomes the capital for students to become agents of change for the application of PHBS in schools, homes, and communities. From habituation activities in schools that are carried out regularly, it is hoped that it can become a culture of clean and healthy living for students, both in any school environment in the community.

In 2018, one of the Public Service Innovations in Takalar Regency, namely PAPA SEHAT (Papan Kontrol Kesehatan) was successfully included in the TOP 40 Public Service Innovations in the public service innovation competition within the Ministry/Agency, Regional Government (Pemda), BUMN, and also BUMD. This Takalar Regency public service innovation is ranked 76th out of 1463 public service innovations from all over Indonesia that have passed the administrative stage after being evaluated by the Independent Panel Team.

PAPA SEHAT (Papan Kontrol Kesehatan) is an innovation initiated by the Education Office of Takalar Regency, in which every elementary school student makes a control board from used paper and makes a schedule for personal hygiene checks led by the General of Health. The General of Health is a student from SDN Inpres Bura'ne, Galesong District, Takalar Regency. This Health General was chosen with the criteria of a neat, clean appearance who can lead and influence his friends to behave in a clean and healthy life at school.

PAPA SEHAT's innovation was driven by an idea of how to change the mindset of students, teachers, parents, and the community about Clean and Healthy Life Behavior (PHBS), which previously students did not pay attention to the importance of healthy living behavior at school, at home and in the community (Wibowo, 2020). Based on these problems, in 2010 there was an innovation called PAPA SEHAT (Papan Kontrol Kesehatan) in schools. PAPA SEHAT is the application of the method of involving students in participatory monitoring. The trial started at SDN. No. 81 Kalukubodo (grade 6). The number of students is 37 people (Male 15, Female 22). Students participate in making Healthy Control Boards in the classroom using simple tools and used materials. General Health was chosen with the criteria of clean, neat appearance, able to lead and influence his friends to practice PHBS. In 2010, this innovation was successfully implemented in all classes, even at the cluster level.

PAPA SEHAT continues to be developed in 90 elementary schools (15,405 students) throughout Takalar district (2011). Barru and North Luwu districts were also replicated. In fact, this innovation has been introduced in Learning Sharing activities by a consortium of Program wise (unicef, dubai care, and save the children's) in the provinces of East Nusa Tenggara and Papua. The use of PAPA SEHAT results in increasingly visible results in the implementation of PHBS for students and has become a routine activity carried out until now. Learning gained from this innovation, students build self-confidence, responsibility, honesty, and foster active participation. This attitude becomes the capital for students to become agents of change (change agents) in the implementation of PHBS at school, at home and in the community.

The emergence of various diseases that often attack school-age children (aged 6-10 years), was generally related to PHBS. Therefore, planting PHBS values in schools is an absolute necessity and can be done through an approach to teachers and parents. If PHBS in schools is not implemented and does not run well, school children who are the next generation of the nation that needs to be maintained, improved, and protected will be more prone to various diseases such as intestinal worms, anemia, caries, diarrhea, TB, skin diseases, dental health and mouth, malnutrition, etc. There are health problems in students at SD Negeri Inpres Bura'ne, Galesong.

Based on the above background, then the author's desire is interested in conducting research with the title 'The Effect of PAPA SEHAT (Papan Kontrol Kesehatan) Public Service Innovation on Improving Student Health Quality in SDN Bura'ne, Galesong District, Takalar Regency'.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Previous Study

One of the previous studies entitled 'The Relationship between Knowledge and Attitudes with PHBS with A Clean and Healthy Lifestyle for Elementary School Students Bantuil Idi at Cerbon Sub-District, Barito Kuala District'. This study shows that there is a significant relationship between knowledge with clean and healthy living behavior ($p=0.029 < 00, 05$), and also on the significant relationship between attitudes with clean and healthy living behavior ($p=0.012 < 0.05$). In this research, the authors apply to school leaders to pay attention to efforts to provide facilities in supporting the implementation of PHBS in schools (Chandra et al., 2017).

Sulastri et al. (2013)conducted the research entitled 'The Relationship of Knowledge with Clean and Healthy Living Behavior in Public Elementary School at Selemedeg Timur II Health Centre Region'. The study shows there was a relationship between the level of knowledge and the behavior of school children about clean and healthy living in Public Elementary School at Selemedg Timur II Public Health Centre.

Another research by Kartini et al. (2020) investigate 'PAPA SEHAT Innovation at SDN 81 Kalukubodo, South Galesong District, Takalar Regency'. The results showed that from the existence of the PAPA SEHAT Innovation Program, students further increased their health power and increased enthusiasm for learning at school and PAPA SEHAT Innovation was in accordance with the rules

because this innovation was actually in collaboration with the Health Department so that every month the Health Centre was scheduled to go to school to check the students' health.

Based on the three previous studies above, it can be concluded that the distinguishes of this research lies in the use of government innovation in terms of improving the quality of public services. Where the innovation to be researched is the PAPA SEHAT application which is an innovation based on a control board by taking advantage of improving the health quality of students at school. PAPA SEHAT is part of an innovation program created to maintain the quality of students' health. In this study, what we want to examine is that the quality of students' health is guaranteed when they are at school.

2. Theoretical Framework

This study will analyze the effect of the variables on the influence of public service innovation on the health control board on the variables to improve the quality of students' health. The variable influence of public service innovation will be analyzed using the theory proposed by Rogers (in Suwarno, 2008) about the characteristics of public service innovation with indicators of *relative advantage*, *compatibility*, *complexity*, *trialibility,* and *observability*. Then in analyzing the variables of the quality of students' health, they will use the PHBS theory proposed by Chandra et al. (2017), with benchmark indicators of student health, namely *the clarity of the goals to be achieved, the clarity of the strategy for achieving goals*, *the process of analysis and formulation of solid policies*, *planning steady*, and *proper programming*.

METHOD

The type of this research used was quantitative, by discussing the independent variables consisting of innovations in public services for PAPA SEHAT 'Papan Kontrol Kesehatan' (Dependent Variable) namely the quality of student health at SDN No 190 Inpres Bura'ne, Galesong District, Takalar District. To analyze the problem formulation, the descriptive research is to present a complete picture of the social setting or is intended to explore and clarify a phenomenon or social reality by describing a number of variables relating to the problem and unit being studied between the phenomena tested.

This research also used survey research. According to Zikmund (in Islamy, 2019), the survey method is a method in research where information is collected from several samples. Gay and Diel (in Zakariah et al., 2020), the survey method is a method that is used as a general category in research that directly uses a questionnaire. In addition, Bailey (in Ahmed, 2010) said that the survey method is a research method that has a decision-making technique in the form of written or oral question data.

The type of research above was used to examine all problem formulations in this research, both the first formulation that examines public service innovation, the second problem formulation that examines the level of student health, and the third problem formulation that examines the influence of the two variables in this research.

1. Population

The population in this study are teachers at SDN No 190 Inpres Bura'ne, Galesong District, Takalar Regency, totaling 50 people, and some students totaling 182 people. So the total population in this study is 197 people.

2. Sample

The sampling technique is using probability sampling, where in determining the sample using simple random sampling, namely the technique of taking samples from members of the population at random without regard to the existing strata in the population.

The number or size of the sample depends on the level of accuracy or error tolerance used by the researcher. The error tolerance levels in the study were 1%, 5%, and 10%. In determining the sample of this study, the researcher used the Slovin formula (Sevilla et.al., 1960: 182) with an error rate of 10%:

Formula:

$$n = \frac{N}{1+Ne^2}$$

Information:
n: number of samples
N: population
e: error tolerance limit (error tolerance)

So that the number of samples is obtained based on the Slovin formula with an error rate of 10% (0.1):

$$n = \frac{N}{1+Ne^2}$$

$$= \frac{192}{1+250.(0,1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{192}{3,5}$$

$$n = 50$$

From this formula, it can be concluded that the number of samples is 50 people.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Healthy Papa's Public Service Innovation

The innovation of the healthy papa public service is an innovative health control board initiated by the Takalar District Education Office. Its application is that every elementary school student makes healthy control boards from used materials. The results of the descriptive analysis of several indicators are as follows:

No	Indicator	Percentage
1.	Teachers' responses about implementing healthy papa	92.16
2.	Always wash your hands with soap and wear a mask	83.68
3.	Introducing PHBS to students	89.04
Total		**264.88**
Average		**88.29%**

a. The Teacher Applies the 'PAPA SEHAT' Innovation

Based on the results of the study, there are 5 indicators of Healthy Papa Innovation in this study, namely if providing clean and healthy bathroom facilities, schools provide honest and healthy homerooms, schools provide UKS rooms, schools always teach PHBS, and this school has healthy papa infrastructure. The results of the descriptive analysis of the five indicators are in the good category with an average percentage of 92.16%. This shows that the application of healthy papa innovation is effective and efficient to maintain the health and hygiene of students.

b. Always Wash Your Hands with Soap, Mask

Based on the results of the indicator research, always washing hands with soap, masks in this study there are 5 things, namely always washing hands before eating, teachers guiding students when washing hands, should wash hands with soap with running water before entering/leaving class, schools provide hand sanitizer for students and teachers and schools provide masks for students who forget to wear masks. The results of the descriptive analysis of the five indicators are in the very good category or with an average percentage of 83.68%. This shows that always washing hands with soap can maintain the health and hygiene of students.

c. Introducing PHBS to Students

Based on the results of the research on indicators of introducing PHBS to students in this study, there are 5 things, namely, teachers know how to implement health programs, schools always improve WHO quality standards for students, students are taught to dispose of waste in its place, students before entering school should take vitamins, and teachers always give PHBS training for students. The results of the descriptive analysis of the five indicators are in the very good category or with an average of 89.04%. This shows that the introduction of PHBS to students can provide knowledge and still comply with health protocols within the scope of the school.

2. Source of Health Quality

Improving the quality of student health is an effort made through the healthy papa innovation program. The indicators in this study are as follows:

No	Indicator	Score
1.	Improve Health and not get sick easily	89.36
2.	Increase study productivity	92.96
3.	Reduce absenteeism due to illness	91.84
Total		**274.14**
Average		**91.38%**

a. Improves Shiva's Health and Doesn't Get Sick Easily

Based on the results of the research, indicators of improving student health and not getting sick easily, there are 5 things, namely maintaining cleanliness when defecating or urinating, students not snacking haphazardly, before entering class students are first taught to dress clean and neatly, students before going to school should drink vitamins, and students always bring masks to school. The results of the descriptive analysis of the five indicators are in the very good category or with an average of 89.36. This shows that improving health or not getting sick easily is able to keep students from the COVID-19 outbreak.

b. Increase Study Productivity

Increasing the learning productivity of students is a very smart and main effort that must be considered in every clean and healthy lifestyle based on the understanding that the goal is to provide a level of health quality, quality of life or enthusiasm for learning. By increasing learning productivity in this study, it is part of the indicators in the source variable for the quality of student health. So to find out the indicators of increasing learning productivity are measured through sub-indicators in five statements. Based on the research results, there are 5 relevant indicators, namely Students always convey messages of clean and healthy living behavior to friends, Health Generals always monitor the health of their friends, Students are taught to throw garbage at the place, Students should wash their hands with soap and running water before entering/exiting class, and Guiding/supervising younger siblings to behave in a clean and healthy life. The results of the descriptive analysis of the five indicators are in the very good category or with an average of 92.96%. This shows that increasing learning productivity provides encouragement and enthusiasm to maintain health, triggered by healthy papa services. With the increase in student learning productivity, the graduation rate and student creativity increased rapidly from before their lack of interest in learning became creative in the classroom or school scope, as for clean classes, healthy and clean schools or facilities in schools that have been provided.

c. Reduce Absenteeism Due to Illness

Based on the results of the research indicators can be compared there are 5 things, namely students before going to school should take a shower first, students before going to school should first brush their teeth, students before going to school should first have breakfast at home, students should follow the teachings of papa healthy while at school and at home, and Students always instill PHBS. The results of the descriptive analysis of the five indicators are in the very good category with an average of 91.84%. This shows that the application of healthy papa innovation is able to reduce absenteeism due to illness.

From the calculation results obtained, the value of the regression coefficient on the variable t value is 19.538 t table 2.010, then Ho is rejected (accepted Ha) so that it can be concluded that the innovation variable of healthy papa public service (X) has a positive effect on the variable of improving the quality of student health (Y). Based on this research, it can be concluded that the innovation of healthy papa public services has an important role to improve the quality of students' health, especially in this research SDN No. 190 Inpres Bura'ne, Galesong District, Takalar Regency.

The contribution of the influence of healthy papa public service innovation (X) on improving students health quality (Y). Seen from the large R square of 0.888 which implies that the influence of the independent variable (improvement of student health quality) on the dependent variable (healthy papa public service innovation) is by 88.8%. The rest there are 11% other factors that influence that is not yet known.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

1. Conclusion

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion regarding the Effect of 'PAPA SEHAT' Public Service Innovations on Health Control Boards on Improving Student Health Quality at SDN No. 190 Inpres Bura'ne, Galesong District, Takalar Regency, it can be concluded that the influence of healthy papa innovation on improving the health quality of students have a positive and significant effect. It can be seen from the statistical test results of student and teacher questionnaire answers at SDN No. 190 Inpres Bura'ne, Galesong District, Takalar Regency.

2. Recommendation

In order to improve PAPA SEHAT service innovation towards the improving the health quality of students at SDN No. 190 Inpres Bura'ne, Galesong Sub-District, Takalar Regency, hoped that teachers and homeroom teachers will always teach students to maintain health

while at school and instill PHBS better. For future researchers, so that they can develop this research by examining different variables to be used as independent variables (predictors) in assessing PAPA SEHAT innovation. Apart from that, further researchers are expected to be able to examine the innovation of healthy poor public services or improving the quality of student health through different approaches such as qualitative approaches or using both approaches to be able to produce a comprehensive research both in terms of qualitative and quantitative approaches.

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