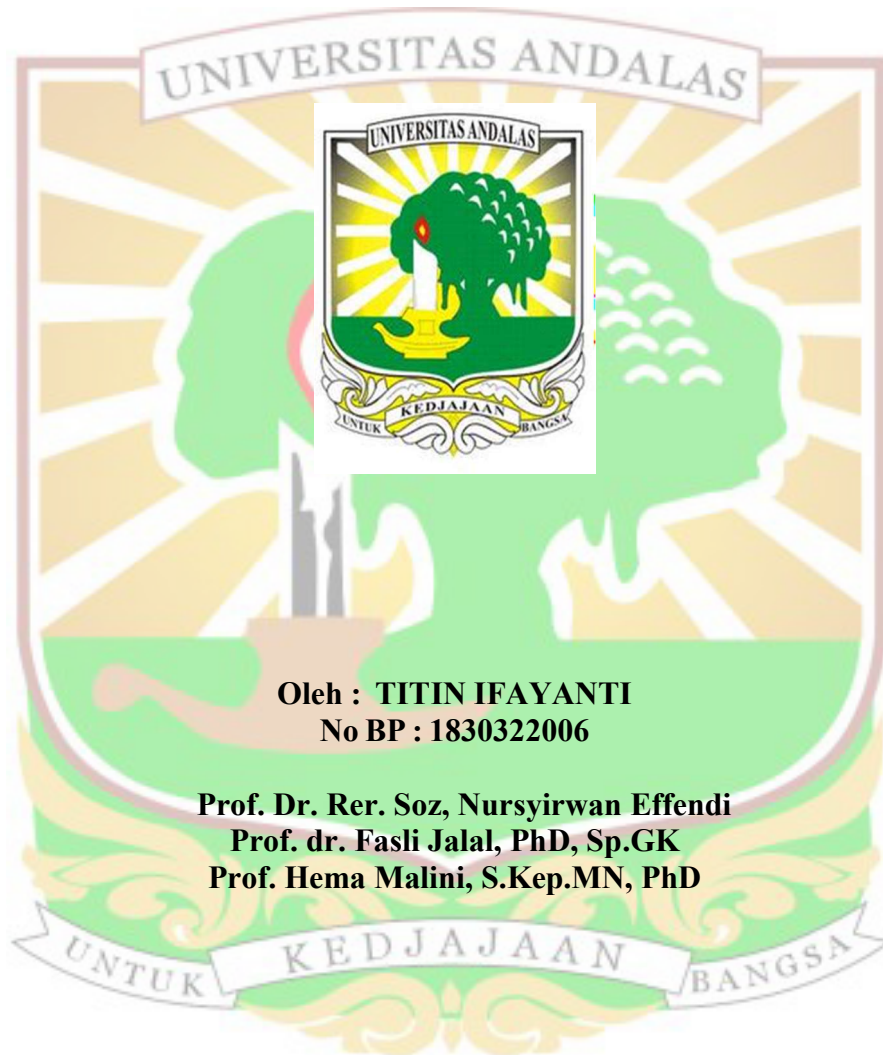


**MODEL PERAN INSTITUSI MASYARAKAT PERKOTAAN (IMP) MELALUI  
PENGUATAN KADER DALAM PROGRAM BANGGA KENCANA BERBASIS  
SMARTPHONE DI KAMPUNG KELUARGA BERENCANA PROVINSI  
SUMATERA BARAT**

**Disertasi**



**Oleh : TITIN IFAYANTI  
No BP : 1830322006**

**Prof. Dr. Rer. Soz, Nursyirwan Effendi  
Prof. dr. Fasli Jalal, PhD, Sp.GK  
Prof. Hema Malini, S.Kep.MN, PhD**

**ROGRAM DOKTOR ILMU KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT  
FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS  
PADANG, 2025**

**MODEL OF THE ROLE OF URBAN COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS  
(IMP) THROUGH STRENGTHENING CADRES IN THE  
SMARTPHONE-BASED BANGGA KENCANA  
PROGRAM IN FAMILY PLANNING  
VILLAGES IN WEST SUMATERA**

By: Titin Ifayanti

(Under the Supervision of: Prof. Dr. Rer. Soz. Nursyirwan Effendi, Prof. dr. Fasli  
Jalal, PhD, Sp.GK, Prof. Hema Malini, S.Kep, PhD)

**Abstract**

The implementation of the Bangga Kencana Program facilitates community engagement through the Kampung KB (Family Planning Villages) initiative. Bangga Kencana is one of the key components within the scope of activities carried out in Kampung KB. The success of this program is closely tied to the role of Urban Community Institutions (IMP). This study aims to develop a model of the role of Urban Community Institutions (IMP) through cadre empowerment in the Bangga Kencana program using a smartphone-based platform, and to determine its effect on the knowledge and attitudes of IMP cadres. The research was conducted in three phases. The first phase aimed to identify factors influencing the role of Urban Community Institutions (knowledge and attitudes), as well as the characteristics and roles of IMP in meeting information needs related to Bangga Kencana. This phase employed a mixed-method design, with in-depth interviews conducted with 10 respondents and a quantitative survey conducted on 44 respondents. The second phase involved model development by integrating the results of the first phase, literature review, and expert consultation. The third phase used a quasi-experimental non-equivalent control group design, specifically a pretest and posttest control group approach, involving 44 respondents in the intervention group and 44 in the control group. The study identified key problems, described the level of knowledge and attitudes of IMP cadres, resulted in the development of the Urban Community Institution model called SiKaRen, and tested its effectiveness. Statistical testing revealed a significant effect of the SiKaRen model on knowledge ( $p = 0.0005$ ) and attitude ( $p = 0.0005$ ). Therefore, the SiKaRen model is considered an effective intervention to improve the knowledge and attitudes of IMP cadres.

**Keywords:** urban community institution cadres, knowledge, attitude