

**KESEHATAN IBU : SEBUAH PERSPEKTIF GENDER  
(STUDI DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS SUMBERSARI  
KABUPATEN JEMBER)**

**Dewi Rokhmah<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Health Education and Behaviour Scientific, Public Health Faculty, Jember University, Jember

**Correspondence:** Jl. Kalimantan I/93 Jember. Telp (0331-337878). Fax (0331-322995). Mobile phone 08885885887. email : [dewikhoiron@yahoo.com](mailto:dewikhoiron@yahoo.com)

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Nowadays main focus of health services remain in medical aspect and lack on social issue include gender identities which are being main cause of health gap in our society. In the family, mother have high risk to variety of health problem such as morbidity, malnutrition, disability and mortality.

**Objective:** The objective of this research is identifying the reach of mother health program in work area of Summersari Public Health Center in Jember Regency at 2010.

**Methods:** This research used descriptive analytic method used secondary data from the report of Mother and Child Program at 2006-2010. Collected data is analyzed descriptively with gender perspective.

**Result:** The result of this research shows that there're 6 cases of maternal mortality. It means that the increasing of maternal mortality rate since 2006 until 2010 is 500%. The cause of the mortality are : bleeding (50 %), eclamcy (33 %), and other cause (TBC) is 16%. Base on place, at home is 16 % and in journey is 0 % and at health services are 83%. This condition shows that woman be faced with gender construction that placed them in weak position rather than man getting access and control in good health services.

**Conclusion:** This Research conclude that there are a lot of gender inequity action in mother health. Comprehensive effort is needed by stakeholder to provide the quality of mother health services. Thus welfare of children, husband, family and our society can improve.

**Keywords :** health, mother, gender, inequity

**PENDAHULUAN**

Dalam *Millenium Development Goals* atau disingkat MDG's merupakan kesepakatan yang lahir pada tahun 2000 dan diprakarsai oleh 189 negara PBB, termasuk dihadiri oleh Presiden Republik Indonesia. Secara umum MDG's bertujuan untuk