

## **The Role Of 'Aisyiyah City of Tasikmalaya in Social Services, Education and Community Health**

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### **Abstract.**

The development of 'Aisyiyah as a Muhammadiyah women's organization in West Java, especially Tasikmalaya, cannot be separated from the efforts and active role of the missionary since its inception in 1935 until now as Ahmad Dahlan hopes in encouraging women to pursue education, both in general and religious formal education. The struggle and movement of 'Aisyiyah are continuously carried out to benefit the community. This is due to the many problems faced by women and their families in various aspects of life. Aisyiyah activities can be classified as community social service activities. The 'Aisyiyah movement in social services does not view 'money' as a goal, but rather gives benefits and wants to get the pleasure of Allah SWT. According to Suparlan, "Service is an effort to provide assistance or assistance to other people, both material and non-material so that other people can solve their problems" (Suparlan, 1983). The purpose of this study is to find out, in general, the role that has been felt by the community regarding the activities that have been carried out by 'Aisyiyah in the City of Tasikmalaya to help the community in social services and the specific purpose of knowing the role of 'Aisyiyah in the City of Tasikmalaya in social services in the fields of education and public health. The method of this research is a descriptive quantitative method of survey type.

### **Keywords:**

*Social Education, Public Health*

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### **A. Introduction**

The development of 'Aisyiyah as a Muhammadiyah women's organization in West Java, especially Tasikmalaya, cannot be separated from the efforts and active role of the missionary since its inception in 1935 until now. If you look at the history of the early development of 'Aisyiyah in Yogyakarta, ' this organization provides space for women to preach according to their nature actively. Ahmad Dahlan hopes to encourage women to pursue education, both in general and religious formal education. 'Aisyiyah's activities include pioneering early childhood education in Indonesia under the name Frobels School in 1919, which is currently called TK 'Aisyiyah Bustanul Athfal (TK ABA), literacy education, and the establishment of a women's prayer room

in 1922.

The struggle and movement of 'Aisyiyah are continuously carried out to benefit the community. This is due to the many problems faced by women and their families in various aspects of life. Therefore, Aisyiyah's activities are now wider to take an active role in the community. These Aisyiyah activities can be classified as social service activities.

The history of social services begins with knowing the existence of needs and how to organize society to meet these needs (Brandshaw, 1972). These concepts of social services are of interest to economists because they measure 'effective demand' when people are ready to support in the presence of money; in fact, there is no relationship between social services and payments. The

'Aisyiyah movement in social services does not view 'money' as a goal, but instead gives benefits and wants to get the pleasure of Allah SWT.

Social services are those means developed and institutionalized by society to promote ends that are wholly or primarily social (Spicker, 1988). So social benefits are set by the community solely for social purposes. 'Aisyiyah Muhammadiyah women's organization provides social services to help the community's needs. These needs in Spicker (1988). are commonly taken to occur include, Harvey suggests, food, housing, medical care, education, social and environmental services, consumer goods, recreational opportunities, neighborhood amenities, and transport facilities.

According to Suparlan, "Service is an effort to provide assistance or assistance to other people, both material and non-material so that other people can solve their problems" (Suparlan, 1983). When combined with Harvey's opinion (Spicker, 1988), this social service was developed to provide assistance in general (community) to meet basic needs, including food, housing, medical care, education, social and environmental services, consumer goods, recreational opportunities, environmental facilities, and transportation facilities.

There are many agendas that 'Aisyiyah Tasikmalaya City has carried out in social services. Such as health service activities (TB HIV), the economic field of Women's Economic Empowerment which is being carried out in 3 sub-districts of the city of Tasikmalaya, marriage consultation services in collaboration with the mayor of Tasikmalaya, the field of education, in the field of education 'Aisyiyah Tasikmalaya City has 7 PAUD/TK and has 1 SLB. The tabligh majlis program's routine includes training for muballighat cadres and

regular recitations.

The Regional Leaders of 'Aisyiyah/Daily Leaders consist of nine leaders of 'Aisyiyah of Tasikmalaya City who are productive in carrying out activities by dividing tasks and determined by the general chairman, so that actions are always carried out properly, as for the activities that have been and are being carried out in 2018 - now, namely the movement in the field of health services such as services for women special health tests (Papsmir), health services in the area of tuberculosis, 'Aisyiyah is engaged in several sub-districts such as indihiang, mangkubumi, kawalu, by recruiting posyandu cadres to help find data on people affected by tuberculosis to directed to seek treatment regularly and have assistants in swallowing medicine, more than 40 cadres are already running, and several patients have recovered, besides that 'Aisyiyah is also engaged in da'wah and already has several cadres who are used to serving the community in the field of science. 'Aisyiyah Tasikmalaya City is also involved in education.

This study will focus on social services that 'Aisyiyah Tasikmalaya City has carried out in education and public health. According to Baldock (1997), social activities are intangible activities, so it won't be easy to measure the quality of this service. On the other hand, based on the consideration of the importance of improving the quality of social services of 'Aisyiyah in Tasikmalaya City, this research is important to measure the quality of social services that have been carried out in Tasikmalaya City. Baldock (1997) provides a means of assessing the quality of social services identified through 'experienced,' which can be known through direct contact with social service users.

This research that examines the quality of 'Aisyiyah's social services in

Tasikmalaya City is necessary because it can be an evaluation for 'Aisyiyah to continue to be helpful in society. The title of this research is 'Aisyiyah's Role in Social Services, Education and Public Health.

## B. Research Methodology

This research uses a descriptive quantitative approach of survey type. This method is used based on the philosophy of health in specific populations or samples with sampling, generally done randomly (Sugiyono, 2008: 14). This study will reveal the perception of the people of the city of Tasikmalaya regarding the role that 'Aisyiyah has played in social health and public health services.

The research location took the population of the city of Tasikmalaya, and then the sample was selected randomly. The town of Tasikmalaya consists of 10 sub-districts and 69 sub-districts. The population of this research is residents in Tasikmalaya, amounting to about 650,000 people. The sampling technique in this study used a random sampling technique. Researchers randomly selected residents in the city of Tasikmalaya. According to Cohen, et al (2007: 101), the minimum sample limit is 30 people. In this study, researchers obtained a sample of 33 people.

Researchers generally use health (measuring tools) to collect data in quantitative research. This instrument measures the variables studied, namely social services and public health. The research instrument used a questionnaire regarding the role of 'Aisyiyah in social health and public health services. The questionnaire consisted of 2 types: The part of 'Aisyiyah in Educational Social Services and 'Aisyiyah in Public Health.

The questionnaire is a list of questions given to other people willing to respond according to user requests. The purpose of distributing the questionnaire is to find

complete information about a problem. Respondents do not feel worried if they give answers that are not by reality in filling out the questions. Types of health in the data collection method using questionnaires include questionnaires, checklists, scales, and inventory (Akdon, 2008: 130-131). The questionnaire used in this study is a closed questionnaire, in which answers have been provided so that respondents can directly answer about themselves. Judging from its shape, it is a rating scale, which is a statement followed by columns indicating the level.

This study uses scaled items in an attitude scale, namely the Likert scale. The Likert scale asks respondents as individuals to answer a question with answers strongly agree (S), agree (S), cannot decide (N), disagree (TS), and strongly disagree (STS). Each answer is associated with a number or value for a statement that supports a healthy attitude, SS = 1, S = 2, N = 3, TS = 4, and STS = 5.

Researchers gave questionnaires to 33 respondents online. The questionnaire was changed to a google form then a link was given to the respondent. This questionnaire link can be accessed via <https://forms.gle/YYvpH5V78RKsCsWB9>.

## C. Educational Social Services

The data of 33 samples were grouped based on the criteria of Table 4.1. This input source is a form of preparation for educational services provided by 'Aisyiyah Tasikmalaya city to the community based on the criteria: availability of buildings for educational services, completeness of learning resources or learning facilities, human resources in providing educational services including teachers and education staff, and transportation facilities to support education services.

**Table 1.** Input Source Criteria

Score range	Criteria
Average $\geq 3,49$	Tall
$3,49 < \text{average} < 2,60$	Currently
Average $\leq 2,60$	Low

The results of the data from 33 samples are obtained in Table 2

**Table 2.** Criteria for Education Service Input Sources

Score range	Criteria
3,045	Currently
76,14%	

Table 4.2 shows that the responses from the 33 samples have an average of 3,045, and refer to Table 4.1, this average is in the medium range. From a maximum score of 4, 76.14% of the sample believes that the availability of educational service input sources in 'Aisyiyah, Tasikmalaya city is in the medium criteria.

#### D. Education Service Satisfaction

The data as many as 33 samples were obtained and then grouped according to the criteria in Table 4.3. Satisfaction with this service is a form of education service provided by 'Aisyiyah in the city of Tasikmalaya based on the following criteria: hours of study that are not burdensome for children, completeness of subject matter, and a sense of satisfaction or dissatisfaction with educational services.

**Table 3** Respondent Satisfaction Criteria

Score range	Criteria
Average $\geq 3,51$	Tall
$3,51 < \text{average} < 2,64$	Currently
average $\leq 2,64$	Low

The results of the data from 33 samples are obtained in Table 4.

**Table 4.** Education Service Satisfaction Criteria

Average	Criteria
3,073	Currently
76,82%	

Table 4 shows that the responses from the 33 samples have an average of 3.073 and referring to Table 4.3 this average is in the medium range. From a maximum score of 4, 76.82% of the sample views that education satisfaction in 'Aisyiyah, Tasikmalaya city is in the medium criteria.

#### E. Public Health Service

The data of 33 samples were grouped based on the criteria of Table 4.8. This input source is a form of preparation for health services provided by 'Aisyiyah in the city of Tasikmalaya to the community based on the following criteria: availability of human resources in providing health services including doctors and nurses, completeness of medical equipment used, availability of drugs, and ease of transportation facilities to support health services.

**Table 5.** Health Service Satisfaction Criteria

Score range	Criteria
Average $\geq 3,32$	Tall
$3,32 < \text{Average} < 2,67$	Currently
Average $\leq 2,67$	Low

The results of the data from 33 samples are obtained in Table 6

**Table 6.** Health Service Satisfaction Criteria

Rerata	Kriteria
2,993	Sedang
74,85 %	

The results of the data from 33 samples are obtained in Table 5, Table 6 Health Service Satisfaction.

## F. Result

### 1. Educational Social Services

This study shows the respondent's view of educational, social services by 'Aisyiyah in Tasikmalaya. Of the 33 respondents, the criteria for social services, education was in the medium standards. The advice given is the need for 'Aisyiyah in the city of Tasikmalaya to improve facilities and infrastructure to support educational and social services to the community in Tasikmalaya. The second suggestion is to increase quality human resources (teachers and education personnel) to support education services.

As Panjaitan (2013) research, the obstacle experienced by 'Aisyiyah in the city of Medan is human resources who do not support providing educational services. This is due to the non-linearity of the teacher's educational background with the subjects taught at school. However, in terms of facilities in the form of buildings and infrastructure, there are no obstacles because 'Aisyiyah in the city of Medan gets funding from the center and grants from the surrounding community. There are similar obstacles with 'Aisyiyah in the city of Tasikmalaya in terms of human resources. Thus, the facilities and infrastructure and the 'Aisyiyah Educational facilities in the city of Tasikmalaya' need to be improved by utilizing funds from the center and managing grants from the community.

### 2. Health services

The health services provided by 'Aisyiyah in the city of Tasikmalaya from 33 respondents view that the criteria for health services are at a moderate level. The advice given by respondents is in the form of periodic

inspections, and the provision of nutritious food to the underprivileged needs to be improved.

A study from Pasaribu (2018) also shows that 'Aisyiyah services need to be further improved in health programs that have been designed. The research shows that the health program is only implemented when there are reports from residents so that active cadres are needed in carrying out the program. Suggestions for improving health services also need to be carried out by 'Aisyiyah in the city of Tasikmalaya. 'Aisyiyah in the town of Tasikmalaya has provided good health services to the community as indicated by the respondents' views on the moderate criteria.

## G. Conclusion

This study shows that social education services and health services to the community are carried out by 'Aisyiyah in the city of Tasikmalaya. Thirty-three respondents also gave a positive response. Suggestions in education services include the need to improve facilities and infrastructure and human resources in education services in the city of Tasikmalaya. In health services, respondents advised on the need to improve services through regular checks on the community.

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