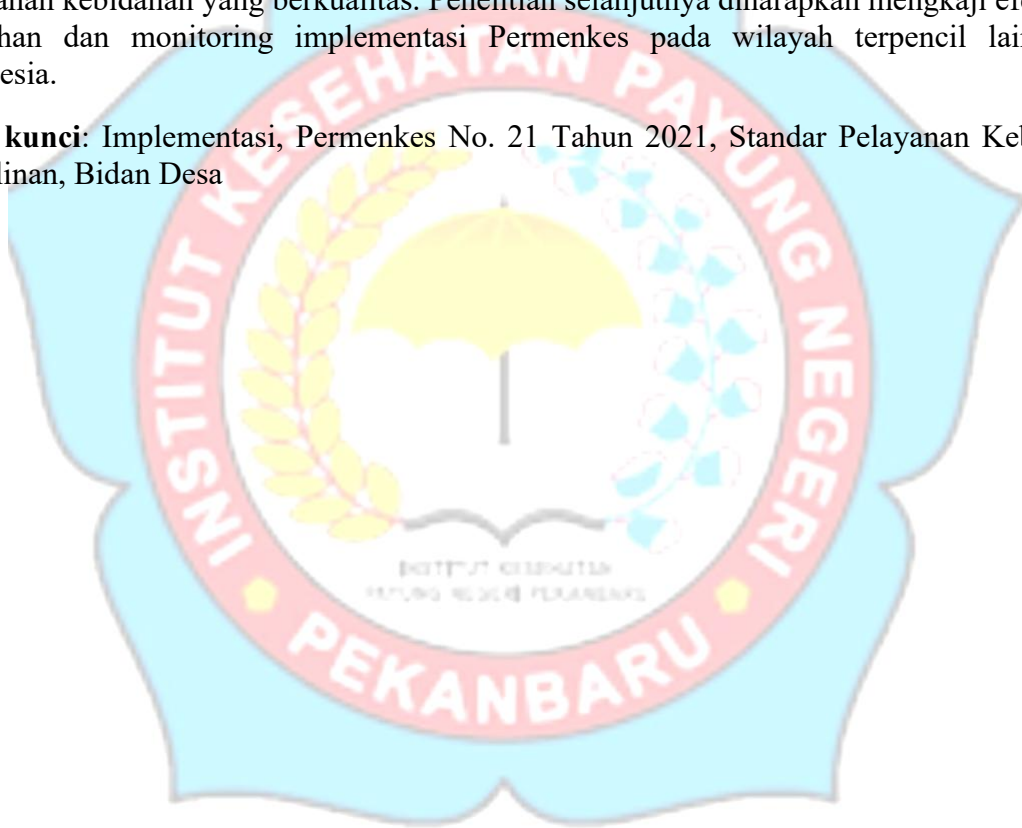


ABSTRAK

Angka Kematian Ibu (AKI) dan Angka Kematian Bayi (AKB) di Indonesia masih tinggi, salah satunya disebabkan oleh rendahnya mutu pelayanan kebidanan saat persalinan. Permenkes No. 21 Tahun 2021 hadir sebagai pedoman standar pelayanan kebidanan, namun implementasinya di lapangan belum optimal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui implementasi dan faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi pelaksanaan Permenkes No. 21 Tahun 2021 oleh bidan desa di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kota Baru, Kabupaten Indragiri Hulu. Metode yang digunakan adalah kualitatif deskriptif dengan pendekatan riset. Informan terdiri dari kepala puskesmas, bidan koordinator, bidan desa, serta ibu bersalin di rumah. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa pemahaman bidan desa terhadap isi Permenkes masih rendah, pelatihan belum merata, dan terdapat kendala geografis, keterbatasan sarana prasarana, serta pengaruh budaya melahirkan di rumah. Meskipun beberapa bidan sudah menerapkan pelayanan sesuai standar, belum sepenuhnya memenuhi ketentuan Permenkes. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan adanya pelatihan berkelanjutan, peningkatan sarana kesehatan, serta sinergi lintas sektor untuk mendukung pelayanan kebidanan yang berkualitas. Penelitian selanjutnya diharapkan mengkaji efektivitas pelatihan dan monitoring implementasi Permenkes pada wilayah terpencil lainnya di Indonesia.

Kata kunci: Implementasi, Permenkes No. 21 Tahun 2021, Standar Pelayanan Kebidanan, Persalinan, Bidan Desa



ABSTRACT

The maternal mortality rate (MMR) and infant mortality rate (IMR) in Indonesia remain high, partly due to the poor quality of midwifery care during childbirth. Minister of Health Regulation No. 21 of 2021 is present as a guideline for midwifery service standards, but its implementation in the field has not been optimal. This study aims to determine the implementation and factors influencing the implementation of Minister of Health Regulation No. 21 of 2021 by village midwives in the Kota Baru Community Health Center (Puskesmas) working area, Indragiri Hulu Regency. The method used was descriptive qualitative with a case study approach. Informants included heads of community health centers, coordinating midwives, village midwives, and mothers who giving birth at home. The results indicate that village midwives' understanding of the contents of the Ministerial Regulation is still low, training is not evenly distributed, and there are geographical constraints, limited infrastructure, and the cultural influence of giving birth at home. Although some midwives have implemented standardized services, they have not fully complied with the provisions of the Minister of Health's Regulation. This study recommends ongoing training, improved health facilities, and cross-sector synergy to support quality midwifery services. Future research is expected to reviewing the effectiveness of training and monitoring the implementation of the Ministry of Health regulations in other remote areas in Indonesia.

Keywords: Implementation, Minister of Health Regulation No. 21 of 2021. Standards of Midwifery Services, Childbirth, Village Midwife

