Jurnal Kebidanan

U N I V E R S I T A S   M U H A M M A D I Y A H   S E M A R A N G

Analysis of Factors Related to The Implementation of Community Movements for Healthy Living

Florentina Kusyanti[1*], Ima Kristina Yulita[2]

[1]Midwifery Study Program, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Respati Yogyakarta, Indonesia; [2]Management Study Program, Faculty of Economics, Universitas Sanata Dharma Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

Health is the principal capital in improving human resources because physically and mentally healthy people can think and act well. The phenomenon that occurs in Magelang Regency is a change in harmful behavior that affects human health. Many people throw their trash on the side of the access road to the hamlets around Mertoyudan. The sewers look dirty and smelly. Children often litter, spit everywhere, don't wear masks, cough or have flu, and rarely do a health check-up to health workers. All of this illustrates the behavior of people who are not healthy. This community movement program for healthy living is essential to be implemented in Mertoyudan village because the village borders the city; the aim is to accelerate promotive and preventive efforts for healthy living. This type of research is quantitative and qualitative with correlational analysis—the approach used by Cross-Sectional in the Mertoyudan village community. The data used are primary and secondary data, data collection by observation, questionnaires, and in-depth interviews. Frequency distribution data processing, Bivariate with chi-square and multivariate with regression. Characteristics of age at most >45 years old (51.52%), secondary education (51%), status Majority married (81.8%) private occupation (40.9), for univariate knowledge very good (65%) , very good attitude (56.7%), good motivation (55%), good supervision perception (55%), very good effective communication (53.3%) Germas is very good (66.7%) knowledge-germas bivariate (p=0,000, rho=0,101), attitude-germas (p=0,033, rho=0,275), motivational-germas (p=0,001, rho=0,432), perception of supervision-germas (p=0,002, rho=0,398), Communication -germas (p = 0.052, rho = 0.150), multivariate on the value of F hating obtained a value of 1706.539 with a p-value of 0.000 so that it can be interpreted that all variables have a relationship. The highest univariate result is knowledge, with a result of 65%. For the costab value or the value of the Sparman statistical test, s the value of the highest relationship between motivation and germas is the p-value = 0.001, and the rho value is 0.432, which means that the motivation variable has a moderate relationship strength, but multivariate all variables have a relationship.

*__Corresponding Author:__ Florentina Kusyanti (Email: florentina@respati.ac.id)

Introduction

The Healthy Living Community Movement (GERMAS) is a national movement initiated by the President of the Republic of Indonesia to optimize health, especially in preventive and promotive efforts. However, it does not abandon or exclude curative and rehabilitative efforts. The name of the Healthy Living Community Movement, this forum was launched on November 15, 2016, in Tamanan village, Banguntapan, Bantul, Yogyakarta.(Indonesia, 2017)

In 2018 problems related to disease, there was an increase in non-communicable diseases evaluation from 2014-2017, and the causes were: a). The population lacks physical activity by 26.1%, b). Population > 10 years old have been drinking alcohol by 4.6%, c). Population > 15 years old male and female ten years smoking by 36.3%, d). Population > 10 years consuming less fruit and vegetables by 93.5%.(Widgery, 1988)

A government program launched by the President of the Republic of Indonesia, namely an action to improve the environment and make changes to healthy behavior, needs to be carried out in a systematic, planned, synergized manner by all components of the nation. realizing a better level of public health.(Udiana & Hikmandari, 2019)

Previous research conducted by Dian entitled Movement for healthy living in the perspective of policy implementation found that the GERMAS policy has been implemented and is still running until now, but support from all cross-sectoral and community aspects is still needed.(Cahyani et al., 2020)

Tuti's research with the title Evaluation of the implementation of the Healthy Living Community Movement (GERMAS) program in Bengkulu City found that 47% of the GERMAS program was implemented very well, 47% very well, 39% quite good. 0.5% was not good at implementing the GERMAS program. Increasing the implementation of the GERMAS program should be supported by government programs, especially in providing affordable health checks.(Utama et al., 2020)

Research conducted by Muhammad with the title The Effectiveness of the Makassar City Health Office Germas Program in Improving the Health Status of Hajj Pilgrims in 2018 found that there was a change in the health status of pilgrims after the implementation of the Healthy Living Community Movement (GERMAS), namely a significant change in blood pressure (p = 0.001) and blood sugar levels (p = 0.000), there was no significant change in the status of obesity (p =

0.310) and uric acid (p = 0.145). (Ilham et al., 2019)

Research conducted by Lina by finding, result of this research show that germas related activities have been partially caried out in the university Meanwhile, results from the health college and the health polytechnic indicate that germas related activities are better implemented. They are better integrated with the germas itself as a whole. (Handayani et al., 2019)

Based on observations for two years, in Mertoyudan Village, the people rarely do physical activity, eat fast food more often, rarely cook vegetables and fruit, and never check their health. The community does not maintain environmental cleanliness, so they often throw garbage across places.

Based on the background above, it can be formulated in this research, namely what factors related to implementing the healthy living community movement?

Method

This research is an analytic observational study with quantitative data types and cross sectional design where data collection is between independent variables (knowledge, attitudes, motivation, perception of supervision, effective communication and the dependent variable about the movement of healthy living people are observed and taken simultaneously.

The population in this study were residents who lived in Mertoyudan village + 3 years, the research sample was 60 respondents, this data collection was carried out with 2 health cadres using a closed questionnaire. The research data were univariate analysis with frequency distribution and hypothesis testing with Sperman's rho and multivariate with regression

The data collection uses closed questionnaires to find out about respondent data, namely respondent demographic data. The questionnaire consists of statements about the respondent's initials, age, gender, status, occupation, and education: knowledge, motivation, attitudes, perceptions, communication, and community movements of Healthy living people. Ethical approval was obtained from the Health Research Ethics Committee, Universitas Respati Yogyakarta. Written informed consent was obtained from the respondent when the respondent filled out the questionnaire.

The research location is Mertoyudan Village, Magelang Regency, Central Java Province

Result and Discussion

The research results on the characteristics of respondents for the age of the most aged over 45 years (51.52%), the youngest age who became the respondent was 11 years, and the oldest was 70 years old.(Gibson Ivancevich Donnely, 2010)Based on education majority of respondents have secondary education (51%), The majority of marital status are married (81.8%), and the most occupations are private employees (40.9%).This research is supported by the results of research on gender, age, status wedding, domestic support results showed that only marital status significantly affect both work to family conflict and family to work conflict. However, marital status did not significantly influence turnover intention. Age significantly, but in opposite direction, influenced turnover intention.(Kismono et al., 2014)

Table 1. Knowledge Frequency Distribution

Knowledge	f	%
Excellent	39	65
Good	19	31,7
Fair	0	0
Poor	2	3,3
Total	60	100

Univariate analysis of 2019 primary data

The results of the univariate analysis based on the knowledge variable are the majority knowledge is good, namely very good 65% and good 31.7% However, there are still respondents whose knowledge is still lacking. This research is also not in line with. he results showed the average value of knowledge before it was given health education (pre-test) was 4.3 and after health education (post-test) it was 7.6. The average value of motivation before health education (pre test) 23.55 and after the health education became 29.05. There is a significant influence on the knowledge and motivation of housewives ladder on the Healthy Living Community Movement (Germas) in an effort to prevent hypertension with a p-value of 0.00.(Nurfitriani & Anggraini, 2019), his research is also in accordance with the theory that knowledge is everything that is in the head, and we know and understand something based on experience.(Lina Miftahul Jannah & Bambang Prasetyo, 2016).

Table 2. Frequency distribution of attitude

		f	n
Valid	Excellent	34	56,7
	Good	24	40
	Fair	2	3,3
	Total	60	100

Based on Table 2 about the attitude variable, most the of the results are good. However there are still some who have poor attitudes, This research is in line with Sri research on attitudes obtained knowledge level of osteoporosis in elderly women is good (87.5%) knowledge level is less (12.5%), attitude about osteoporosis is good (86.5%) attitude is less (13.5%), preventive measures are good (88.5%) preventive measures are lacking (11,5%). The results of the bivariate analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between the level of knowledge and preventive measures for elderly women in Jati Village (p = 0.004) and there is a significant relationship between attitudes and preventive measures for elderly women in Jati Village (p = 0.001).(Rajaratenam et al., 2014)

His research is in accordance with Muclas' theory which states that attitude is an evaluation of an individual's feelings and tendencies towards something. Attitude places the thought of liking or disliking something (Muchlas, 2012).

Table 3. Distribution of Motivation frequency

		f	n
Valid	Excellent	24	40
	Good	33	55
	fair	3	5
	Total	60	100

The frequency distribution results can be concluded that the majority are good with very good details of 40% and good 55%. By looking at the results of this study, the Mertoyudan Village community has a good attitude towards implementing the healthy living community movement. This study also follows the theory. (P. Siagian, 2010)This research is also supported by previous research with the results showing that the relationship between motivation and the behavior of fishermen is in the good category, the higher the work motivation of fishermen, the better the behavior of fishermen.(Pakpahan et al., 2006)

Table 4. Frequency distribution Supervision perception

		f	n
Valid	Excellent	4	6,7
	Good	33	55
	Fair	20	33,3
	poor	3	5
	Total	60	100

The results of data processing from the perception of supervision showed that most of the results were good at 55%. However there were still respondents who had a less than 5% integrated within the stimulus or stimulus obtained. This research is in line with the theory askowit and organel in the book Bimo that the perception of a process is integrated within oneself to the stimulus or stimulus that is obtained.(Walgito, 2010)

The results of this study are also supported by the results of research on pengaruh persepsi pegawai terhadap germas dengan hasil adanya pengaruh yang signifikan antara persepsi pegawai BNN akan germas terhadap perilaku hisup sehat.(Indradewi et al., 2019) These results are supervised in accordance with the theory amely the supervision of an activity in conducting direct and periodic observations by superiors on the work carried out by subordinates or subordinates.(Azrul, 2010)

Table 5. Effective communication frequency distribution

		f	n
Valid	Excellent	32	53,3
	Good	21	35
	Fair	7	11,7
	Total	60	100

The frequency distribution results on effective communication are the results of research on effective communication that has been going well by 53.3%. However, there is still enough of 11.7% because everyone cannot necessarily do and receive effective communication in this germas.. The results of

this study are also in line with research conducted by Hugo with the results of the use of effective communication having a significant effect on increasing learning outcomes by 95%. (Suprapto, 2018) The results of this study are in accordance with the theory which reads that effective communication is a communication

that is able to produce changes in one's   attitude.(Dr. H. M. Husni Ritonga, 2019)

Table 6. Germas frequency distribution

		f	n
Valid	Excellent	40	66,7
	Good	20	33,3
	Total	60	100

By looking at the research results as shown in this table, it can be categorized that Germas for the community is good but has not been implemented in their respective environments but only in their respective homes The results of this study are in line with Zainul's research entitled Initiation of the Healthy Community Movement with results of physical activity and intake. In general, the fruit is good, and the implementation of germas at the Poltekes is implemented in the form of fruit snacks and inspections, but stretching activities have not been carried out.(Zainul et al., 2019) This research is also based on the theory that the degree of public health is influenced by 4 factors, namely behavior, environment, health services and the environment which hold or play a role in 75% of the condition of public

health status.(Kemenkes RI, 2017) Penelitian ini didukung penelitian Angga Irawan dkk.2020.dengan hasil results obtained as follows: knowledge level as much as 53%, physical activity 70%, eating fruit and vegetable foods 75%, alcohol consumption 56%, health checks 15%, environmental hygiene 45%, using a latrine 23% , use of media as much as 80% and social activities as much as 80%. The results of this study hope that the people of Desa Pemantanan will implement a community movement for healthy living which includes 4 indicators, namely increasing knowledge, not drinking alcohol, environmental hygiene, and not using latrines, so that they can avoid health problems from non -communicable diseases.(Irawan et al., 2020)

Table 7. The results of statistical analysis of the relationship between knowledge, attitudes, motivation, perceptions of supervision, effective communication with the implementation of Germas in Mertoyudan Village in 2019

Variable	Germas		p-value	Rho
	Excellent	Good		
Knowledge				
Excellent	27 (69,2%)	12 (30,8%)	0,000*	0,101
Good	12 (63,2%)	7 (36,4%)		
Fair	1 (50%)	1 (50%)		
Attitude				
Excellent	27 (79,4%)	7 (20,6%)	0,033*	0,275
Good	11 (45,8%)	13 (54,2%)		
Fair	2 (100%)	0		
Motivation				
Excellent	22 (91,7%)	2 (8,3%)	0,001*	0,432
Good	17 (51,5%)	16 (48,5%)		
fair	1(33,3%)	2(66,7%)		
Supervision perception				
Excellent	3 (75 %)	1 (25 %)	0,002*	0,398
Good	28 (51,5%)	5 (48,5 %)		
Fair	7 (35%)	13 (65%)		
Poor	2 (66,7%)	1 (3,33%)		
Effective Communication	24 (75%)	8 (25%)	0,052	0,150
Excellent	11(52,4%)	10(47,6%)		
Good	5(71,4%)	2(28,6%)		
Fair				

Ket=*(signifikan)

Table 7 shows that the relationship between knowledge and germas with the results of the relationship of knowledge is very good and germans is very good at 69.25%, which shows that the research results on the relationship are very good because it exceeds 50%, but there are still those whose knowledge results are lacking. However, the germs are very good by 50%, this result is also supported by the spearman's rho statistical test with a p value of 0.000, which means that ho is rejected, ha is accepted. It means that there is a relationship between knowledge and the practice of germas, in addition, it is also supported by the results of the rho coeffient correlation with a value of 0.101 .It means that there is a relationship between very weak strength. This research is also in line with research conducted by Moh Arip with the results of this study found that there was a

significant difference between the intervention and control group. In terms of knowledge value (p = 0.005), attitude (p = 0.000) and skill (p = 0.000). In short, the intervention of Rudat dance video "KeRASA PHBS" is effective as a strategy to improve knowledge, attitude, and skill toward PHBS.(Arip & Emilyani, 2018)

The relationship between attitudes and germas shows that most respondents already have a very good attitude and the desire to carry out germas is very good at 79.4%. However, there is still a good attitude and a very good germas. Statistical tests with spearman's rho also support the results of this cross-tabulation with the result of p-value 0.033. It means it is smaller than the value of = 5, which means p < 0.005, which means that ho is rejected, which means attitude and attitude have a significant relationship, while for the rho value of 0.275, the relationship between the two variables is of moderate strength, which can be associated. This research is supported by previous research conducted by Megasari on the relationship between public health attitudes and the incidence of diarrhea. The results of the significant value of p-value 0.129 with p> 0.05. It means there is no relationship between attitude and incidence of diarrhea;

the Odds Ratio value is 2,922, which means that the community has a positive attitude less risk of diarrheal disease by 2,922 times than people who behave well.(Megasari et al., 2015) This research also follows the theory, which reads that attitude is a reaction or response of a person who is still close to a stimulus to an object or stimulus; attitude also tends to express signs of liking or disliking an object.(Notoatmodjo, 2012)

This research is in line with research by Ronasari Mahaji Putri with the results of The results showed that as many as 43.6% of housewives were well informed, 76.9% of housewives had good attitudes, and as many as 69.2% of mothers had good PHBS. Statistical tests show there is no relationship between knowledge with PHBS (p value 0.792), and there is a relationship between attitudes and PHBS of housewives (p-value 0.007)(Putri et al., 2019)

The results of the analysis of the relationship between motivation and the implementation of german with the results that respondents who have very good motivation and germas are 91.7%, but there is still sufficient motivation and good germas are 66.7%. These results are supported by

statistical tests with spearman's rho with p value value of 0.001 where p value <0.05 which means ho is rejected. It means a significant relationship between the motivational variable and germas. If you look at the rho value of 0.432 which means moderate strength, there are still factors that influence it. This research is also supported by the results of research conducted by Thoni with The result shows that transformational leadership has no significant influence on employee performance but has significant influence toward job satisfaction. Nevertheless, work motivation has a significant influence on both employee performance and job satisfaction. Moreover, job satisfaction has a significant influence on employee performance. Job satisfaction is also fully mediated the influence of transforma- tional leadership toward employee performance and partially mediated the influence of work motivation toward employee performance. The indicator that causes the non-signifi-cant influence of the transformational leadership toward employee performance is an indi-vidualized consideration, which is not running optimally in Hotel Kartika Graha.(Prabowo ,et al., 2018)

The relationship between the perception of supervision and germs in the cross tabulation showed that the perception of good supervision and very good supervision was 51.5%, but still there were respondents who had a bad perception and 66.7% good practice. This result was supported by statistical tests with spearmen's rho with p value = 0.002 which means p < 0.05 which means ho is rejected and ha is accepted which means that there is a relationship between the perception of supervision and germany variables, besides that, it is also supported by the results of the rho value of 0.398 which means the relationship between the perception of supervision with germs and strength moderate. the results of interviews with leaders or stakeholders have never supervised the hamlet when there were activities. This study is also in line with Isnaini R's research with the results of Based on the results of the it is concluded that the effectiveness of the program in preparing demographic bonuses through the collaborative governance perspective in Sidoarjo in terms of face to face dialogue of the Germas program, the implementation of meetings, campaigns, and training is not scheduled and irregular. In terms of sharing understanding in the delivery of regulations related to Germas, this has been implemented well through campaigns, print

media and broadcast on the radio. For intermediate outcoming from the implementation of the Germas program in Sidoarjo Regency is still in the stage of socialisation, thus the results of the main objectives expected in the Germas program to prepare a demographic bonus have not yet been seen.(Isnaini et al., 2020)

The relationship between the influential communication variables and germas showed that effective communication was very good and germas was very good at 75%. However, there was still quite good effective communication, and germas was very good at 71.4%. Spearman's rho statistical test also supported this result. The results of the p-value of 0.052, which means p. 0.05, which means that ho is accepted, which means that there is no relationship between the influential communication variable and germas. At the same time, if it is seen from the rho value of 0.150, there is a relationship with weak strength. Thus, communication is not the only thing that affects the implementation of germas, but there are still many factors that influence it. This research is also in line with the results of research conducted KnE Life Scences with result he result of the study showed that

effective communication can significantly impact the improvement of excellent service quality, thereby increasing patient satisfaction with the health care they receive.(Ratna Sari et al., 2021) The presented article aims at identifying the level of the implementation of open communication attributes in Slovak organisations, and at evaluating the reasons and consequences resulting from the findings to managerial work. The analysis of the level of openness of communication processes in year 2018 on 214 Slovak organisations was performed by an electronic questionnaire survey. The data collected from the questionnaire survey were subsequently statistically processed, while in addition to descriptive statistics, a method of correlation analysis, particularly statistical Pearson parametric correlation test (r), was used. The results proves the existence of a statistically significant relation between the frequency of attending communication trainings by the managers and the level of the support of employees in bottom-up communication and also the level of influencing informal communication in organisations.(Stacho et al., 2019)

Table 8. The results of statistical analysis of the relationship of all variables together in the implementation of Germas in Mertoyudan Village in 2019

Multivariate Tests[a]

Effect		Value	F	Hypothesis df	Error df	Sig.
Intercept	Pillai's Trace	,995	1706,539[b]	5,000	42,000	,000
	Wilks' Lambda	,005	1706,539[b]	5,000	42,000	,000
	Hotelling's Trace	203,159	1706,539[b]	5,000	42,000	,000
	Roy's Largest Root	203,159	1706,539[b]	5,000	42,000	,000
Germas	Pillai's Trace	1,578	1,631	65,000	230,000	,000
	Wilks' Lambda	,100	1,958	65,000	202,428	,000
	Hotelling's Trace	3,777	2,347	65,000	202,000	,000
	Roy's Largest Root	2,356	8,336[c]	13,000	46,000	,000

a. Design: Intercept + Germas

b. Exact statistic

c. The statistic is an upper bound on F that yields a lower bound on the significance level.

Based on multivariate statistical tests, it shows that the F test value for the Hoteling tracepoint is 1706,539 and a significance value of 0.000 which can be interpreted, or it means that there is a strong relationship between the variables of knowledge, attitude, motivation, perception of supervision and effective communication. in line with previous research on the analysis of factors related to the performance of nurses in implementing nursing care in hospitals with the results of the award aspect being the most dominant variable affecting performance with an Odds ratio value of 16.513 and statistically significant (p = 0.004), which means nurse performance closely related to the motivation, supervision, -0.782)

work appreciation of nurses, so the aspects that affect motivation, supervision and work rewards need to be appropriately managed to get good nurse performance results.(Mandagi et al., 2015)This research is in line with the results of Reni Sumanti's research, with Results of Findings show that there were statistically significant correlations between knowledge of marriageable age, education and child marriage. There was no significant relationship between matchmaking and child marriage. Respondents with low knowledge were 0.5 times more likely to have child marriage compared with those with high knowledge (p = 0.001, 95% CI = 0.320.(Sumanti et al., 2018)

Conclusion

Characteristics for the 35-44 years at most 37.4%, for education for secondary education by 51.5%, the most private occupations at 40.9%, family status is married by 81.8%.

The frequency distribution of knowledge results is primarily good at 65%, very good attitudes are 56.7%, good motivation is 55%, perceptions of supervision are good at 55%, effective communication is very good at 53.3%, germas implementation is very good at 66.7 %.

The results of the bivariate test of knowledge –germas (p = 0.000, rho = 0.101), attitude-germas (p = 0.033, rho = 0.275), motivational germs (p = 0.001, rho = 0.432), perceptions of Germas supervision (p = 0.002, rho = 0.398), effective-germas communication (p=0,052,rho=0,150)

The results of the multivariate statistical test showed that the F test value for Hoteling trace points was 1706,539 and a significance value of 0.000 which means that all variables are related.

References

Arip, M., & Emilyani, D. (2018). *Strategy to Improve Knowledge , Attitude , and Skill Toward Clean and Healthy Life Behaviour*. *2*(3), 125–135.

Azrul, azwar. (2010). Pengantar administrasi kesehatan, edisi ke enam. In *Bina rupa aksara; Jakarta*.

Cahyani, D. I., Kartasurya, M. I., & Rahfiludin, M. Z. (2020). Gerakan Masyarakat Hidup Sehat dalam Perspektif Implementasi Kebijakan (Studi Kualitatif). *Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat Indonesia*, *15*(1), 10. https://doi.org/10.26714/jkmi.15.1.20 20.10-18

Dr. H. M. Husni Ritonga, M. . (2019). *No Title*. Perdana Mulya Sarana.

Gibson Ivancevich Donnely. (2010). Organisasi dan Manajemen : Perilaku, Struktur dan Proses. In *Organizational Behavior*.

Handayani, L., Shaluhiyah, Z., & . S. (2019). Description of knowledge and promotion media for Healthy Living Movement (Germas) in higher education institutions in Indonesia. *International Journal Of Community Medicine And Public Health*. https://doi.org/10.18203/2394-6040.ijcmph20193589

Ilham, M. N., Patimah, S., & Alwi, M. K. (2019). Efektivitas Program Germas Dinkes Kota Makassar dalam

Peningkatan Status Kesehatan Jamaah Haji Tahun 2018. *Window of Health*, *2*(2), 183–193.

Indonesia, P. R. (2017). Instruksi Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 1 Tahun 2017 Tentang Gerakan Masyarakat Hidup Sehat. *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*.

Indradewi, R. N., Purwaningsih, W., & Samputra, P. L. (2019). Hidup Sehat di Lingkungan Kerja Badan Narkotika Nasional. *Matrik : Jurnal Manajemen, Strategi Bisnis Dan Kewirausahaan Vol.*, *13*(2), 173–183.

Irawan, A., Hidayat, A., & Hariyadi, J. (2020). Culture And Community Partnership Approach to Making a Healthy Indonesian Society (GERMAS) With The Helix Method. *South East Asia Nursing Research*, *2*(4), 8. https://doi.org/10.26714/seanr.2.4.2020.8-19

Isnaini, R., Totok, W., Rakhma, S., Ilmi, U., & lailul, mursyidah. (2020). Implementation of the Germs (Healthy Lifestyle Movement) Program to Prepare Demographic Bonuses in the Collaborative Governance Perspective. *International Journal of Innovation, Creativity and Change (IJICC)*, *13*(10), 535–545.

Kemenkes RI. (2017). Warta Kesmas: GERMAS. *Kementrian Kesehatan RI*, Edisi 01.

Kismono, G., Rosari, R., & Suprihanto, J. (2014). Faktor-faktor demografik (Jenis kelamin, usia, status pernikahan, dukungan domestik) penentu konflik pekerjaan dan keluarga dan intensi keluar karyawan: Studi pada industri perbankan Indonesia. *Jurnal Siasat Bisnis*. https://doi.org/10.20885/jsb.vol17.iss2.art6

Lina Miftahul Jannah & Bambang Prasetyo. (2016). Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif : Teori dan Aplikasi / Penulis. In *Materi Pokok Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif*.

Mandagi, F. M., Umboh, J. M. L., & Rattu, J. A. M. (2015). Analisis Faktor – Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Kinerja Perawat Dalam Menerapkan Asuhan Keperawatan Di Rumah Sakit Umum Bethesda Gmim. *Jurnal E-Biomedik*. https://doi.org/10.35790/ebm.3.3.2015.10479

Megasari, Hidayat, T., Chairuddin, G., & Santoso, I. (2015). Perilaku Kesehatan

Masyarakat Terhadap Kejadian Diare Berdasarkan Aspek Sanitasi Lingkungan di Kabupaten Barito Kuala. *EnviroScienteae*.

Muchlas, M. (2012). *No Title*. ugmpress. https://ugmpress.ugm.ac.id/id/produc t/sosial-politik/perilaku-organisasi

Notoatmodjo, S. (2012). Promosi Kesehatan dan Perilaku Kesehatan. In *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*. https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO97811074 15324.004

Nurfitriani, N., & Anggraini, E. (2019). Pengaruh Pengetahuan dan Motivasi Ibu Rumah Tangga Tentang Gerakan Masyarakat Hidup Sehat (GERMAS) di Kelurahan Talang Bakung Kota Jambi. *Jurnal Ilmiah Universitas Batanghari Jambi*. https://doi.org/10.33087/jiubj.v19i3.7 39

P. Siagian, S. (2010). Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia. *Jakarta: Cetakan Kedelapan Belas BUMI RAKSA*.

Pakpahan, H. T., Lumintang, R. W. E., & Susanto, D. (2006). Hubungan motivasi kerja dengan perilaku nelayan pada usaha perikanan tangkap (relationship of making motivation the behavior of the fisherman). *Maret*.

Prabowo, T. S., Noermijati, N., & Irawanto, D. W. (2018). The influence of transformational leadership and work motivation on employee performance mediated by job satisfaction. *Jurnal Aplikasi Manajemen*. https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.jam.2018. 016.01.20

Putri, R. M., Rosdiana, Y., & Nisa, A. C. (2019). Application of Clean and Healthy Living Behavior (PHBS) From The Household Knowledge and Attitude Study. *Journal Of Nursing Practice*, *3*(1), 39–49. https://doi.org/10.30994/jnp.v3i1.64

Rajaratenam, S. G., Martini, R. D., & Lipoeto, N. I. (2014). Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan dan Sikap dengan Tindakan Pencegahan Osteoporosis pada Wanita Usila di Kelurahan Jati. *Jurnal Kesehatan Andalas*. https://doi.org/10.25077/jka.v3i2.96

Ratna Sari, D., Kartikasari, D., & Herya Ulfah, N. (2021). Impact of Effective Communication on the Quality of Excellent Service and Patient

Satisfaction in the Outpatient Department. *KnE Life Sciences*, *2021*(ISMoPHS 2020), 232–244. https://doi.org/10.18502/kls.v0i0.8883

Stacho, Z., Stachová, K., Papula, J., Papulová, Z., & Kohnová, L. (2019). Effective communication in organisations increases their competitiveness. *Polish Journal of Management Studies*. https://doi.org/10.17512/pjms.2019.19.1.30

Sumanti, R., Handayani, S., & Astuti, D. A. (2018). the Correlation Between Knowledge of Marriageable Age, Education, Matchmaking and Child Marriage in Females in Banjarnegara Indonesia. *Belitung Nursing Journal*, *4*(5), 502–509. https://doi.org/10.33546/bnj.398

Suprapto, H. A. (2018). Pengaruh Komunikasi Efektif untuk Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Kewirausahaan Mahasiswa. *Lectura :*

Jurnal Pendidikan. https://doi.org/10.31849/lectura.v9i1.913

Udiana, C. M., & Hikmandari. (2019). *Tiga Tahun GERMAS (Lessons Learned)*.

Utama, T. A., Himalaya, D., & Rahmawati, S. (2020). Evaluasi Penerapan Program Gerakan Masyarakat Hidup Sehat (Germas) Di Kota Bengkulu. *Journal of Nursing and Public Health*, *8*(2), 91–99. https://doi.org/10.37676/jnph.v8i2.1204

Walgito, B. (2010). Pengantar Psikologi Umum. *Yogyakarta: Andi Ofset*.

Widgery, D. (1988). Health Statistics. In *Science as Culture* (Vol. 1, Issue 4). https://doi.org/10.1080/09505438809526230

Zainul, Junaidi, Nasrul, & Masudin. (2019). Initiation of Healthy Community Movement (GERMAS) in Ministry of Health Polytechnic Palu. *Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan*, *13*(1), 54–61.