

Evaluation of School Health Effort Program in Kapanewon Jetis Bantul Elementary School



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ABSTRACT: In general, this research aims to determine the evaluation of context, input, process and product in the Infirmary Program in the elementary schools located in Jetis District, Bantul Regency.

The research would be conducted by using the CIPP evaluation method (context, input, process, and product). The research instrument was an observation sheet and a questionnaire. The research subjects were the school principals, infirmary nurses, and the students of elementary schools located in Jetis District, Bantul Regency. The method of data analysis used a statistical descriptive technique with percentage formula.

The results of the research on the contextual evaluation conclude that the problem at the elementary schools located in Jetis District, Bantul Regency show that there are still students who do not apply clean and healthy living behaviors and the infirmary room which is not completed with medicines, the infirmary room does not yet have a management structure. the infirmary program is about health education, health services, improving the quality of personnel, procuring facilities and infrastructure, and fostering a healthy school environment. The results of the research on Input Evaluation can be concluded that it is clear that all schools already have an infirmary facility, yet from the findings it shows that the facilities and equipment are still very minimal and the role of the teacher has not been fully maximized. The results of the process evaluation conclude that the evaluation of the Infirmary Program based on the school principal state that it is very good, as the evaluation of the infirmary program based on the supervisor states that it good, the evaluation of the infirmary program based on students states that it is very good. The results of the product evaluation conclude that the elementary school infirmary program in the elementary schools located in Bantul Regency covers 3 (three) aspects: health education, health services and fostering a healthy environment.

KEYWORDS: Evaluation of the Infirmary Program, Elementary Schools located in Jetis District, Bantul Regency.

I. INTRODUCTION

Schools are educational institutions that strive to improve the quality of Indonesian human beings. Rahmawaty (2019: 29) states that schools are basically a fundamental organization that has an impact not only on education, but also provides opportunities to improve the health of its students to be able to participate in society.

School-based health efforts have a potential impact on improving health through a health promoting school concept. Simovska (2012: 84) states that the idea of "health promoting schools" has been used for more than 30 years. The idea emerged in Europe in the early 1980s and was further elaborated at the World Health Organization (WHO) Health Promoting Schools Symposium in Scotland in 1986 as well as a few years later in a publication entitled The Healthy School.

School-based health promotion in Indonesia is implemented in the School Health Effort (UKS). School health effort is an integrated cross-program and cross-sector effort to improve the ability to live a healthy life and subsequently form healthy and clean living behaviors for students and school residents (Hidayat & Argantos, 2020). UKS serves as the main channel of health coaching for students (Prasetyo, 2014).

The importance of UKS for improving the health status of students has not been followed by efforts to implement it optimally. This is generally the case in many schools. Valois (2015: 270) summarizes the opinions and results of previous research that although research shows that learners' health status and academic achievement are "closely related", many school administrators and government agencies are not yet convinced that improving learners' health status can lead to improved academic success, or they see too many barriers to implementation. Scarce resources and an increased focus on school academic accountability have forced many administrators to narrow curricula and limit services.

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Nurochim & Nurochim (2020: 85) reviewed various previous studies, stating that there are still problems related to the implementation of UKS. This is mainly related to children's understanding of health, the concept of healthy living and the concept of understanding nutritious food that is not good; the incomplete facilities and infrastructure of the UKS; and the poor understanding of teachers about the importance of UKS.

The suboptimal implementation of UKS has an impact on the formation of good health behavior in students. This is as revealed by the results of research by Nguyen et al. (2016) on the implementation of school health promotion on oral health, has not improved the oral health behavior of school children.

The non-optimal implementation of UKS was also found in several elementary schools in Kapanewon Jetis. The results of a preliminary study conducted by researchers on August 11, 2022 in several elementary schools found that schools have not paid more attention to the implementation of UKS. UKS managers are teachers and some are sports teachers. The UKS functions more as a place of rest and or first aid for students who experience pain while participating in learning at school. Therefore, the researcher wants to examine the "Evaluation of the Implementation of the School Health Effort Program at the Elementary School Level in Kapanewon Jetis Bantul".

II. METHOD

This research will use the CIPP evaluation method (context, input, process, and product). The use of the CIPP method is determined because this method is in accordance with the research problem and is aimed at managers who have authority over the sustainability of the program. Context evaluation is an evaluation that assesses the overall perspective of the program. Input evaluation will assess the human resources appointed or mandated as administrators of the School Health Business program. Process evaluation assesses the implementation process. Product evaluation is about healthy lifestyle habits applied by students.

The place and time of implementation in elementary schools in Kapanewon Jetis Bantul Regency. The samples in this study were five public schools and two private schools. SDN Barongan 1, SDN Barongan 2, SDN 1 Patalan, SDN 1 Sumber Agung, SDN Bakulan, SD Muh Blawong 1 and SD Muh Blawong 2.

Table 1. research sample

Sample	Role
Barongan 1 State Elementary School	Principal Teacher coach Three upper grade students
Barongan 2 State Elementary School	Principal Teacher coach Three upper grade students
Patalan 1 State Elementary School	Principal Teacher coach Three upper grade students
Sumber Agung 1 State Elementary School	Principal Teacher coach Three upper grade students
Bakulan 1 State Elementary School	Principal Teacher coach Three upper grade students
Muhammadiyah Blawong 1 Elementary School	Principal Teacher coach Three upper grade students
Muhammadiyah Blawong 2 Elementary School	Principal Teacher coach Three upper grade students

The techniques used are questionnaire techniques and interviews only as supporting factors. Quantitative Analysis Based on Sugiyono (2017: 29), quantitative analysis serves to describe or describe the object to be studied through sample or population

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data as it is, without analyzing and making general conclusions. If all the data has been collected, the next step is to analyze the data so that the data can be drawn a conclusion with category calculations.

Calculation of data analysis by finding the relative frequency percentage. With the following formula (Sudijono, 2015: 40):

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Description:

P = Percentage sought (Relative Frequency)

F = Frequency

N = Number of Respondents

The success criteria for quantitative data, namely from each aspect of context, input, process and product are in the good and very good categories.

Table 2. Table of Success Criteria

No	Interval	Criteria
1	3,26 – 4,00	Very Good
2	2,51 – 3,25	Good
3	1,76 – 2,50	Less
4	1,75 – 1,0	Very Less

III. RESEARCH RESULT

The evaluation research of the School Health Effort program at the primary school level in Kapanewon Jetis Bantul Regency was conducted using interviews and questionnaires as data sources. The results of this study can be explained as follows: The context evaluation program includes descriptions and specifications about the program environment, unmet needs, characteristics of the population and sample of individuals served, and the objectives of the program itself. In the evaluation research of the primary school health effort program in Kapanewon Jetis, Bantul Regency, it was found that some primary schools in the area still have students who have not implemented clean and healthy living behaviors. The program evaluation showed that most students responded well to the program, but some schools still had shortcomings in terms of complete medicines and a clear UKS management structure. In Bantul, based on the students, 10 children (47.62%) stated that it was very good, 10 children (47.62%) stated that it was good, and 1 child (4.76%) stated that it was lacking in some schools that had a UKS room. The UKS supervisors in some primary schools are sports teachers and they have difficulties in running the UKS program due to the lack of awareness of some teachers and the absence of UKS management. To evaluate the UKS activity program,

Primary schools in Kapanewon Jetis Bantul Regency hold coordination meetings and evaluate existing programs. The UKS program itself includes health education, health services, improving the quality of personnel, procuring facilities and infrastructure, and fostering a healthy school environment, as mentioned by the Ministry of Education and Culture.

In the input evaluation, researchers evaluated the resources available in the school, including students, teachers, and teaching and learning facilities and infrastructure. This research focuses on the state of facilities and infrastructure as well as the role of the primary school community in Kapanewon Jetis, Bantul Regency. Although all primary schools in Kapanewon Jetis Bantul Regency have a UKS room, it was found that the facilities and equipment in the UKS are still very minimal. Some schools did not even have weight and height measuring instruments or adequate medicine. The evaluation of human resources showed the lack of role of UKS coaches and the absence of UKS management, which impacted on the performance of UKS in schools.

At the Evaluation stage, the aim is to assess the implementation of the program in real activities in the field. The focus of this research is on teacher activities, learner activities, teaching processes and assessments conducted by teachers in the UKS program. Researchers conducted observations and assessments from the school principal, UKS coach, and several students regarding the implementation of the UKS program. The process evaluation was conducted by giving questionnaires to principals, UKS coaches, and some students to provide information related to the evaluation of the UKS program in elementary schools in Kapanewon Jetis Bantul Regency.

The results of the process research, the UKS program in primary schools in Kapanewon Jetis Bantul Regency, based on the opinion of the principal showed that 4 principals (57.14%) stated very good, and 3 principals (42.85%) stated good. Based on the opinion of the UKS coach, 5 teachers (71.43%) stated good, and 2 teachers (28.57%) stated very good. Meanwhile, based on the opinion of upper grade students, 10 children (47.62%) stated very good, 10 children (47.62%) stated good, and 1 child (4.76%) stated less.

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I will present the following based on the table:

a. School Principal

The results of the research on the evaluation of the school health effort program at the primary school level in Kapanewon Jetis Bantul Regency based on the opinion of the school principal in this study are described as follows:

Table 3. Description of Research Results on Evaluation of the UKS Program (Principal)

Interval	Category	Total	Percent (%)
3,26 – 4,00	Very Good	4	57,14286
2,51 – 3,25	Good	3	42,85714
1,76 – 2,50	Less	0	0
1,0 – 1,75	Very Less	0	0
Total		7	100

The results of the evaluation of the school health effort program at the primary school level in Kapanewon Jetis Bantul Regency were 4 principals (57.14%) categorized as very good, as many as 3 principals (42.85%) stated good.

2. UKS coach

The results of the research data on the evaluation of the school health effort program at the primary school level in Kapanewon Jetis Bantul Regency based on the opinion of the UKS coach can be seen in the table below:

Table 4. Description of Research Results of UKS Program Evaluation (UKS Supervisor)

Interval	Category	Total	Percent (%)
3,26 – 4,00	Very Good	2	28,57143
2,51 – 3,25	Good	5	71,42857
1,76 – 2,50	Less	0	0
1,0 – 1,75	Very Less	0	0
Total		7	100

Based on the results of the evaluation of the school health effort program at the primary school level in Kapanewon Jetis Bantul Regency based on the opinion of the UKS coach as many as 5 teachers (71.43%) categorized as good, as many as 2 teachers (28.57%) stated very good.

b. Upper grade students

The results of research on the evaluation of school health effort programs at the primary school level based on several students in Kapanewon Jetis Bantul Regency in this study are described as follows:

Table 5. Description of Research Results on Evaluation of the UKS Program (students)

Interval	Category	Total	Percent (%)
3,26 – 4,00	Very Good	10	47,62
2,51 – 3,25	Good	10	47,62
1,76 – 2,50	Less	1	4,76
1,0 – 1,75	Very Less	0	0
Total		21	100

The results of the evaluation of the school health effort program at the primary school level in Kapanewon Jetis Bantul Regency based on students obtained as many as 10 children (47.62%) stated very good, as many as 10 children (47.62%) stated good, and as many as 1 child (4.76%) stated less.

Discussion

School Health Effort (UKS) is a government program that is highly prioritized in the health sector. Through the implementation of UKS from an early age, students are expected to be able to practice a healthy lifestyle from an early age. The UKS program is very good and necessary in educational institutions to provide health education from an early age. In the UKS program there is a TRIAS program (L. M. Sari, 2020).

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Primary schools in Kapanewon Jetis already have a UKS room and implement the UKS program. However, there are still schools that run the UKS program poorly. Based on the evaluation results, only 10 students were categorized as good and 1 student was lacking. The evaluation of the UKS coach showed that 71.43% of schools were categorized as good and 28.57% as very good, while the evaluation of the school principal showed that there were four very good schools and three good schools.

The UKS program is very important to be implemented in schools. The program includes health education, health services and a healthy school environment. It helps students understand that health is an important factor that must be maintained and improved, especially after the Covid-19 pandemic. Health is a real investment for the future. Although the UKS program has been well implemented in Kapanewon Jetis Primary School, there are still some obstacles and problems in its implementation.

The context evaluation shows that some primary schools in Kapanewon Bantul Regency have established a UKS program quite well. However, some schools still do not have a clear and good UKS program. The UKS program is to check the general health of students and school residents, provide counseling on disease symptoms, conduct First Aid for Accidents (P3K), and supervise school hygiene.

The results of the input evaluation show that the role of the UKS coach has not been maximized, the facilities and infrastructure are not adequate, and the role of students is still not optimal. The UKS coach is still not optimal in implementing the UKS program that has been made, while some of the implementations carried out include health checks and providing First Aid for Accidents (P3K). Inadequate facilities and infrastructure support is also an obstacle in implementing the UKS program.

Health checks were carried out by primary schools in Kapanewon, Bantul Regency in collaboration with the school. The funds for the examination were obtained from the Education, Youth and Sports Office of Yogyakarta Province, but were not always available, causing the implementation of the examination to be irregular and often stopped. The inspection funds were obtained by the school from the DIY Provincial Education, Youth and Sports Office. However, the funds are not always available, causing the implementation of the inspection to not run regularly and temporarily stop. In addition, the Healthy School Environment Development consists of conducting school cleaning activities by doing community service and making a picket schedule for each class, arranging the yard, doing shading or greening by planting trees in the school environment, and also making a live pharmacy.

The evaluation process of UKS activities showed good results based on the opinions of the school principal, UKS coach, and students. In the researcher's observation, the facilities that support the implementation of the UKS are mostly in good condition and functioning properly. The majority of students involved in UKS activities are members of health extracurricular activities such as the Youth Red Cross and the Center. Students consider the UKS as a place of referral when they are sick, and they feel many benefits when involved in UKS activities. However, the implementation of a comprehensive UKS program requires a partnership with parents for maximum results.

Evaluation of UKS products is very important to determine the success of the program. However, the school has not set a time for evaluation this year so there is little information obtained by researchers. A product, such as UKS, will not function properly without proper follow-up. The UKS program in primary schools in Kapanewon Jetis, Bantul Regency cannot be successful if it is not implemented properly.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The results of the research evaluation of the school health effort program in Kapanewon Jetis Bantul Regency are:

Evaluation of context: It was found that there were still students who did not apply clean and healthy living behavior as many as 10 children (47.62%) stated very good, as many as 10 children (47.62%) stated good, and as many as 1 child (4.76%) stated less. The UKS room is also not equipped with medicines, and does not have a management structure. The UKS program includes health education, health services, improving the quality of personnel, procuring facilities and infrastructure, and fostering a healthy school environment.

Evaluation of inputs: All schools in Kapanewon Jetis already have a UKS, but there is still a lack of facilities and equipment in the UKS, with only hansaplas, betadine, and some schools do not even provide these medicines. The role of teachers is also not fully optimized.

Process evaluation: The evaluation of the Health Business Program based on the school principal stated that it was very good, the evaluation of the Health Business Program based on the UKS coach stated that it was good, and the evaluation of the School Health Business Program based on students stated that it was very good. UKS coaches as many as 5 teachers (71.43%) categorized as good, as many as 2 teachers (28.57%) stated very good.

%) stated very good.

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Product evaluation: The School Health Effort Program at the primary school level in Kapanewon Jetis Bantul Regency includes 3 aspects, namely health education, health counseling, and healthy environment development.

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